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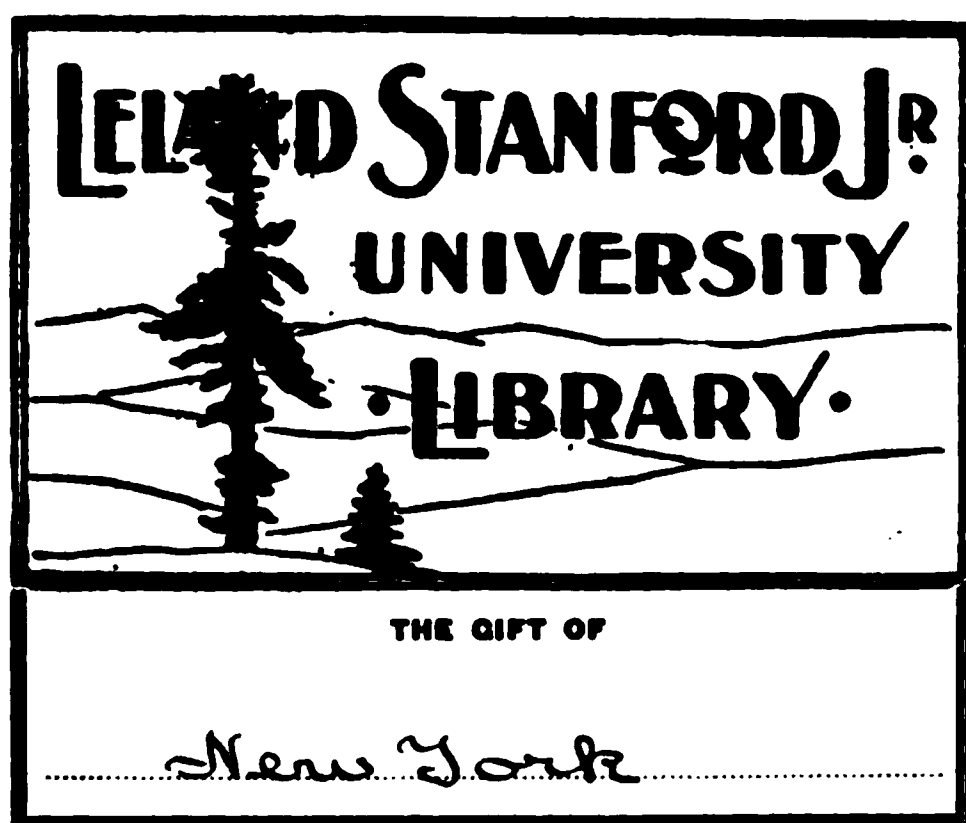
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO VOLUME ONE BOUND SEPARATELY.

VOLUME ONE

WITH STATISTICAL APPENDIX BOUND SEPARATELY.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 26, 1903.

ALBANY:

THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 2.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 26, 1903.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, *January 26, 1903.*

To the Hon. FRANK W. HIGGINS,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.— By direction of the Board, I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature the thirty-sixth annual report of the State Board of Charities.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

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MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

1903.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	Names and addresses.	Date of appointment.
First Judicial..... (New York county.)	William R. Stewart, President, 31 Nassau street, New York city.	May 31, 1882
New York county.....	Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, 101 West 81st street, New York city.	October 4, 1890
New York county.....	Stephen Smith, M. D., 640 Madison ave., New York city.	*March 29, 1898
New York county.....	Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine street, New York city.	May 20, 1901
Second Judicial..... (Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, Kings, West- chester, Orange, Rockland, Put- nam and Dutchess.)	Augustus Floyd, Mastic, Moriches P. O., N. Y.	June 1, 1903
Kings county.....	John Notman, 136 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, New York city.	January 17, 1899
Third Judicial..... (Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Scho- harie and Rensselaer.)	Simon W. Rosendale, 57 State street, Albany, N. Y.	March 8, 1899
Fourth Judicial..... (Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Mont- gomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.)	Newton Aldrich, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	April 3, 1896
Fifth Judicial..... (Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.)	Dennis McCarthy, 219 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.	March 8, 1899
Sixth Judicial..... (Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.)	Ralph W. Thomas, Hamilton, N. Y.	April 2, 1903
Seventh Judicial..... (Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.)	Enoch Vine Stoddard, M. D., Vice-President, 62 State street, Rochester, N. Y.	January 1, 1894
Eighth Judicial..... (Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cat- araugus, Orleans, Niagara, Gene- see, Allegany and Wyoming.)	William H. Gratwick, 877 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.	April 17, 1901

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART	PRESIDENT
ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.	VICE-PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. HEBBERD	SECRETARY
BYRON M. CHILD	SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE AND ALIEN POOR
WALTER S. UFFORD	SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION

* Previously a commissioner.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the requirements of chapters 225 and 546 of the Laws of 1896, known as the Poor Law and the State Charities Law, respectively, the State Board of Charities herewith submits its thirty-sixth annual report to your honorable body.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

Two vacancies occurred in the membership of the Board during 1902. The first was caused by the death on October 30, 1902, of Commissioner Peter Walrath of Chittenango, from the Sixth Judicial District, after a protracted illness which for a long time prevented him from actively participating in the work of the Board. The other vacancy in the membership of the Board was caused by the resignation on December 1, 1902, of Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, from the Second Judicial District.

The Board at its meeting of January 14, 1903, adopted the following memorial:

MEMORIAL.

Hon. Peter Walrath of Chittenango was a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities from the Sixth Judicial District, from April 7, 1886, to October 30, 1902, the day of his decease — a period of over sixteen years. Although a Republican, he was

originally appointed by Governor David B. Hill; he was reappointed on March 17, 1892, by Governor Roswell P. Flower, and on March 29, 1898, by Governor Frank S. Black.

Commissioner Walrath was an active and valued member of the State Board of Charities. He was regular in his attendance at meetings; his advice and counsel were sound and intelligent; he served on important committees and regularly visited the institutions of his district with the result of securing many desirable improvements in their administration which rendered more comfortable the lot of their inmates. All his course of action tended materially to improve the welfare of the unfortunate beings in the State of New York who are dependent upon charity for support. His integrity of character and purpose, his conscientious and faithful attention to the duties of his office and his unfailing courtesy and amiable disposition endeared him to his colleagues, who sincerely mourn his loss.

Wherefore the State Board of Charities, at its stated meeting held on the 14th day of January, 1903, unanimously

Resolved, That this Memorial to our deceased colleague, Peter Walrath, be printed in full in the minutes of this meeting and in the Board's Thirty-sixth Annual Report to the Legislature, and that an engrossed copy, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, be sent to the widow of the deceased as an expression of the Board's sympathy in her bereavement.

The Board also at its meeting held January 14, 1903, adopted the following minute with reference to the resignation of Commissioner Litchfield.

MINUTE

The members of the State Board of Charities have learned with deep regret of the resignation of Hon. Edward H. Litchfield as Commissioner of the State Board of Charities from the Second Judicial District. During a period of ten years Commissioner Litchfield, at great personal sacrifice, maintained his membership in the Board and rendered important service on the several committees with which he was connected, his special work being on the Committee on Reformatories. Many of the reforms in the management of these institutions are due to his study of similar institutions in Europe and to his suggestions for improved methods in his numerous visits to the reformatories of the State. In his resignation the State has lost the services of one of its most prominent and loyal citizens and this Board is deprived of the wise counsels of a most valued colleague.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

The following table, giving the names of the Commissioners of the Board, the district or county from which they were respectively appointed, together with the length of their service and the record of their attendance at Board meetings during the year 1902, is respectfully presented in accordance with a requirement of the State Charities Law:

ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS UPON MEETINGS OF THE BOARD HELD DURING THE YEAR 1902.
A. Absent. P. Present.

COMMISSIONERS.	Years of service.	Stated meeting, Jan. 8-9.	Special meeting, Feb. 28.	Stated meeting, April 9.	Special meeting, June 17.	Adjourned stated meeting, July 9-16.	Stated meeting, Oct. 8.
William R. Stewart, First Judicial District.....	21	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.
Mrs. Beckman de Peyster, New York County.....	12	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.
Stephen Smith, M. D., New York County.....	9	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.
Michael J. Scanlan, New York County.....	1	P.	P.	P.	*A.	*A.	*A.
Edward H. Litchfield, Second Judicial District.....	10	P.	P.	*A.	P.	P.	A.
John Notman, Kings County.....	3	P.	P.	A.	P.	P.	A.
Simon W. Rosendale, Third Judicial District.....	3	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	P.
Newton Aldrich, Fourth Judicial District.....	7	P.	P.	P.	A.	P.	P.
Dennis McCarthy, Fifth Judicial District.....	3	P.	P.	P.	P.	A.	P.
Peter Walrath, Sixth Judicial District.....	17	P.	†A.	†A.	†A.	†A.	†A.
Enoch Vine Stoddard, M. D., Seventh Judicial District.....	9	P.	P.	P.	P.	A.	P.
William H. Gratwick, Eighth Judicial District.....	1	P.	P.	A.	P.	P.	P.
		12	10	8	8	8	9

* Granted leave of absence. † Excused on account of illness. The average attendance during 1902 was 9.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the Board's stated meeting of April ninth, the annual election of officers was held, as provided by the by-laws. President William Rhinelanders Stewart and Vice President Enoch Vine Stoddard were unanimously reelected to their respective offices for the ensuing year, the former for the ninth and the latter for the eighth consecutive term. The other officers were continued, subject to the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Walter S. Ufford, the Board's Superintendent of Inspection, having resigned his position for other occupation, the Board, at its meeting of January 14, 1903, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Mr. Walter S. Ufford, who filled the position of Superintendent of Inspection in the service of the State Board of Charities from October 1, 1899, until January 14, 1903, has resigned such position and accepted that of General Secretary of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society in the City of Baltimore,

Resolved, That the State Board of Charities regrets losing the valued services of Mr. Walter S. Ufford and records its belief that the duties he so acceptably performed as the Board's Superintendent of Inspection were of the most useful character. Mr. Ufford brought to this service practical and scholarly experience, together with a courtesy of manner which equipped him to perform every duty with intelligence and discretion. The administration of the important Department of Inspection under his charge was wise and orderly, and has produced many desirable changes and improvements in the management of the institutions within the Board's jurisdiction. The entire course

of Mr. Ufford's service was so satisfactory that the Board realizes it will be difficult to fill his place.

Resolved, That this resolution, together with the best wishes of the Board for his future success, be communicated to Mr. Ufford by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Stated Committees.

On Publication:

The President, Commissioners Stoddard, Smith and Scanlan.

On Finance:

The President, Commissioners Rosendale and Scanlan.

On Inspection:

Commissioners Stoddard, Smith and Scanlan.

On State and Alien Poor:

Commissioners McCarthy, Walrath and Litchfield.

Additional Committees.

On Reformatories:

Commissioners Stoddard, de Peyster and Smith.

On Idiots and Feeble-Minded:

Commissioners McCarthy, Walrath and Smith.

On Soldiers and Sailors' Homes:

Commissioners Rosendale, Walrath and Gratwick.

On Craig Colony:

Commissioners Stoddard, Smith and Walrath.

On Thomas Asylum:

Commissioner Gratwick.

On the Blind:

Commissioners Smith and Gratwick.

On the Deaf:

Commissioners Notman, Aldrich and Scanlan.

On Almshouses:

Commissioners Walrath, Rosendale and Aldrich.

On Orphan Asylums:

Commissioners Notman, McCarthy and de Peyster.

On Hospitals:

Commissioners Smith, Notman and McCarthy.

On Legislation:

Commissioners Rosendale, Notman and Scanlan.

On the Construction of Buildings:

Commissioners Smith, Litchfield and McCarthy.

On Placing Out Children:

Commissioners Stoddard, Scanlan and Gratwick.

On Dispensaries:

Commissioners Smith, Rosendale and Gratwick.

On Sanatoria for Consumptives:

Commissioners Smith and Stoddard.

On Legal Questions:

Commissioners Notman and Scanlan.

On State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children:

Commissioners de Peyster and Smith.

On Education of Defective Classes:

Commissioners Smith, Stoddard and Rosendale.

On Juvenile Courts and the Probation System:

Commissioners McCarthy, Gratwick and Scanlan.

**THE FIELD OF WORK COVERED BY THE STATE BOARD OF
CHARITIES.**

It is difficult to state, as briefly as the scope of this report requires, the field of work covered by the State Board of Charities. The duties assigned to it by the Constitution and the statutes are manifold. To know them in detail, reference

may be had to the several statutes hereinafter named. In a general way the following is a summary of the principal duties of the Board:

Requirements of the State Constitution.

1. By section 12 of article VIII. of the State Constitution it is made the duty of the Board to visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting the institutions made subject to the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy and the State Commission of Prisons. By the decision of the Court of Appeals (161 N. Y. 233) the Board's jurisdiction is limited to institutions which are in receipt of public moneys.

2. Section 14 of the Constitution requires the Board to establish rules regulating the payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance.

Requirements of the State Charities Law.

The State Charities Law, chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, amplifies and makes effective the provisions of the State Constitution.

1. By this act the Board is required to visit, inspect and maintain a supervision over all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory or correctional character or design, excepting those within the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy and the State Commission of Prisons. Here, also, by the decision of the Court of Appeals hereinbefore referred to, the Board's jurisdiction is limited to institutions which are in receipt of public moneys.

The Board is thereby charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting over 400 institutions and their branches, with a population of over 60,000.

2. To investigate such institutions when necessary, the committees appointed by the Board for this purpose being authorized to exercise the same powers in respect to such proceedings as belong to referees appointed by the Supreme Court.

3. To bring to the attention of the authorities of the institutions within its jurisdiction any evils, defects or abuses that may be discovered and to request their correction.

4. To establish rules and regulations for the reception and retention at public expense of the inmates of all institutions wholly or partly under private control which are within the Board's jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of Article VIII, of the State Constitution.

5. To license medical dispensaries and to establish rules and regulations governing the relief granted by them.

6. To secure annual reports from the institutions within its jurisdiction.

7. To make an annual report to the Legislature and special reports to the Governor or either house of the Legislature whenever so required.

Requirements of the Poor Law.

By the Poor Law, chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, also amplifying and rendering effective the provisions of the Constitution, the Board is required:

1. To administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of State and alien poor and the support of Indian poor persons.

2. To visit and inspect the almshouses.

3. To investigate the management of the almshouses through a duly appointed committee, which in respect to such proceeding is authorized to exercise the powers of referees appointed by the Supreme Court.

4. To approve plans for almshouse construction.

5. To bring to the attention of the board of supervisors and the superintendent of the poor, or other proper officer, any abuses, defects or evils which it may find in any almshouse and to secure their correction.

6. To secure annual reports from the county superintendents of the poor and other like officials, showing the cost of maintaining the almshouses and the amount of outdoor relief given in the counties, cities and towns of the State.

7. To report to the Legislature the results of the information obtained.

Requirements of the Membership Corporations Law.

By the Membership Corporations Law, chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895, the written approval of the Board is necessary to the incorporation of any institution for the care of orphan, pauper and destitute children, the establishment or maintenance of a maternity hospital or lying-in asylum, or for boarding or keeping nursing children, and also for the incorporation of any hospital, infirmary, dispensary or home for invalids, aged or indigent persons.

Requirements of the Placing-Out Law.

By chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898, which was enacted to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children, the Board is given jurisdiction over children placed out in families in accordance with the provisions of the stat-

ute. The Board is authorized to issue licenses to persons or corporations, to place out children and to revoke the same in its discretion. It is also authorized to visit children under the age of sixteen years placed out in families.

How this Work is Carried On.

The Board meets on an average about eight times a year to transact business which, under the provisions of the statutes, must necessarily come before it. It passes upon plans for buildings, requests for approval of incorporations, and applications for dispensary licenses. It also considers reports of the standing and special committees, communications from its members and officers, and at each meeting transacts a large volume of miscellaneous business.

The Commissioners of the Board exercise a special supervision over, and visit and report upon, the institutions, especially the more important ones in their districts. They also report upon requests for approval of certificates of incorporation, approve transfers of inmates from one institution to another and serve upon the several committees.

The committees visit and report upon the State and other institutions within their jurisdiction, and at times hold public or other hearings or inquiries, and make investigations with relation to their administration or their needs. Some committees also give attention to special subjects, such as legislation, construction of buildings, the placing out of children, legal questions, the education of the defective classes, and the audit of accounts.

The reports of their work are set forth in detail in the appended papers printed in connection with the Annual Report of the Board.

The President has general supervision of the affairs of the Board and represents it before the Governor and the Legislature. The Vice-President performs the duties of President whenever the latter is unable to give them attention.

The Secretary has general supervision of the employes and of all branches of the Board's work. Under his direction the annual reports are collected from the institutions, and the Board's report to the Legislature prepared. He also keeps the minutes of the Board and carries on the major part of its correspondence.

The Department of State and Alien Poor is under the management of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor. Through this department the Board executes the laws with relation to the State, alien and Indian poor, inspects the State charitable and reformatory institutions and almshouses, and visits the children placed out in families. A brief account of its work will be found on page 124 of this report, as well as in the papers appended to the report.

The Department of Inspection is under the management of the Superintendent of Inspection. Through this department the Board performs its duties with relation to the institutions within its jurisdiction which are under private control and management. The inspectors of the department visit and inspect such institutions, including the licensed dispensaries, and report upon their management.

THE PLACING OUT OF CHILDREN.

Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898 is intended to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children. Among its provisions is one placing upon this Board the duty of visiting the children placed out in foster homes in this State.

This important duty, however, the Board has been able to perform in part only, for the reason that it lacks a sufficient number of inspectors to detail one regularly to this work, which thus far has been given attention only when the inspectors detailed to other duties could make the visits in the course of their work, or when complaints have been received. The Board is convinced that this work should receive regular attention from at least one inspector, and respectfully requests the Legislature to make the necessary provision for this purpose. It is estimated that \$1,800 a year will be sufficient to pay the salary of the inspector and the traveling and other expenses incidental to the work.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Charities Law, section 8, makes it the duty of the State Board of Charities to "Aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational and moral training in institutions having the care of children as is best suited to the needs of the inmates." By section 11 of the same act the representatives of the Board are required, when visiting an institution within the Board's jurisdiction, to inquire into "Its methods of industrial, educational and moral training, if any, and whether the same are best adapted to the needs of its inmates."

That these requirements devolve upon the Board important duties must be obvious. These duties the Board desires to discharge in an effective manner, but owing to a lack of means it has been unable to do so.

As pointed out in the Board's report to the Legislature of 1902, there are over 12,000 children in homes for children, subject to the visitation of the Board, who are not regularly

examined by any independent authority with relation to their industrial and educational training. This is in large part due to the fact that the institutions which maintain these children receive no public moneys specifically for school purposes. The State, notwithstanding, owes a special duty to these children, because their needs are greater than are those of children brought up under the more watchful care and the more favorable environment of healthy family life.

These children should be regularly examined with relation to their scholastic training by a duly qualified educational inspector, appointed for this particular service, in order that the Board may be in a position to secure needed improvements and to correct any defects which may exist in the educational methods of the institutions.

It is estimated that the sum of \$2,500 a year will be sufficient to pay the salary and meet the expenses of such an inspector, for which amount the Board respectfully makes application to the Legislature.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Having in view the importance of securing improvement in the educational methods of the institutions within its jurisdiction, the Board at its meeting of April 9, 1902, provided for the appointment of a special committee to consider and to report upon the various questions involved in this subject. Commissioners Smith, Stoddard and Rosendale were appointed by the President of the Board as the members of this committee.

After examining the educational methods of the State institutions and instituting an inquiry through the inspectors into the general methods and facilities of the private institutions subject to the Board's visitation, the committee presented a

preliminary report, which will be found printed in full as an appended paper to this report. In general the committee finds that the educational work of the State institutions is not in accord with the more advanced methods of the present day. There is complaint of lack of physical training at some of the institutions, particularly at the Houses of Refuge and the Reformatory for Women, which the committee holds should go hand in hand with scholastic instruction. The committee also finds that the employment of a special educational inspector is necessary to the proper development of the work. With the assistance of such an inspector the committee believes that it will be possible to secure the information needed to formulate plans which should prove beneficial not only to the inmates of the institutions, but also of value economically to the State at large.

Further, the report states that: "Education involves outlay and expense. Something more than mere food, shelter and clothing are required. The officers needed for educational work must be specialists, and have education, experience and personal character. This is especially the case in institutions for the care of the epileptic, for feeble-minded children and in those of a reformatory character. Such officers are not easily found, and when found their services cannot be secured for the same salary paid to others whose duties are simply custodial. An erroneous view of the State's purpose has retarded development and has hampered well considered and adjusted plans of education in some institutions.

"Those who urge economy as a plea for reduced appropriations frequently ignore the fact that the effort of the State in behalf of these wards is one of a most intelligent and rational

economy. Its purpose is to take into its special charge the defective and the delinquent and by furnishing them, to such extent as may be practicable, with what circumstances have previously denied them, to place them in society later as more intelligent, useful and self-supporting citizens. Without such education and training they must swell the ranks of the depraved and criminal classes, into which are gathered those elements most destructive to society, and fraught with danger to the State. A wise economy and forethought, therefore, have led to the adoption of such educational policy by the State, and it should not be hampered and thwarted by ill-considered and narrow views of retrenchment."

**APPROPRIATIONS TO THE BOARD BY THE LEGISLATURE OF
1902.**

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill, chapter 593 of the Laws of 1902, made the following appropriations for carrying on the Board's work:

For salary of the secretary, \$3,500.

For compensation of twelve commissioners as provided by chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For superintendent of inspection, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,400; statistician, \$900; one stenographer, \$900; one stenographer, \$720; messenger, \$720; clerk, \$600; junior clerk, \$480. For temporary help at the Albany office, \$300, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of the commissioners and secretary while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of the employes of the Department while engaged in their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For rent, printing, stationery, and other expenses of the office, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For postage and expense of transportation of all letters, official documents or other matter sent by express or freight, including boxes or covering for same, \$1,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

State and Alien Poor.

For salary of the superintendent, \$3,000; for the deputy superintendent in New York city, \$1,500; for inspector, \$1,500; for assistant inspector, \$1,200; for transfer agent, Kings county almshouse, \$900; for transfer agent, Monroe county almshouse, \$180; for transfer agent, Erie county almshouse, \$900; for clerk and stenographer, \$720; for stenographer, \$600; for messenger, \$300; for traveling expenses of superintendent and inspectors, \$3,000; for incidental office expenses, \$500; for maintenance, transportation and removal of State, alien and non-resident poor, \$26,300, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

New York Office.

For superintendent, \$1,500; one inspector, \$1,400; one inspector, \$1,200; two inspectors, \$900 each; stenographer, \$720.

Rochester Office.

For inspector, \$1,200, and stenographer, \$600.

SUPPLY BILL.

The supply bill, chapter 594 of the Laws of 1902, made the following additional appropriations to the Board: For salary of special inspector of charitable institutions, \$2,000.

APPROPRIATIONS DESIRED FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF 1903.

For the secretary of the Board, for salary, \$3,500.

For compensation of twelve commissioners as provided by chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For superintendent of inspection, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,400; statistician, \$1,200; one stenographer, \$1,200; one stenographer, \$720; messenger, \$720; clerk, \$720; junior clerk, \$600. For temporary help, \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of commissioners and the secretary while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For traveling expenses of the employes of the Department while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For rent, printing and other expenses of the office, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For postage, and expense of transportation of all letters, official documents or other matter sent by express or freight, including boxes or covering for same, \$1,200, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

New York Office.

For superintendent, \$1,500; one inspector, \$1,400; two inspectors, \$1,200 each; one inspector, \$900; stenographer, \$720.

Rochester Office.

For inspector, \$1,200, and stenographer, \$600.

State and Alien Poor.

For salary of the superintendent, \$3,000; for the deputy superintendent in New York city, \$1,500; for inspector, \$2,000; for inspector, \$1,500; for inspector, \$1,200; for transfer agent Kings county almshouse, \$1,000; for transfer agent, Erie county alms-

house, \$1,000; for clerk and stenographer, \$720; for stenographer, \$720; for messenger, \$420; for traveling expenses of superintendent and inspectors, \$3,000; for incidental office expenses, \$800; for maintenance, transportation and removal of State, alien, non-resident and Indian poor, \$26,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

CHARITABLE LEGISLATION, 1902.

The volume of legislation enacted in 1902 affecting the charitable interests of the State was relatively small. Some important measures, however, became laws during the session.

The Governor in his message to the Legislature of 1902 recommended that the boards of managers of the State charitable and reformatory institutions be abolished, that boards of visitors be substituted, and that the actual control and management of the institutions be lodged in a superintendent to be selected by this Board with the approval of the Governor. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Legislature amended the State Charities Law through the passage of chapter 252 of the Laws of 1902, which provided for the appointment by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, of an officer to be known as the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, for the term of five years at a salary of \$6,000 a year, in whose hands are placed the powers of control over the expenditures of the institutions formerly exercised by the State Comptroller. The Fiscal Supervisor is also authorized to arrange with the boards of managers or trustees of the institutions for the purchase of staple supplies by joint contract. By the same chapter the Governor is authorized to remove the superintendents and the stewards of these institutions for cause shown and after an opportunity to be heard in their defense. The Governor, the President of the State Board of Charities and the State Comptroller are constituted

a commission to approve plans, specifications and contracts for construction work at the institutions. Beyond these there is, however, no change of importance in the management of the institutions.

The Legislature, by chapter 527, also appointed a commission, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the President of the State Board of Charities, the State Architect and the President of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester, to select a farm site of 1,000 acres of land in Monroe county to which the school, which now has nearly 1,000 inmates, shall be removed. When so removed the institution is to be known as the State Agricultural and Industrial School.

An act, chapter 489, was passed to incorporate, under private control and management, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, to take charge of Jewish children between the ages of five and sixteen years committed to it for delinquency, and to establish and maintain a reformatory for those between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years committed to its custody. This corporation is also authorized to extend religious and moral instruction to Jewish prisoners confined in any prison, reformatory or correctional institution of the State, to secure employment for them on their discharge and to extend aid to them and their families.

The Legislature also incorporated by special act, chapter 397, the Inebriate Home for New York city, under private control and management. This institution is empowered to receive and retain, pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities and pursuant to law, all alcoholic or narcotic inebriates who enter the home voluntarily. This is an experiment which will be watched with a considerable degree of interest,

as like institutions have not always proved successful in this State.

The Legislature, by chapter 590, amended the act providing for a children's court in the city of New York by removing the administration of the law from the board of city magistrates and placing it in the hands of the justices of Special Sessions of the First Division. The statute provided that the court was to be held in some building separate and apart from one used for the trial of persons above the age of sixteen charged with any criminal offense, and was to be opened for business as soon as the building designed for it could be put in readiness.

The court was opened September 2, 1902, and is now in successful operation.

NEED OF FURTHER PROVISION BY THE STATE FOR THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, THE IDIOTIC AND THE EPILEPTIC

For several years past the Board has annually brought to the attention of the Legislature the need which exists for a considerable extension by the State of the provision which it has already in part made for the care of the feeble-minded, the idiotic and the epileptic.

As pointed out by the Board in its report to the Legislature of 1902, the State of New York, in the course of the evolution of its local and general relief agencies from their primitive beginnings toward better forms, decided to care for the feeble-minded, the idiotic and the epileptic in separate institutions maintained from the State treasury. This is shown by:

1. The establishment, in 1851, of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, intended for the education and training of children of this class. It now has a population of 546.

2. The establishment, in 1878, of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. This institution is designed to receive and protect feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. There are now 486 inmates at the asylum.

3. The establishment, in 1893, of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, which is intended to provide for the less teachable class of idiots. The population now numbers 624.

4. The establishment, in 1894, at Sonyea, of the Craig Colony for epileptics who are not insane. The colony has now 853 patients.

5. The enactment of the following provision of the Poor Law, chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896: "Section 6. Idiots and lunatics.—The superintendents of the poor shall provide for the support of poor persons that may be idiots or lunatics, at other places than in the almshouse, in such manner as shall be provided by law for the care, support and maintenance of such poor persons."

Thus far, the State has provided only partially for these classes.

Feeble-minded Children.

1. There are now a large number of feeble-minded children in various private institutions for children, where they are being supported at public expense. Over seventy of these cases have been found by the Board's inspectors. Such children are out of place with those of normal minds, and should have the benefit of training in the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. Besides these, a considerable number of the same class are forced to remain in the county, city and town almshouses, owing to the lack of room for them at Syracuse.

To make room for these children in the Syracuse institution, the adult inmates, about 173 in number (63 men and 110 women),

should be provided for elsewhere, the men at the Rome Asylum and the women at the Newark Asylum. The authorities at Rome are willing to receive the men from Syracuse, and are doing so as rapidly as practicable.

Feeble-minded Women.

2. In county, city and town almshouses, as well as in other institutions where they are supported at public expense, and also in family homes, there are many feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, who should be provided for at the Newark Asylum. This should be done in order that the women may have the protection they need, and that the various localities of the State may be saved the expense of providing for them and their illegitimate, and frequently degenerate, offspring. Such women cannot be cared for properly in almshouses, and their continued presence in such institutions is at times a source of scandal. They should be cared for by those of their own sex in a custodial institution such as that at Newark. The reports to the Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, indicate this number, in the almshouses alone, to be 250.

Idiots.

3. There are also in the county, city and town almshouses, where they are a disturbing element, unsuitably cared for, many unteachable male idiots and women above the child bearing age who should be removed to the Rome State Custodial Asylum. For nearly half a century, in this and other States, public opinion has demanded that the almshouses be made simply refuges and infirmaries for the aged and infirm poor. The reports to the Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, indicate that the number of these cases exceed 600.

Epileptics.

4. According to the latest reports received from the superintendents of the poor, there are now about 800 dependent epileptics, of which number nearly 200 are in county, city and town almshouses, awaiting admission to Craig Colony. No almshouse in this State is properly equipped for the care of epileptics. They should all be provided for in the Colony. This will necessitate its enlargement. The State Board of Charities continues to receive petitions and appeals for assistance from the friends of these unfortunate dependents. The public officials in the various counties ask that their counties be relieved of the burden of support, and charitable societies and individuals interested in the welfare of the unfortunate beg that something may be done to carry out more fully the purpose of the State to secure to these dependents of the State such humane, scientific, educational and curative treatment as they need.

**THE RULES OF THE BOARD GOVERNING THE RECEPTION AND
RETENTION AT PUBLIC EXPENSE OF THE INMATES OF
INSTITUTIONS WHOLLY OR PARTLY UNDER PRIVATE
CONTROL.**

No changes were made during the year in the rules of the Board governing the reception and retention at public expense of the inmates of institutions wholly or partly under private control.

In the report of the Board to the Legislature of 1902, reference was made to a change in the rules which provided that:

“No child between the age of two and sixteen years, unless convicted of crime, shall be received into any such institution as a public charge, unless committed thereto, or placed therein, by a court or magistrate having jurisdiction, or by the superintendent of the poor of a county, or overseer of the poor of a town, or commissioner or commissioners of charities, or other local officer or board legally

exercising the powers of an overseer in the county, city, town or village sought to be charged with the support of such child, and authorized by law to commit children to such institution or to place them therein."

It was also stated that this had been made the subject of litigation by the New York Juvenile Asylum on the ground that it infringed the provisions of the asylum's charter, which authorized it to accept children on surrender and to receive compensation from the city of New York at the rate of \$110 a year for each child. The decision of Mr. Justice Clarke, upholding the authority of the Board in the premises, was printed in the report, together with the statement that his decision had been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the First Department, to which the case had been carried on appeal.

Subsequently the asylum carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which, on October 7, 1902, handed down a decision unanimously affirming the decision of the lower court, and sustaining the authority of the Board to make the rule in question. In concluding its decision the Court said:

"There is nothing in these provisions which affects the rights of parents or guardians in surrendering their children or wards to the custody of the asylum for support and education, if they so desire. The asylum may still receive such children and support them at the expense of their parents or guardians, or of such charitable funds as may be in its possession for that purpose. They are only prohibited from collecting pay from the city for the support of these children until the Commissioner of Charities of the city, or of some court having jurisdiction, has committed them to the asylum as proper subjects of a public charge. This imposes no great hardship on the Asylum, and it protects the city from the fraud which may be practiced upon it by those who are able to support and educate their own children."

The full text of this decision will be found printed as an appended paper in this report of the Board.

INDOOR RELIEF.

Table showing the number of persons remaining in institutions receiving public money, subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities at the close of the five fiscal years from 1898 to 1902 inclusive, with the increase or decrease of the number in each class September 30, 1902, over that of September 30, 1898.

INSTITUTIONS.	1898		1899		1900.		1901.		1902.		Increase of number in 1902, over those Sept. 30, 1898	Decrease of number in 1902, over those Sept. 30, 1898.
	Number of institu- tions included.	Number in institu- tions Sept. 30	Number of institu- tions included.	Number in institu- tions Sept. 30.	Number of institu- tions included.	Number in institu- tions Sept. 30.	Number of institu- tions included.	Number in institu- tions Sept. 30.	Number of institu- tions included.	Number in institu- tions Sept. 30.		
State Institutions	12	5,315	12	5,615	12	6,219	14	8,657	14	7,137	1,822	..
County Almshouses	55	5,904	55	5,430	55	5,482	55	5,602	54	5,652	..	352
City and Town Almshouse Institutions	10	8,144	19	7,476	19	7,364	10	7,377	20	7,594	..	550
Homes for the Aged	29	2,034	33	2,285	30	1,885	23	1,046	26	1,165	..	869
Homes for the Blind	3	46	4	146	2	26	2	35	2	41	..	5
Homes for Children	123	29,967	123	29,440	122	28,649	121	29,241	121	27,385	..	2,582
Homes for Discharged Prisoners	1	56	2	50	2	45	2	58	2	53	..	3
Homes for the Feeble Minded*	8	519	9	569	8	506	..	..	9	559	40	..
Homes, Temporary, for Men and Boys	9	154	10	157	8	179	5	81	6	92	..	62
Homes, Temporary, for Women and Children	13	839	12	776	11	677	13	702	14	687	..	152
Homes, Temporary, for Women and Girls	99	5,019	102	5,246	103	5,390	110	5,895	115	6,029	1,010	..
Hospitals	3	515	3	494	3	512	3	608	3	629	114	..
Hospitals and Homes for Consumptives	2	21	2	8	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	21
Hospitals and Homes for Convalescents	1	184	1	193	1	189	1	185	1	184	..	..
Hospitals and Homes for Epileptics	3	326	3	334	2	59	2	45	3	86	..	238
Hospitals and Homes for Incurables	4	211	4	255	3	270	4	388	4	426	215	..
Reformatories for Children	12	1,273	12	1,359	12	1,418	12	1,472	12	1,452	179	..
Reformatories for Women and Girls	1	169	1	169	1	171	1	173	1	161	..	8
Schools for the Blind	8	1,519	8	1,548	8	1,562	8	1,564	8	1,574	55	..
Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	405	62,215	416	61,570	404	60,637	403	61,461	415	60,806	3,435	4,842

* Statistics included in State Institutions and City and Town Almshouse Institutions.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Table of temporary (outdoor) relief in the cities of the State for the fiscal years 1900, 1901 and 1902.

A. SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS RECEIVING TEMPORARY RELIEF WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULATION THUS RELIEVED.

CITY.	COUNTY.	Population by census of 1900	1900		1901.		1902	
			Number of poor persons receiving temporary (out-door) relief.	Percentage of population temporarily relieved	Number of poor persons receiving temporary (out-door) relief	Percentage of population temporarily relieved	Number of poor persons receiving temporary (out-door) relief	Percentage of population temporarily relieved.
New York	New York . .	3,437,202	1,038	.0003	1,161	.0003	1,096	.0003
Buffalo	Erie	352,387	12,034	.034	7,587	.022	5,345	.015
Rochester	Monroe	162,608	7,642	.047	9,500	.058	9,000	.055
Syracuse	Onondaga . . .	108,374	4,353	.040	3,057	.028	2,758	.025
Albany	Albany	94,151	3,508	.037	3,212	.034	3,240	.034
Troy	Rensselaer . . .	60,651	1,614	.027	1,665	.027	1,728	.028
Utica	Oneida	56,383	1,843	.033	2,226	.039	2,069	.037
Yonkers	Westchester . .	47,931	327	.007	342	.007	570	.012
Binghamton . . .	Broome	39,647	1,449	.037	1,309	.033	1,234	.031
Elmira	Chemung	35,672	935	.026	535	.015	513	.014
Schenectady . . .	Schenectady . .	31,682	209	.006	234	.007	1288	.009
Auburn	Cayuga	30,345	1,854	.061	1,627	.054	1,563	.052
Newburgh	Orange	24,943	1,052	.042	869	.035	794	.032
Kingston	Ulster	24,535	2,127	.087	2,742	.110	852	.035
Poughkeepsie . .	Dutchess	24,029	824	.034	915	.038	868	.036
Cohoes	Albany	23,910	286	.012	123	.005	192	.008
Jamestown	Chautauqua . .	22,892	436	.019	498	.022	546	.024
Oswego	Oswego	22,199	1,089	.049	899	.040	607	.026
Watertown	Jefferson	21,696	†		410	.019	318	.015
Amsterdam	Montgomery . .	20,929	2,571	.123	2,090	.100	1,618	.077
Mount Vernon . .	Westchester . .	20,346	350	.017	349	.017	244	.012
Niagara Falls . .	Niagara	19,457	226	.012	569	.029	†169	.009
Gloversville . . .	Fulton	18,349	430	.023	508	.028	438	.024
Lockport	Niagara	16,581	163	.010	190	.011	122	.007
Rome	Oneida	15,343	441	.029	484	.032	†1123	.073
New Rochelle . . .	Westchester . .	14,720	312	.021	332	.023	311	.021
Middletown	Orange	14,522	121	.008	407	.028	120	.008
Watervliet	Albany	14,321	1,750	.123	648	.045	668	.047
Ithaca	Tompkins	13,136	360	.030	249	.019	320	.024
Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence . .	12,633	576	.046	626	.050	524	.041
Hornellsville . . .	Steuben	11,918	161	.014	148	.012	167	.014
Dunkirk	Chautauque . .	11,616	170	.015	98	.008	170	.015
Corning	Steuben	11,061	115	.010	126	.011	185	.017
Geneva	Ontario	10,433	427	.041	279	.027	304	.029
Little Falls	Herkimer	10,381	†		839	.080	845	.081
Johnstown	Fulton	10,130	317	.031	472	.046	340	.034
Hudson	Columbia	9,528	360	.038	431	.045	395	.041
Olean	Cattaraugus . .	9,462	108	.011	66	.007	150	.016
North Tonawanda .	Niagara	9,069	†		112	.012	42	.005
Cortland	Cortland	9,014	166	.018	85	.009	47	.005
Plattsburgh* . . .	Clinton	8,880					143	.016
Fulton*	Oswego	8,206					150	.018
Oneida*	Madison	7,538			309	.040	463	.061
Rensselaer	Rensselaer . . .	7,466	129	.017	37	.005	63	.008
Total		4,936,276	51,873		48,365		42,880	

* Incorporated as cities since 1900.

† Number reported for eight months of the year

‡ Number of persons estimated—72 families reported.

§ Represents individuals, in previous years, families.

¶ Number of persons relieved not designated.

Mount Vernon..	Westchester	20,346	1,732 46	4 95	.08	4,176 03	11 97	21	1,155 65	4 74	06
Niagara Falls..	Niagara..	19,457	3,884 26	17 19	.20	6,612 70	11 62	.34	13,291 19	19 48	17
Gloversville..	Fulton..	18,349	5,014 90	11 66	.27	4,873 34	9 59	.27	4,084 76	9 33	22
Lockport..	Niagara..	16,581	1,683 57	10 33	.10	1,567 63	8 25	.09	1,116 26	9 15	07
Rome..	Oneida..	15,343	3,623 13	8 22	.24	2,781 60	5 75	.18	3,101 00	2 81	21
New Rochelle..	Westchester	14,720	1,408 26	4 51	.10	1,798 00	5 41	.12	1,413 80	4 55	10
Middletown..	Orange..	14,522	3,272 61	27 05	.23	3,218 50	7 91	.22	1,744 00	6 20	05
Watervliet..	Albany..	14,321	2,863 63	1 64	.20	2,713 48	4 19	.20	1,601 33	2 40	11
Yonkers..	Tompkins..	13,136	5,738 68	15 94	.44	3,015 49	12 11	.23	2,648 98	8 28	20
Ogdenburg..	St. Lawrence..	12,633	5,305 79	9 21	.42	5,334 56	8 52	.42	4,985 61	9 53	40
Hornellsville..	Steuben..	11,918	3,293 80	20 46	.26	3,881 92	26 23	.33	3,333 92	19 96	28
Dunkirk..	Chautauque..	11,616	1,373 85	8 06	.12	823 64	8 40	.07	723 11	4 26	06
Cornwall..	Steuben..	11,061	4,124 65	35 87	.37	4,542 20	36 05	.41	3,133 06	16 94	28
Geneva..	Ontario..	10,433	6,708 04	15 71	.64	6,120 35	21 94	.59	5,128 35	16 87	49
Little Falls..	Herkimer..	10,381	2,841 56	8 96	.28	5,888 83	7 02	.57	4,740 70	5 61	46
Johnstown..	Fulton..	10,130	2,064 90	5 74	.22	4,441 48	9 41	.44	3,871 68	11 39	34
Hudson..	Columbia..	9,528	3,169 06	29 34	.23	2,714 16	6 30	.28	2,773 64	7 02	29
Oran..	Cattaraugus..	9,462	2,200 68	13 26	.23	5,457 13	82 68	.68	4,321 91	28 81	46
North Tonawanda..	Niagara..	9,069	2,200 68	13 26	.24	2,108 46	18 82	.23	1,839 02	43 78	20
Cortland..	Cortland..	8,850				1,441 19	16 95	.16	708 82	16 08	08
Plattsburgh..	Clinton..	8,206							3,805 76	26 61	43
Fulton..	Queens..	7,538				2,497 63	8 08	.33	550 00	3 67	67
Oneida..	Madison..	7,466				1,306 25	35 30	.18	1,017 61	2 20	13
Rensselaer..	Rensselaer..								2,112 90	33 54	28
Total		4,936,276	\$416,310 36	14 53	.26	\$413,951 19			\$354,430 05		

* Incorporated as cities since 1900

† Expenditures for eight months of the year

‡ Exclusive of support in private institutions included in previous years.

§ Number of persons relieved not designated.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES IN INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE BOARD, OCTOBER 1, 1902:

Aged and friendless persons.....	2,685
Almshouse institution inmates (exclusive of those classified below)	11,219
Blind in almshouses	325
Blind in other institutions.....	323
Deaf in almshouses.....	89
Deaf in other institutions.....	1,586
Dependent children (exclusive of 1,952 committed for delinquency, included with juvenile offenders)	25,433
Indian children at Thomas Asylum.....	145
	<hr/> 25,578
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	2,099
Epileptics in almshouses.....	266
Epileptics in Craig Colony.....	826
Hospital patients	6,955
Idiotic and feeble-minded in almshouses.....	1,247
Idiotic and feeble-minded in State institutions.....	1,561
Juvenile offenders	4,131
Reformatory inmates (women and girls).....	1,918
	<hr/>
Total	<hr/> *60,808 <hr/>

* The large reduction in number from the reports of previous years is due to the omission of the inmates of institutions not in receipt of public moneys, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Fourteen of the State's charitable institutions are subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board.

These, named in the order in which they were established, are as follows: State Industrial School, Rochester, 1846; Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse, 1851; New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, 1865; Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois, incorporated in 1855 as a private institution, and by chapter 162 of the Laws of 1875 reorganized and established as a State institution; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, established as a branch of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in 1878, and incorporated separately by chapter 281 of the Laws of 1885; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, 1878; House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, 1881; Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, 1890; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, 1892; Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, 1893; Craig Colony, Sonyea, 1894; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, 1894; New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown, 1900; New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook, 1900 (not yet open).

The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year (\$66,577.72), amounted to \$1,374,886.21. Their expenditures aggregated \$1,265,795.01; \$994,525.35 being for maintenance, \$244,015.96 for improvements, while \$27,253.70 was returned to the State treasurer pursuant to the provisions of law. The number of their beneficiaries was 8,288.

During the year all the State institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board were visited and inspected by the President of the Board, and also by the several committees of the Board respectively charged with their oversight. These and the private institutions receiving State appropriations were regularly visited and inspected by the Board's Inspector of State Charitable Institutions.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following named schools and institutions, ten in number, under private management but mainly supported by State appropriations, are also subject to the Board's visitation and inspection: New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York, 1817; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York (commonly called the House of Refuge), New York, 1824; New York Institution for the Blind, New York, 1831; Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo, 1853; Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York, 1869; St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Westchester, with branches at Brooklyn and Fordham, 1875; Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, 1875; Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, 1876; Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, 1884; Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany, 1891.

The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were from cash on hand, \$57,057.15; from public sources, \$691,216.42; from private sources, \$312,224.06; total receipts, \$1,060,497.63. Their expenditures aggregated \$917,259.63, and the total number of their beneficiaries was

- 324.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

The Board desires to renew the following recommendations for legislation contained in its report to the Legislature of 1902:

1. That all the special appropriations for the State institutions within the jurisdiction of the Board be included in one bill, with such provisions as will insure in every instance the most careful and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated, in exact accordance with the intentions of the Legislature.

2. That the present site of the State Industrial School in the city of Rochester be sold, and a less valuable site purchased in the country to which the school can be removed and reestablished on the cottage plan. Also that the girls' department of the institution be discontinued and the girls sent elsewhere.

3. That the House of Refuge on Randall's Island be also removed to the country and that the girls' department of the institution be discontinued, the older girls being sent to the new reformatory for women at Bedford, and the younger ones to the New York Juvenile Asylum and the New York Catholic Protectory, or like institutions. Also that this institution be placed under the rules of the State Civil Service Commission.

4. That legislation be enacted to prevent the continuance of the fourteen liquor saloons at the gates of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, which are supported mainly by the patronage of members of the Home, and are a source of great demoralization to its discipline.

To these recommendations the Board this year adds the following:

5. Experience shows that it costs much more for construction work where the special appropriations are divided annually

among all the institutions. This is because of the relatively small amount appropriated to each and the consequent difficulty in obtaining the most favorable bids on the work. Under these circumstances it would seem better to decide upon all the appropriations necessary for a few of the institutions only, covering their needs for a period of several years. This would enable the State to secure the lowest possible bids and at the same time it would concentrate effort and prevent much of the delay incident to the present system.

**APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN 1902 AND RECOMMENDED FOR
1903.**

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for maintenance and for extraordinary expenses and reappropriations, respectively, by the Legislature of 1902 to the several State institutions subject to the Board's visitation and inspection, the amounts recommended by the Board for appropriations to such institutions by the Legislature of 1903, and the pages of this report wherein the condition and needs of the institutions are specifically set forth. These recommendations were agreed upon after careful inquiry had been made with relation to the needs of the several institutions, and examinations made upon the ground, and, when necessary, correspondence with the State Architect.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION.	NEW APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1902.		Reappropriations in 1902 for extraordinary expenses.	Total appropriations available for 1902.	APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR 1903			Page
	Maintenance.	Extraordinary expenses.			Maintenance.	Extraordinary expenses.	Reappropriations.	
State Industrial School, Rochester..	\$128,500	\$2,500		\$131,000 00	\$190,000	\$1,000		39-42
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	59,900	16,000	\$16,116 40	90,916 40	66,000	31,000	\$1,187	42-43
Western House of Refuge, Albany	35,000	8,925	..	43,925 00	35,000	12,300		47-51
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford	42,500	5,700	..	48,200 00	50,000	24,675		51-53
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.	148,750	7,000	4,269 56	160,019 56	160,000	17,000		58-63
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	60,000	3,000	..	63,000 00	84,000	7,200		63-68
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark	55,000	36,500	2,302 61	93,802 61	65,000	73,300		68-73
Rome State Custodial Asylum	180,000	17,575		197,575 00	100,000	150,985	4,650	74-80
Craig Colony, Seneca	135,000	31,050	106,787 83	272,787 83	150,000	123,500		80-90
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	225,000	81,000	933 39	306,933 39	+250,000	80,884		90-96
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	25,000	38,455	833 95	64,288 95	28,000	14,117		96-100
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois..	24,500	22,500		47,000 00	25,000	19,800	13,000	100-04
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	38,000	8,100	1,859 72	47,959 72	40,000	42,500		105-10
New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown..	12,000	..	..	12,000 00	13,000	50,750	1,500	110-14
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook	..	..	..	..	80,000	70,000		114-16
Totals	\$1,169,050	\$277,315	\$133,054 46	\$1,569,419 46	\$1,386,000	\$719,011	\$20,337	\$2,025,348

*The National Government pays \$100 a year towards the support of each member of the Home thereby refunding to the State a large amount of the maintenance appropriation. During the last fiscal year this amounted to \$191,353.89.
†In addition to this, \$10,000 for a deficiency appropriation.

CLASSIFIED ORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

	State Industrial School, Rochester.	House of Refuge for Women, Hindson.	Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.	New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.	New York House of Refuge for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, Randall's Island.	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse.	State Custodial Asylum for Women, Newark.	Home State Capital Asylum, Rome.
Average number of inmates	900	221	116	33	341	519	409	504
Total ordinary expenditures	\$164,979 41	\$61,495 54	\$23,323 20	\$33,541 43	\$177,008 35	\$32,880 21	\$25,233 95	\$30,235 95
Average annual cost of support	235 75	278 26	203 12	300 96	211 43	179 84	122 08	164 87
Average weekly cost of support	5 35	5 35	45 28	6 96	4 06	3 45	2 36	3 15
Expended for salaries of officers, wages and labor	81,572 73	27,169 63	14,565 97	15,905 04	76,943 23	38,848 51	24,423 91	28,980 46
Average annual per capita expenditure for salaries, wages and labor	90 74	122 94	123 46	171 99	91 49	74 92	54 27	74 33
Expended for provisions	41,496 11	11,744 95	4,939 01	5,434 93	40,941 08	23,245 60	13,700 45	19,657 85
Average annual per capita expenditure for provisions	46 15	53 14	41 60	16 55	48 65	44 79	30 46	37 53
Expended for household stores	4,343 43	2,499 34	813 11	642 31	5,310 82	3,018 96	2,374 44	2,570 52
Average annual per capita expenditure for household stores	4 83	11 31	6 99	6 91	5 31	5 82	7 50	4 77
Expended for clothing	8,476 70	2,314 70	656 23	1,568 07	17,246 75	6,873 60	3,018 58	5,408 62
Average annual per capita expenditure for clothing	9 43	10 47	7 25	16 80	20 51	13 44	4 45	10 33
Expended for fuel and light	25,787 02	10,759 19	5,739 97	5,307 16	17,350 26	10,001 51	5,136 99	11,319 38
Average annual per capita expenditure for fuel and light	28 66	48 69	49 15	62 44	30 97	19 72	11 89	21 41
Expended for hospital and medical supplies	1,316 63	449 17	254 12	288 29	773 08	665 55	608 44	400 61
Average annual per capita expenditure for hospital and medical supplies	1 47	2 08	2 17	2 89	9 72	1 34	1 41	7 9
Expended for transportation and traveling expenses	2,322 66	1,615 50	504 51	300 38	927 25	66 57	.....	.....
Average annual per capita expenditure for transportation and traveling expenses	2 58	7 31	4 36	4 20	1 10	11	.....	.....
Expended for shop, farm and garden supplies	9,080 96	2,107 22	979 04	555 27	5,109 50	5,535 09	1,647 54	4,541 77
Average annual per capita expenditure for shop, farm and garden supplies	10 18	9 53	8 30	5 97	6 08	10 66	3 46	6 87
Expended for ordinary repairs	3,131 62	50 01	40 00	1,567 19	3,149 57	1,377 26	474 77	1,109 15
Average annual per capita expenditure for ordinary repairs	3 47	23 23	34	16 43	3 71	2 85	1 06	3 12
Expended for expenses of trustees or managers	509 44	233 53	538 00	161 06	.....	95 27	281 36	271 41
Average annual per capita expenditure for expenses of trustees or managers	56 60	10 58	4 64	1 85	.....	17	74	53
Expended for all other ordinary expenses	7,863 40	2,332 91	3,015 95	1,116 67	9,656 86	3,000 79	3,364 65	2,325 08
Average annual per capita expenditure for all other ordinary expenses	8 75	11 46	25 54	12 01	11 72	5 90	7 92	4 34

* Exclusive of remittance to State Treasurer in accordance with chapters 512 and 580, Laws of 1899. † Includes the value of home and farm products consumed. ‡ Under private management, but supported by State appropriations.

CLASSIFIED ORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC. (Continued)

	Craig Colony.	New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	New York State Reformatory for Women.	Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.	New York State School for the Blind.	New York State Hospital for the Cripple and Deformed Children.	Totals and averages.
Average number of inmates.	762	1,681	119	143	111	24	1,464
Total ordinary expenditures.	\$126,450 57	\$224,630 07	\$22,631 16	\$23,861 66	\$40,130 81	\$10,449 13	\$181,171 617 14
Average annual cost of support.	164 63	131 87	190 18	166 86	361 54	435 38	232 04
Average weekly cost of support.	3 16	2 57	3 67	3 20	6 97	8 37	4 46
Expended for salaries of officers, wages and labor.	55,207 76	68,820 80	8,178 59	12,067 67	24,672 00	3,710 07	\$491,046 64
Average annual per capita expenditure for salaries, wages and labor.	72 45	40 94	68 73	84 39	222 27	154 59	\$103 78
Expended for provisions.	34,376 85	80,982 89	5,439 64	3,234 57	7,272 04	2,251 00	130,116 78
Average annual per capita expenditure for provisions.	45 11	51 74	45 71	22 62	65 51	93 02	148 97
Expended for household stores.	3,861 46	5,435 28	757 88	662 58	520 13	243 08	\$33,984 78
Average annual per capita expenditure for household stores.	5 07	3 23	6 37	4 63	4 60	10 17	16 32
Expended for clothing.	6,232 49	19,543 76	690 59	1,305 52	611 60	39 84	\$79,208 71
Average annual per capita expenditure for clothing.	8 18	11 63	5 12	9 13	5 51	1 66	19 57
Expended for fuel and light.	12,979 01	22,607 26	3,713 05	3,280 92	3,707 50	598 89	\$138,047 56
Average annual per capita expenditure for fuel and light.	17 03	13 45	31 20	23 01	33 40	24 95	128 92
Expended for hospital and medical supplies.	1,900 48	4,358 01	485 81	61 86	191 45	583 13	\$12,135 30
Average annual per capita expenditure for hospital and medical supplies.	2 57	2 60	4 08	43	1 73	24 30	13 48
Expended for transportation and traveling expenses.	164 18	517 48		15 35	178 32		\$6,737 17
Average annual per capita expenditure for transportation and traveling expenses.	22	33	1,078 52	13	1 61	10 19	11 66
Expended for shop, farm and garden supplies.	5,468 93	6,884 94		1,766 93	1,125 97		\$46,781 86
Average annual per capita expenditure for shop, farm and garden supplies.	7 18	4 10	16 63	12 36	10 14	42	18 13
Expended for ordinary repairs.	920 24	1,765 38	248 15	156 13	23 07	140 48	\$13,161 02
Average annual per capita expenditure for ordinary repairs.	1 22	1 05	2 00	1 09	20	5 85	12 92
Expended for expenses of trustees or managers.	1,295 77	775 94	673 79	327 91	343 24	622 20	\$6,337 31
Average annual per capita expenditure for expenses of trustees or managers.	1 70	46	5 66	2 20	3 00	25 92	13 51
Expended for all other ordinary expenses.	2,974 49	6,808 34	546 14	979 22	1,486 40	2,246 35	\$48,298 01
Average annual per capita expenditure for all other ordinary expenses.	3 90	4 05	4 59	6 78	13 39	93 60	115 28

* Exclusive of remittance to State Treasurer in accordance with chapters 572 and 580, Laws of 1899. Expenditure for fourteen institutions. Average for fourteen institutions. Total

Table showing the number of inmates in the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities October 1, 1902, arranged with reference to the representation from the several counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	State Industrial School, Rochester	House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.	Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.	New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford	New York House of Refuge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, Randall's Island	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse.	State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark	Home State Industrial Asylum, Rome	Craig Colony, Seneca	New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.	New York State Woman's Reformatory Home, Oxford	Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.	New York State School for the Blind, Watavia.	New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, Poughkeepsie	Total.
Albany	26	1			8	20	12	13	20	24	4				200
Allegany	26					7			14	18					57
Broome	26					4			4	22					133
Cattaraugus	13					4			12	24	1				77
Cayuga	13					4			12	24	1				85
Chautauque	12					19			10	15					122
Chemung	4					2			2	4					27
Chenango	5					2			2	4					21
Clinton	25					13			10	1					51
Columbia	10					2			4	4					24
Cortland	1					5			2	2					21
Delaware	10					5			2	2					22
Dutchess	140				14	4			5	22					179
Erie	3					2			1	190	14	73	21		378
Essex	8								1	8					16
Franklin	8								4	7					25
Fulton	12								3	9					48
Genesee	3					3			1	1					13
Greene	8					4			4	15					40
Hamilton	26					4			4	19					59
Herkimer	2					4			4	8					20
Jefferson	2					4			4	8					20
Kings	2			10	129	20			75	345	18				729
Lewis	2					4			2	8					21
Livingston	12					4			2	10					28
Madison	12					7			2	14					43
Monroe	85					20			19	158					277
Montgomery	13					6			4	6					44
Nassau	1					1			3	1					6
New York	7			118	300	16			153	203	17				1,021
Niagara	24					5			8	11					41
Oneida	27					26			11	18					197
Onondaga	81					38			11	15					209
Ontario	16					11			11	8					63
Orange	1					9			7	8					25
Orleans	8					2			1	7					21
Oswego	18					6			4	12					48
Otsego	5					14			10	2					31
Putnam									1	3					4
Queens						4			10	7					21
Rensselaer	85					17			14	9					125
Richmond	1					1			4	6					22
Rockland	1					5			1	3					10
St. Lawrence	25					5			7	17					54
Saratoga	35					4			8	9					56
Schenectady	22					1			4	17					44
Schoharie						1			4	6					11
Schuyler	2					2			3	7					12
Seneca	4					8			4	17					33
Steuben	19					9			10	82					124
Suffolk						1			5	20					26
Sullivan	18					5			13	5					41
Tioga	18					5			8	9					40
Tompkins	18					5			4	9					36
Ulster	9					15			8	15					47
Warren	10					3			3	4					20
Washington	6					5			3	9					23
Wayne	4					5			5	11					25
Westchester	9					12			19	40					107
Wyoming	2					2			3	9					14
Yates	3					8			5	10					26
State at large						1			1						4
From other states										74					74
Total	915	213	118	151	836	545	465	350	825	2,099	125	143	121	25	7,137

* Of these, 7 were infants. † Of these, 1 child under two years of age. ‡ Of these, 3 were infants. § Under private management, but supported by State appropriations. ¶ Of these, 13 belong to the Allegany Reservation and 84 to the Cattaraugus. †† Tonawanda Reservation. ‡‡ St. Regis Reservation. §§ Tuscarora Reservation. ¶¶ Oneida Reservation. §§ Onondaga Reservation. ¶¶ Schenectady Reservation.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY.

{Established 1846.}

This institution has capacity for 900 inmates. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were present 747 boys and 106 girls; total, 853. During the year 545 boys and 77 girls were admitted; 503 boys and 55 girls were discharged and 2 boys died, leaving a population October 1, 1902, of 787 boys and 128 girls; total, 915 — an increase of 62. The average number of inmates during the year was 897 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.99; excluding this value, \$3.96.

The receipts during the fiscal year were: From cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$965.96; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$500; from general appropriations, \$185,000; from other sources, \$312.33; making the total receipts for the year \$186,778.29.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, \$16,337.30; for wages and labor, \$65,235.45; for provisions, \$41,493.11; for household stores, \$4,343.43; for clothing, \$8,475.50; for fuel and light, \$25,787.62; for hospital and medical supplies, \$1,318.65; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$2,322.63; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$9,080.96; for ordinary repairs, \$2,131.62; for expenses of managers, \$589.44; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$312.33; for unclassified expenses, \$7,863.40; total, \$185,291.44. There were no extraordinary expenditures and the balance on hand October 1, 1902, was \$1,486.85. This was the only asset and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 44.1 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 22.4 per cent. for provisions;

2.4 per cent. for household stores; 4.6 per cent. for clothing; 13.9 per cent. for fuel and light; .7 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 1.3 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 4.9 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 1.1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .3 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 4.3 per cent. for all ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and rewards to inmates and repairs and betterments of tools and equipment and furniture, and for necessary tools to conduct properly the trade schools and common schools and military system and photographing of inmates, \$178,500.

Chapter 594, Laws of 1902 (supply bill), appropriated for deficiency in maintenance for the years 1901 and 1902, \$10,000; for improving the economy of the steam and electric plants and for pipe covering under the direction of the State Architect, \$2,500.

The maintenance appropriation was \$188,500, the special appropriation \$2,500 and the total appropriations were \$191,000.

The special appropriation has been expended under the direction of the State Architect for the purposes named in the law.

During the past year this institution has continued its work as heretofore without interruption. The several departments of instruction have been conducted along approved lines. As the object of this institution is practically educational, too much stress cannot be laid upon the work of instruction. Some changes which will add to present facilities are contemplated whenever the removal of the institution to a rural location is accomplished. This change will place the school in a new atmosphere and promote the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the boys and girls committed to the custody of the institution. This change has been strongly urged heretofore

by the State Board of Charities and it is hoped that the Legislature, during this session, will authorize the sale of the grounds and buildings in Rochester, and make the necessary appropriations to purchase a suitable farm of at least 1,000 acres to which the school can be removed. The tract of land now occupied by the institution is exceedingly valuable for city purposes, and the proceeds of its sale should be sufficient to purchase the proposed farm as well as provide for the erection and equipment of suitable buildings thereon. Chapter 527 of the Laws of 1902 named the Governor, the State Comptroller, the President of the State Board of Charities, the State Architect and the President of the Board of Managers as a commission to select a new location and obtain options upon the required land. It is expected that during the session of the Legislature the commission will have selected the land, secured the options thereon and be prepared to report its cost. The removal of the State Industrial School can then be accomplished at an early date. The reformation of juvenile delinquents is accomplished with great difficulty where the environment is unsuitable, and the commonwealth can well afford to equip this school so as to make it thoroughly effective in saving these boys and girls from the evils of crime and pauperism. The institution will best accomplish this work when it is properly located and fully equipped with facilities for the training of those sent to it, in habits of industry, morality and usefulness. Its trade schools especially should be prepared to give such a complete training as will enable graduates to support themselves at a trade.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For removal of steam pipes now underneath the bakery floor, and placing same in conduit; for conduit connecting the chapel basement with the basement of the girls' building; for repairs to floor and ovens in bakery; for new floors in machine shop, tailor shops and barn, and for repairs to ceiling of second division dormitory, \$1,000; making the special appropriations approved of, \$1,000; for deficiency in maintenance for the fiscal year 1902-03, \$10,000; maintenance appropriation, \$190,000; making the total new appropriations recommended, \$191,000.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[Established 1881.]

This institution has capacity for 311 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1901, was 223, and 74 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 297. During the year 19 were paroled to service, 2 died and 63 were otherwise discharged, thus leaving under care October 1, 1902, 213, of whom 7 were infants. The average number present during the year was 221, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.51; excluding this value, \$5.35.

The receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$1,080.58; from special appropriations, \$18,300.94; from general appropriations, \$61,500; from other sources, \$288.09; total, \$81,169.61.

The ordinary expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers, \$19,990.28; for wages and labor, \$7,179.40; for provisions, \$11,744.86; for household stores, \$2,499.34; for clothing, \$2,314.70; for fuel and light, \$10,759.19; for hospital and medical supplies, \$449.17; for transportation and traveling expenses,

\$1,615.50; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$2,107.22; for ordinary repairs, \$50.01; for expenses of managers, \$253.93; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$288.09; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,532.94; total, \$61,784.63.

The extraordinary expenditures were reported as \$18,300.94, of which \$5,579.35 was for buildings and improvements and \$11,972.08 for extraordinary repairs, making the total expenditures for the year \$80,085.57. The cash balance October 1, 1902, the only asset, was \$1,084.04, and the outstanding indebtedness was \$215, for bills unpaid.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 44.2 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 19.1 per cent. for provisions; 4.1 per cent. for household stores; 3.8 per cent. for clothing; 17.5 per cent. for fuel and light; .7 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 2.6 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3.4 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .1 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .4 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 4.1 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for the maintenance of the institution and for the transportation of the convicts, \$59,800.

Chapter 431, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for metal ceilings in cottages 5, 6 and the nursery, \$2,000; plastering in cottages 5, 6 and the nursery, \$2,000; additional appropriation for sewage disposal plant, \$3,000; repairs to the administration building, \$3,500; fire-escapes for the administration building, \$1,200; fire-risers and hose for the administration building, \$600; cleaning and painting walls of cottages, \$1,200; general repairs, \$1,500.

Of certain appropriations made by chapter 294, Laws of 1900, the following unexpended balances were reappropriated: arrangement of upper room in industrial building for physical exercise and for necessary apparatus and additional stairs, \$993.80; sewage disposal plant, \$4,994.25; fire-escapes for the administration building, \$128.35 (unexpended balance of an appropriation for additional fire equipment); reconstructing prison building, \$9,000; recreation grounds and equipment, \$1,000.

The maintenance appropriation was \$59,800, the special new appropriation \$15,000, the special reappropriations \$16,116.40 and the total appropriations \$90,916.40.

The special appropriations above mentioned have been disposed of as follows: Of those under chapter 431, Laws of 1902, all except the item for cleaning and painting walls of cottages, \$1,200, are being expended under contract. Of the appropriations made by chapter 294 of the Laws of 1900, the item, "For changes and arrangements in the industrial building, \$993.80," is available. "For sewage disposal plant, \$4,994.25," is unexpended. The amounts for "fire-escape for the administration building," "reconstructing prison building," "recreation grounds and equipment," remain available. The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1901 "for covering steam pipes, \$1,000," is unexpended. The amounts for "repairs to cottages, \$2,000," "metal ceilings in cottages, \$2,000," and "general repairs, \$2,000," have been used. The item for "gymnasium equipment, \$500," has been partly used; there is a balance of \$125. "Repairs to steam plant, \$5,000," are under contract. The several appropriations for the guardhouse or disciplinary building, consisting of balances from items under chapter 294,

Laws of 1900, "in addition to \$6,000 appropriated for the buildings," have been expended. The total amount available for sewage disposal is \$7,994.25.

Some important changes have been made to the buildings during the year. These consist of improvements in the dormitory cottages and the occupation of the disciplinary building. The large changes contemplated in the prison and administration buildings have not been taken up, as an insufficiency of available appropriations made it impossible to do this work according to the plans and specifications prepared.

The opening of the disciplinary building has had a markedly beneficial influence upon the inmates. There are seldom more than one or two girls in the solitary cells, and these do not remain for any great length of time. The effect of the discipline of one girl is manifest upon all her associates. There is a greater attention to daily duties and a more prompt and hearty obedience, as well as a disinclination to acts of insubordination which would send the offender to the disciplinary building. It must be said that the deterrent effect is even more valuable than the direct result of the punishment itself. The change which has taken place in this institution so far as the general discipline is concerned is indeed remarkable, and bears testimony to the efficiency of the board of managers and the officers directly in charge. The success of the plans of the managers is due to the efficiency and character of the officers, who are necessarily in closest contact with the inmates.

The introduction of a complete system of industrial training is a present need. The future of the young women in custody will be conditioned largely by their ability to support themselves by honest and respectable methods. If, on leaving the

institution, they are unfitted for such self-support, they will necessarily become burdens upon society, or else fall into the ranks of professional criminals. This House of Refuge is intended to reclaim women who otherwise are lost to society. Its equipment, therefore, should be complete in the industrial department as well as in facilities for scholastic training.

The recommendation made last year in the matter of a hospital building is renewed. The building now used for hospital purposes is neither sanitary nor commodious, nor is it well adapted to the care of the sick.

The appropriation made for the reconstruction of the administration building has been found insufficient, and it will be necessary, therefore, to add to that amount a sum sufficient to do the work in a proper manner. The reconstruction of the prison building will also require an additional appropriation. This building is ill-arranged, and in case of fire the rescue of the inmates would prove exceedingly difficult.

The board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For a hospital and its equipment, \$20,000; for additional appropriation for the reconstruction of the administration and prison building, \$6,500; for plumbing in the administration building, the reappropriation of an unexpended balance of \$1,187.51 appropriated by chapter 324, Laws of 1901, for plumbing in the administration building and cottages; for plumbing in the administration building and prison, \$4,500, making the special new appropriations approved of \$31,000; maintenance appropriation, \$66,000; making the total new appropriations recommended \$97,000.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY.

[Established 1890.]

This institution has capacity for 150 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1901, was 118, and 55 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 173. During the year 55 were discharged, leaving 118 present October 1, 1902, of whom 1 was under two years of age. The average number present during the year was 118, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.28; excluding this value, \$5.04.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$430.93; from special appropriations, \$300; from general appropriations, \$31,200; from home and farm products, \$1,471.82; total, \$33,402.75.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$14,565.97; for provisions, \$6,337.65; for household stores, \$813.11; for clothing, \$856.22; for fuel and light, \$5,799.97; for hospital and medical supplies, \$256.12; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$504.81; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$979.04; for ordinary repairs, \$40; for expenses of managers, \$583; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$43.18, and for all other ordinary expenses, \$1,587.31; total, \$32,366.38.

The extraordinary expenditures for improvements were \$300, making the total \$32,666.38, and leaving a cash balance of \$736.37 at the close of the year. There was no outstanding indebtedness, and the only asset was the balance in cash.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 45.1 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 15.2 per cent. for provisions;

2.5 per cent. for household stores; 2.7 per cent. for clothing; 17.9 per cent. for fuel and light; .8 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 1.6 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .1 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 1.8 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 9.3 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593 of the Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for the maintenance of the institution and for the transportation of those committed thereto, \$35,000.

Chapter 434 of the Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for conduit and manholes, \$2,000; finishing second story of hospital building and dividing it into rooms, \$1,800; spray baths and additional bathrooms in hospitals, \$750; installing watchman's clock system, \$125; cement walks, \$300; fire protection, \$1,800; cell door locking devices, \$2,000; improving economy of steam plant, \$150.

The maintenance appropriation was \$35,000; the special appropriations were \$8,925, and the total appropriations \$43,925.

Of these appropriations the only expenditures at the close of the fiscal year were \$300 for the cement walks and \$150 for improving the economy of the steam plant. In addition to this latter amount \$63 was added from the maintenance fund. The other improvements are ready for contract.

General good order, neatness and discipline have been maintained in this institution during the year. The reformatory methods which have proven satisfactory in the past were continued. The cottage type of dormitory affords opportunities for extensive classification, and the life in the cottages, approaching, as it does, the family, permits greater attention to the individual inmates than would be possible were they kept in larger buildings.

The fundamental conception that to be successful a reformatory must devote itself to special training is embodied in the methods of the Western House of Refuge. The inmates receive instruction not only in the ordinary studies of the public schools but in household work as well. They are taught to be self-respecting and are prepared for self-support. The matrons and teachers endeavor by their training to secure creditable workers, and succeed to a marked degree.

During the year the general health has been most excellent. There are seldom patients in the hospital, and these are usually there for a short time only.

The Board takes this occasion to call attention again to the condition of the buildings so far as escape in the event of fire is concerned. In the dormitories all the windows are barred and there is only one staircase from the second floor of the building. There are no exits or fire-escapes other than through the main doors, and in the reception or prison house the inmates would be helpless should a fire break out. The appropriation made by the last Legislature for fire protection is available, as well as the amount to install a cell door locking device by which, in times of need, all the cells in the prison building can be thrown open at once. As these improvements are absolutely essential to the safety of the inmates, there should be no delay in their construction.

The beneficial effect of the discipline of this institution upon inmates is shown to some degree by the following facts: The total number of commitments from the establishment of this reformatory up to the date of making this report is 370, of whom 2 were sent in for a second term, leaving the actual number of individuals committed 368. Of this number 24 were dis-

charged for various reasons or by orders of the courts before the reformatory treatment could take effect. Four others died, leaving a total of 340 who have been subjected to the discipline of the institution. The facts concerning the whole number are not complete, as in addition to those mentioned above, 23 were sent to other states, and many disappeared immediately after discharge. One hundred and twenty-two women now remain in the refuge. Of only 222 can a statement approximating correctness be made. Of this number 131 are known to have led respectable lives after parole or discharge, 40 continued in evil courses, 4 died, 14 were released by court order, 23 were sent out of the State to friends and 10 have disappeared. The proportion of known reformations, therefore, is very satisfactory, and, when the paroles earned by the girls while in the institution are considered, it is seen that the reformatory has been doing good work in the saving of these women to society.

This institution needs a number of improvements. The administration building is entirely inadequate to the needs. There is not room for the accommodation of the officers, either in the matter of bedrooms or office room.

The electric light furnished by a private company in Albion is very expensive. For the incandescent system the institution pays \$700 per annum. In addition to this it has paid, up to a short time ago, \$500 per annum for arc lights upon the grounds. These have now been discontinued, but some are needed. The cost of installing an electric light plant will be met in about five years by the present outlay for lighting, and as the engineers are necessarily now kept on duty day and night there is no reason why they could not attend to a dynamo and engine.

The records of this institution are kept in pigeon holes, and there is no protection for them in case of a fire. It has no

office safe, and, as many documents are of value, one should be furnished in which to keep them.

As conducive to the moral and physical health of the inmates, outdoor exercise is desirable in all these reformatories as far as possible. To facilitate such exercise, apparatus of proper character should be placed upon the grounds.

The team of horses and the carriage owned by this institution are worn out, and a new team with a good carriage should be purchased at once. A request for this appropriation has been made for a number of years. It is again renewed, as it is more imperatively needed now than ever before.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For repairs and addition to administration building, \$6,000; for extraordinary repairs and equipments, \$1,500; for an electric lighting plant, \$3,000; for cement walks, \$200; for an office safe, \$250; for outdoor recreation apparatus, \$250; for library books, \$200; for a team of horses and carriage and for harness, robes, etc., \$800; for farming tools, \$100; making the special new appropriations approved of \$12,300; maintenance appropriation, \$35,000; making the total appropriation recommended \$47,300.

**NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN,
BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

[Established 1892.]

This institution has capacity for 236 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1901, was 26 and 158 were admitted during the year. Thirteen have been paroled and 20 otherwise discharged, thus leaving 151 present October 1, 1902, of whom 8 were infants. The average number present during the year was 93, and the average weekly cost of support, includ-

ing the value of home and farm products consumed, \$7.12; excluding this value, \$6.98.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$214.71; from special appropriations, \$1,500; from deficiency appropriations, \$4,000; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$14,240.23; from general appropriations, \$30,000; from all other sources, \$69.63; total, \$50,024.57.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$15,995.04; for provisions, \$5,454.83; for household stores, \$642.34; for clothing, \$1,563.07; for fuel and light, \$5,807.10; for hospital and medical supplies, \$268.29; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$390.58; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$555.27; for ordinary repairs, \$1,567.19; for expenses of managers, \$181.05; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$69.63; and for all other ordinary expenses, \$1,116.67; total ordinary expenditures, \$33,611.06.

The expenditures for buildings and improvements, for extraordinary repairs and for all other extraordinary expenses amounted to \$16,009.63, making the total expenditures \$49,620.69, and leaving a cash balance of \$403.88 at the close of the year. The outstanding indebtedness was \$7.50 for bills unpaid and the only asset was the balance in cash.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 47.7 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 16.3 per cent. for provisions; 1.9 per cent. for household stores; 4.7 per cent. for clothing; 17.3 per cent. for fuel and light; .8 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 1.2 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 1.6 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 4.7 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .5 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers; and 3.3 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for the maintenance of the institution and for the transportation of those committed thereto, \$37,500.

Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1902 (supply bill), appropriated for deficiency in maintenance account for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, \$5,000.

Chapter 432 of the Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for extension of coal shed, \$750; connecting boilers with smoke stack and new boiler grates, \$600; plumbing and extension of water system to gatehouse, \$250; window guards, electric wiring and completion of heating and construction of hospital, \$1,500; furnishing hospital, \$500; pipe covering in conduits, \$1,500; improving economy and safety of heating and lighting plant and installing fire-risers and hose, \$600.

The maintenance appropriation was \$42,500, the special appropriations amounted to \$5,700 and the total appropriations to \$48,200.

The following disposition has been made of the appropriations made by chapter 244 of the Laws of 1901: Those for "interior furnishing, \$6,808.27;" "electrical fixtures, \$600;" "hospital, \$6,480.90;" "ventilation ducts in attics, \$750;" "the purchase and installation of fire apparatus, \$1,000;" "heating in the prison building, \$1,000;" "sewage and water supply, \$1,700," have all been expended under the direction of the State Architect. Of the appropriation, in the same chapter, "for an elevator to the kitchen, \$850," there remains a balance of \$89.62.

Of the appropriations made by chapter 432 of the Laws of 1902, that "for extension of coal shed, \$750," is available. That "for connecting boilers with smoke stack and new boiler grates, \$600," is expended: \$250 "for plumbing and extension of water system to the gatehouse," is expended; the amount "for window

guards, electric wiring, and completion of construction of hospital, \$1,500," is used; that "for furnishing hospital, \$500," is being expended; the \$1,500 "for piping in conduits" is exhausted. Of the \$600 "for improving the economy and safety of the heating and lighting plant, and installing fire-risers and hose," there is a balance of \$209.08. The amount appropriated "for the extension of the coal sheds, \$750," was found to be insufficient, and an additional appropriation will be necessary to do this work.

This reformatory is intended to provide custodial care for the large number of young girls and women in New York city and vicinity, who require the discipline of a reformatory institution. It was opened for the reception of inmates May 11, 1901, and at the beginning of the last fiscal year 27 inmates were present. The number of inmates now is 175, and the total number of commitments in eighteen months has been 204. The average age of these women is twenty-one years. Of the total number, 122 are under twenty-five years of age. It is apparent, therefore, that there is here a special opportunity to benefit a large number of young women who require a humane and effective reformatory discipline. The full capacity of the institution would doubtless have been reached during the present year were it not for the legal question which has been raised in the courts, touching the power of commitment. This matter is still pending, and until it is definitely settled many of the committing magistrates are sending women to the workhouse and penitentiary who otherwise would be committed to this reformatory.

The fact that these young women are committed for lawlessness emphasizes the necessity for methods of discipline calculated to promote self-control and self-respect. The discipline to be successful must be firm, and, although quiet in operation, in-

spire respect and obedience. For these reasons the matter of discipline in this institution is one of the gravest importance. The present facilities are not adequate for an effective management of refractory inmates. The peculiar construction of the prison building makes it impossible to provide such isolation as is essential to the control of insubordination, and the most urgent need at the present time therefore is a building properly arranged for disciplinary purposes.

The necessity of physical culture in connection with scholastic and industrial training is recognized in this reformatory, and, although there is no special equipment for this, an effort is made to promote the health and physical development of all inmates through calisthenics and suitable methods of recreation.

As the reformatory is essentially a school, great stress is laid upon the general scholastic and industrial training in the effort to form character. The girls enrolled in all the special classes have made commendable progress in studies and work.

It is important that the industrial training be along lines which will assure employment and self-support after discharge from the reformatory. Basket making, straw braiding, hat making, and similar work are now under trial. Besides these, it is proposed that the women receive instruction in market gardening. There is always a demand for women competent to do work of this kind, and, as it is not hard, promotes health and interests the mind, a small building and its equipment should be provided.

The reception house is poorly equipped with facilities for bathing, and, as many of the inmates are suffering from communicable disease, spray baths should be installed. The use of these will prevent the communication of such disease, as well as lighten the heavy labor of the attendants.

The rapidity with which this institution is being filled with inmates suggests the desirability of making appropriations for its enlargement in the near future, or of such changes in the law of commitment as will permit the transfer of inmates to the other reformatories for women. The necessity for this power to transfer has been realized for some years. Such power will not only afford an opportunity to relieve the pressure upon an institution but will also permit a system of necessary classification to be inaugurated which will be of great assistance in promoting the reformation of those for whom these institutions are established.

The male employes have found it impossible to rent dwellings in the neighborhood of the reformatory. During the past year the engineer and his family, having to be on the grounds, lived for a time in tents. The necessity of providing quarters for such employes as are required by their duties to remain upon the grounds is apparent, and an appropriation for cottages for such is recommended.

Some improvements are needed at the power house in the way of more room for the machine shop, and better arrangements for the storage of coal. For the latter an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, which has proven insufficient.

The growth of this reformatory has opened all its buildings, and at night the electric light plant is taxed to its full capacity. The need of an auxiliary engine and dynamo is imperative. In the event of a break-down of the machinery, the institution would be left in darkness, and serious consequences might follow.

There is need of better protection from fire. All the buildings should be equipped with fire-risers and hose, and there ought

to be relief valves and a regulator for the water supply pumps, so as to make them serviceable for suppressing fires.

This institution has no place to keep its valuable records and papers safely. A fire-proof safe and filing case is necessary and should be provided.

The walks about the building should be laid in cement; and the store room, which is in the basement of the administration building, needs a floor of concrete.

Special attention is called to the condition of the dam constructed to control the stream which supplies water to the reformatory. One end of the dam has fallen, and it is only a question of time when it will all be destroyed if it be not soon properly repaired and extended. This Board disclaims all responsibility for this dam or its present condition, yet recognizes the necessity for enlarging the spillway, extending the wings, and otherwise improving a structure on which the water supply for fire protection, as well as that for domestic service, depends. With the dam in such condition that the pond cannot be kept full, the health of the inmates is seriously imperiled. Something should be done to better present conditions.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For a disciplinary building, \$8,500; for two cottages for employes, \$3,000; for auxiliary engine and dynamo, \$3,400; for addition to engine room and machine shop, \$1,000; for an additional appropriation for coal sheds and driveway thereto, \$1,400; for repairs to steam pipes in conduit, \$250; for improvement of electric light outfit, covering switches, etc., \$300; for concrete floors in store room, \$150; for concrete walks, \$1,500; for spray baths in reception

house, \$350; for screens for basements, dining-rooms, kitchens and pantries, \$325; for fire-risers and improvement of fire protection in all buildings, \$1,000; for pump regulator and relief valves for water supply pumps, \$300; for fire-proof safe, \$250; for building and equipment for instruction in farm gardening and propagating house, \$2,200; for improving entrance to grounds, \$750; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$24,675; maintenance appropriation, \$50,000; making the total appropriation \$74,675.

**SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, COMMONLY CALLED "THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE," RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.**

[Established 1824.]

This institution has capacity for 1,000 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1901, was 841, and there were admitted during the year 486, making the total number under care 1,327. During the year 488 were discharged and 1 died, leaving the number present October 1, 1902, 838, of whom 747 were boys and 91 girls. The average number present during the year was 841, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$4.07; excluding this value, \$4.06.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$2,666.56; from special appropriations, \$31,125.63; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$10,500; from general appropriations, \$150,000; from all other sources, including \$18,866.75 from Board of Education, New York city, \$19,067.22; total, \$213,359.41.

The ordinary expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$76,943.23; for provisions, \$40,941.08;

for household stores, \$5,310.82; for clothing, \$17,246.76; for fuel and light, \$17,550.26; for hospital and medical supplies, \$773.03; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$927.25; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$5,109.50; for ordinary repairs, \$3,149.57; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$200.47; for all other ordinary expenses, \$9,856.88; total ordinary expenditures, \$178,008.85.

The extraordinary expenditures were \$31,125.63 for improvements, extraordinary repairs and all other extraordinary expenses, making the aggregate expenditure for the year \$209,134.48. The cash balance at the close of the year, the only asset, was \$4,224.93, and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 43.2 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 23 per cent. for provisions; 3 per cent. for household stores; 9.7 per cent. for clothing; 9.8 per cent. for fuel and light; .4 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .5 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2.9 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 2 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 5.5 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and rewards to inmates and repairs and betterments of tools and equipment and furniture, and for necessary tools to conduct properly the trade schools and common schools and military system and photographing of inmates, \$148,750.

Chapter 424, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for continuing the work of establishing and equipping trade schools, \$2,000; for completing the work of overhauling the plumbing and sewerage system, \$5,000.

The sum of \$296.47, being the unexpended balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for punishment cells, and the sum of \$250 heretofore appropriated for the equipment of gymnasium building, and the sum of \$2,000 heretofore appropriated for the enlarging and equipment of the trachoma building, being chapter 282 of the Laws of 1900, were all reappropriated for the purpose of enlarging said trachoma building and providing the same with toilet and bath facilities; the sum of \$202.09, being the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for steel gates, was reappropriated for the purchase of wire netting for window protection, and the sum of \$1,306, being the balance of moneys heretofore appropriated for raking out and repointing main walls, was reappropriated for the same purpose, and the sum of \$215, being the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for slate treads in the main building, was reappropriated for the completion of said work.

The maintenance appropriation was \$148,750, the special new appropriation \$7,000, the special reappropriation \$4,269.56, and the total appropriations available \$160,019.56.

The appropriations made by chapter 424, Laws of 1902, have been expended under the direction of the State Architect. During the past year many improvements have been made in the buildings and equipments of the institution. No special changes in discipline have been made, except that greater stress is being laid upon the military drill. The arms purchased made it possible to introduce a full drill, and have added to the enthusiasm with which the cadets take to this training.

In the girls' department the conditions remain as during the previous year, no special changes having taken place.

The immediate separation of the sexes is desirable. The best reformatory results are not to be obtained when boys and girls

are committed to the same institution. The girls now here should be sent to some other and more suitable institution where they may receive such instruction and discipline as is necessary for their moral, mental and physical well-being.

The facilities for industrial education have been added to during the year, but are still inadequate to the great need and opportunity. These boys and girls should have a training sufficient to fit them thoroughly for useful lives. This institution is a school and not a prison. Its chief purpose is to develop character and ability for self-support. Its environment should be conducive to the end in view. The fostering of moral purpose, the quickening of the mental powers and the rapid development of character can be assured only when the environment is helpful. To crowd 800 or 900 boys and girls into buildings of barrack character, and upon a very limited area, where there are no opportunities for classification, is to give opportunities for moral contamination. This institution should be removed to some suitable farm location in the neighborhood of the city of New York where, with sufficient ground and properly arranged buildings, the population may be distributed into cottage groups. The Legislature has already approved of the removal of the State Industrial School from a similar location in Rochester to a large farm, and as the same kind of work with boys of similar character is being done in the two institutions, the removal of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island to a farm should not be delayed.

On such a farm suitable buildings and equipment for education, scholastic, agricultural and industrial, can be erected. It is to the interest of the State to secure the transfer of this institution to such farm location immediately and there provide ample facilities for the thorough instruction of the children.

The land upon which the present buildings stand is owned by the city of New York. As nearly all of the buildings were erected many years ago, they will require very large expenditures to keep them in anything like a proper condition. This Board does not consider it wise for the State to make appropriations from its funds to enlarge or improve the property of any private charitable corporation, although it be doing public work.

The State Board of Charities urges the immediate consideration of some legislative enactment whereby the State may have full control of this institution. The Legislature is also respectfully and urgently requested to provide for the proposed removal at the earliest practicable moment. With the removal accomplished, the State Board of Charities would recommend that this juvenile reformatory become a State institution in fact as well as in name, with managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate in the same manner as are the managers of all other State institutions.

The surrender of the present buildings to the city of New York can probably be equitably arranged so that the board of managers will receive, for the benefit of the State, a sum of money which may be used in the acquisition of the new location. The State Board of Charities is convinced, however, that pending the removal of this institution it is necessary to provide for the carrying on of the work. Such appropriations as are required to preserve the health, assure proper training and promote the comfort of the inmates should be made.

For this reason the Board recommends that an appropriation be made for additional window sash casings, for continuing the laying of floors throughout the institution, and for laying a

cement floor in the basement of the main building. These are essential to the humane care of the inmates. The first two provide for their comfort, the last is a sanitary necessity, as the basements of the buildings are below the water line at extreme high tide.

The Board also suggests the completion of the improvement made by putting on steel ceilings where the plaster ceilings have become badly broken after nearly fifty years of use.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For completing the work of overhauling the steam plant and covering the steam pipes, \$10,000; for additional window sash casings, \$3,000; for continuing the laying of new floors in the institution, \$1,000; for steel ceilings, \$2,000; for laying cement floors, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved of \$17,000; maintenance appropriation, \$160,000; making the total appropriation recommended, \$177,000.

**SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED
CHILDREN, SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA COUNTY.**

[Established 1851.]

This institution has a capacity for 546 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1901, was 537, and 75 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care, 612. During the year 56 were discharged and 10 died, leaving 546 on the rolls of the institution, October 1, 1902. The average number present during the year was 519, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$3.91; excluding this value, \$3.43.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance at the close of the previous year, \$2,090.08;

from special appropriations, \$485.74; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$1,500; from general appropriations, \$90,483.63; from sale of farm and garden produce, \$725.43; from labor of inmates, \$8.80; from counties and cities, \$9,027.75; from individuals for the support of inmates, \$2,052.44; from sources not classified, \$103.91; total, \$106,477.78.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries of officers and teachers, \$13,561.27; for wages and labor, \$25,267.24; for provisions, \$23,245.60; for household stores, \$3,018.96; for clothing, \$6,973.60; for fuel and light, \$10,001.51; for hospital and medical supplies, \$695.56; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$68.07; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$5,525.08; for ordinary repairs, \$1,377.26; for expenses of managers, \$88.27; returned to State Treasurer, \$11,918.33; for all other expenses, \$3,060.79; total, \$104,801.54.

There was also expended for extraordinary repairs, \$181.89, and for other extraordinary expenses, \$303.85, making the total expenditures for the year, \$105,287.28. There was no indebtedness and the assets were: Balance in cash, \$1,190.50; due from counties and cities, \$680; due from individuals, \$333.77; a total of \$2,204.27.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 41.8 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 25 per cent. for provisions; 3.3 per cent. for household stores; 7.5 per cent. for clothing; 10.8 per cent. for fuel and light; .7 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 5.9 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 1.5 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 3.5 per cent. for all other expenses, including a small expenditure for transportation and traveling expenses and for expenses of managers.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$79,000.

Chapter 594, Laws of 1902 (supply bill), appropriated for the salary of a teacher and for benches, tools and appliances for the purpose of establishing the sloyd system of manual training, \$1,000.

Chapter 410, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for construction of the stairways in the central building, \$1,200; for the renewal of laundry machinery and repairs at laundry, \$1,800.

Of the several special appropriations made for the benefit of this institution the following are still available:

Chapter 410, Laws of 1902, "for construction of the stairways in the central building, \$1,200; for the renewal of laundry machinery and repairs at laundry, \$1,800."

The appropriations made by chapter 718, Laws of 1901, are being expended under contract or have been exhausted.

The appropriation made by chapter 594, Laws of 1902, "for the salary of a teacher and for benches, tools and appliances for the purpose of establishing the sloyd system of manual training, \$1,000," is being expended.

This school is now filled to its utmost capacity and many applications for admission are on file. A number of the older inmates were transferred recently to the custodial asylums at Newark and Rome, and some young men who have passed the period wherein further improvement can be expected have been sent to their homes. In a number of instances this dismissal resulted in their immediate commitment to almshouses. It is to be regretted that some better provision than the almshouse is not available for the care of this class of dependents, but the institution at Rome is filled to its capacity and there is no immediate prospect of its reception of more inmates. The

transfer of so many inmates from this school to other institutions has opened its doors to many boys and girls. The policy of weeding out the older inmates in order that room may be provided for teachable children is to be commended.

The character of the institution during recent years has been changed to some extent by the compulsory retention of so many inmates who have passed the proper school age. The dismissal or transfer of these will, in the end, result in a restoration of the school to its original purpose as an educational institution. It is not a custodial asylum. It is a school for growing children of feeble mind and not a home for the idiotic, for aged or infirm men and women, nor for epileptics. In the past, unfortunately, the school has been compelled to take care of persons of these classes, and, as a consequence, its educational work has been retarded. The presence of these persons in association with young boys and girls is demoralizing. Although an effort has been made to separate the older inmates from the younger, it has not been possible to keep them apart; in many instances the enforced association, especially upon the male side has resulted disastrously.

The educational work has been enlarged and broadened during the past year. By chapter 594 of the Laws of 1902 provision was made for the introduction of the sloyd system of manual training. A number of benches with the necessary tools and appliances were purchased, a competent teacher was employed, and the class began work the latter part of May. The progress made by boys under this training has been remarkable, and illustrates the principle in education that for persons of feeble mind the motor centers are the most direct avenues to dormant powers. In all the educational work of

this institution the children must be stimulated through the special senses. They may find it difficult to remember terms or rules, but the trained muscle will work automatically. The system of manual training should, therefore, be extended as far as practicable.

The Fairmount farm is insufficiently provided with water. The one well available is contaminated and the water is, therefore, not suitable for the household needs. All drinking water is now carried from Syracuse to Fairmount by wagon. A new well should be drilled so as to obtain a pure supply.

The windows on the third floor of the south wing of the main building should be lowered. This will improve the ventilation and permit exit in case of fire. For this purpose an appropriation is necessary.

The improvement in the plumbing and drainage systems of the institution should be continued. For several years there have been periodic outbreaks of contagious diseases, doubtless due to defects in the plumbing and drainage systems. The total cost of the improvement can be divided between two years.

The present telephone system, in service over fifteen years, is inadequate to the needs of the school. The instruments are rented, and from time to time the system breaks down. Estimates have been procured as to the cost of a new system to be owned by the institution. In the interest of economy it is advisable to make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For drilling a well and providing water supply at the Fairmount farm, \$500; for lowering the windows and improving the ventilation of the third floor in the south wing, \$700; for

continuing the improvement of the plumbing and drainage systems in the institution, \$5,000; for establishing a new telephone system throughout the several buildings, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved, \$7,200; maintenance appropriation, \$84,000; making the total appropriation recommended, \$91,200.

**STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN,
NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY.**

[Established 1878.]

This asylum has capacity for 516 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1901, was 416, and 81 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 497. During the year 25 were discharged and 7 died, leaving the number present October 1, 1902, 465. The average number during the year was 450, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$2.55; excluding this value, \$2.36.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance at the close of the previous year, \$322.59; from special appropriations, \$34,397.22; from general appropriations, \$55,575; from all other sources, \$239.90; total, \$90,534.71.

The ordinary expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers and employes, \$24,423.91; for provisions, \$13,700.45; for household stores, \$3,374.64; for clothing, \$2,018.53; for fuel and light, \$5,126.99; for hospital and medical supplies, \$633.44; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,647.54; for ordinary repairs, \$474.77; for expenses of officers and managers, \$331.36; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$239.90; for all other ordinary expenses, \$3,564.35; total ordinary expenditures, \$55,535.88.

The extraordinary expenditures were \$34,397.22, of which \$26,954.28 was for buildings and improvements; \$5,427.02 for extraordinary repairs; and \$2,015.92 for all other extraordinary expenses, making the total expenditures for the year \$89,933.10, and leaving as balance in cash at the close of the fiscal year, \$601.61. The outstanding indebtedness was \$28.15 for bills unpaid, and the only asset was the balance in cash.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 44.2 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 24.8 per cent. for provisions; 6.1 per cent. for household stores; 3.6 per cent. for clothing; 9.3 per cent. for fuel and light; 1.1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 3 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .9 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .6 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 6.4 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and other necessary expenses, \$55,000.

Chapter 428, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for new cottage dormitory to make provision for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, \$32,000; improving roads, grading and renewing grounds, \$500; for furnishing cottage F, \$3,000; pianos, \$500; extending electric light system for exterior lighting, \$500.

The sum of \$30.61, being the balance of \$3,000 appropriated by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1900 for completion of contract work, was reappropriated for the purpose specified; the sum of \$1,076.65, being the balance of \$18,000 appropriated by chapter 167 of the Laws of 1900 for erecting and completing an additional dormitory, was reappropriated for the payment for work done and to be done upon cottage dormitory E. The sum of \$1,196.35, being the unexpended balance of the sum of

\$1,800 which was appropriated by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1900 for building fire-escapes on building A and apparatus connected therewith, was reappropriated for the purpose of building fire-escapes upon either of the dormitory buildings now in use.

The maintenance appropriation was \$55,000, the special new appropriations amounted to \$36,500, the special reappropriation to \$2,303.61, and the total appropriations to \$93,803.61.

Of the special appropriations made for this institution under chapter 428 of the Laws of 1902 the several items have been expended or are in process of expenditure under contract. In addition to these sums there were expenditures under the appropriations of the preceding years. The full statement of all expenditures is as follows: For cottage dormitory E, \$4,062; for furnishing cottage dormitory E, \$145.39; for repairs, walks and grading, \$310.96; for the completion of contract work, \$742.69; for installation of watchman's clock system, \$426.27; for a wagon scale, \$175; for extraordinary repairs, grading, etc., \$59.19; for repairs and betterments, \$1,121.65; for removal of old buildings and clearing grounds, \$858.22; for the development of water supply, \$334.95; for flooring, \$64; for new boilers and connections, \$3,013; for cottage dormitory F, \$22,746.89; for sewage disposal plant and land, \$304; for drainage, \$31.01; total, \$34,395.22.

The usefulness of this institution becomes more and more apparent as the years go by. Efforts to obtain the admission of women of the class for whom the asylum was designed increase. The completion of cottage dormitories D and E has enlarged its capacity, but not to an extent sufficient to provide for even the feeble-minded women who are now in other in-

stitutions in this State, to say nothing of those unprovided for in any way.

This asylum has two functions—the first, the protection of the State from an improper increase of the great body of dependents; the second, the wholesome custodial care of a class of women unable to protect themselves and who, for this reason, are most liable to become the subjects of criminal abuse. The first is economical; the second, humanitarian. The two functions, however, are bound so closely together that it is impossible to separate them, and naming them in this order does not imply that the economic side is as important as the humane.

This is an instance where the highest interests of the State are best promoted by a broad-minded consideration of the special needs of a class of unfortunate dependents. To permit these women to be at large during the child-bearing period is to assure the birth of children doomed to a life of absolute dependence. It is safe to assert that in the course of ten years these women would give birth to at least 2,500 children, many of them defective in mind and body, or, if physically sound, so destitute of moral sense and of self control as to promote vice, crime, and pauperism. What the ultimate expense to the State would be is beyond computation, but certainly so great that the cost of maintaining these women in humane custody is insignificant in comparison. The annual increase of pauperism and crime is mainly due to a failure on the part of the State to enforce custodial care of all mental and moral defectives. The enlargement of this asylum will provide room for many women who are a menace to the public welfare, because they have now no protection from the depraved.

As the inmates of this institution are mostly young women, they must remain under care in the asylum for many years. Hence the need of adding new buildings from time to time. The new cottage F is now completed and cottage G is under contract. Cottage G needs an appropriation for furnishing. Another cottage dormitory, H, to hold 60 inmates should also be provided for, so as to have it under construction at the earliest possible date. In addition to this, the erection of a building to be devoted to school and industrial purposes will permit the rooms now used for sewing and other industrial work to be made into dormitories, and these will accommodate a considerable number of new inmates. An appropriation for this purpose is desirable.

The need of a central bath house has been felt for a long time. The new cottages are provided with spray baths, but the older buildings have insufficient bathing accommodations. The construction of a new laundry will give opportunity to change the present laundry building into a bath house, while providing the necessary space for the increasing laundry work.

This institution has about forty-two acres of land, which is not enough to prevent an undesirably near approach of private homes to the dormitories. As the village is rapidly growing in the direction of the asylum, it will be wise to purchase an adjoining tract of about eight acres, which will give needed extension to the grounds, and assure the necessary seclusion of the inmates.

The protection of the inmates and property from the danger of fire is essential, and for this purpose an appropriation should be made.

During the year the grounds have been greatly improved, and some cement walks have been laid. To continue the work of grading, of laying walks, and of pipe covering, an appropriation will be needed.

The need of an auxiliary engine and dynamo of greater capacity than the one now in service is manifest when the steady growth of the institution is considered. The new buildings under way and proposed, will exhaust the power of the present plant, and it will be wise to make provision for additional power in time. On several occasions the asylum has been left in darkness by the breakdown of some part of the machinery. These breakdowns have endangered the inmates, as many of the women are of hysterical temperament and liable to panics. The electric plant should be of such capacity that if one part breaks down the work can be done by another.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or as much thereof as may be necessary:

For new laundry, \$15,000; for laundry equipment, \$5,000; for industrial and school building, \$10,000; for new cottage dormitory H, \$30,000; for purchase of adjoining land, \$4,000; for furnishing cottage G, \$3,250; for fire-escape for cottage G, \$600; for cement walks and sewerage for cottage G, \$600; for pipe covering, \$500; for fire-hose carts, \$350; for an auxiliary dynamo and engine, \$3,000; for extraordinary repairs, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved of \$73,300; maintenance appropriations, \$65,000; making the total appropriation recommended, \$138,300.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM,
ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY.

[Established 1893.]

The asylum has, at present, capacity for 650 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1901, was 444, and 138 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 582. Of these 27 died and 5 were discharged, thus leaving 550 present October 1, 1902, of whom 415 were males and 135 females. The average number during the year was 524, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.39; excluding this value, \$3.16.

The receipts during the year were: From cash balance of the previous year, \$335.66; from special appropriations, \$34,545.61; from general appropriations, \$85,800; from all other sources, including \$97.77 from sales of farm and garden produce and \$624.43 from individuals for the support of inmates, \$1,107.93; total, \$121,789.20.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, \$8,609.68; for wages and labor, \$30,280.98; for provisions, \$19,667.85; for household stores, \$2,500.83; for clothing, \$5,409.62; for fuel and light, \$11,219.20; for hospital and medical supplies, \$400.31; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$4,541.77; for ordinary repairs, \$1,109.15; for expenses of managers, \$271.41; returned to State Treasurer, \$1,107.93; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,225.09; total, \$87,343.82.

The total extraordinary expenditures were \$34,545.61 for buildings and improvements, making the aggregate expenditure for the year, \$121,889.43.

Of the ordinary expenditures 45.1 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 22.8 per cent. for provisions; 2.9 per cent. for household stores; 6.3 per cent. for clothing; 13 per cent. for

fuel and light; .5 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 5.2 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 1.3 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .3 of 1 per cent. for expenses of managers; and 2.6 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance \$90,000.

Chapter 594, Laws of 1902 (supply bill), appropriated for deficiency in maintenance account for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, \$10,000.

Chapter 427, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for a mortuary building \$2,500; approach to stable, \$250; cylinder locks in buildings D and E, \$600; painting walls of administration building, \$500; vegetable storehouse, \$1,200; fruit and shade trees, \$500; constructing an ice pond, \$500; remodeling north end of building E, including the construction of bath and toilet rooms, for plastering and ceiling building B, \$8,500; sanitary floors in four toilet and two bath rooms in building B, \$1,600; sanitary floors in four toilet rooms in building E, \$1,000; silo, \$425.

The maintenance appropriation was \$100,000, the special appropriation \$17,575, and the total appropriations \$117,575.

The special appropriations enumerated above have been expended or contracts made covering the same, except the following: For the mortuary building, for which \$2,500 is available; for a new vegetable storehouse, \$1,200; for a silo, \$425. These amounts have been found insufficient for the work contemplated. The construction of the north end of buildings B and E is to be deferred, as the sum available, \$1,200, is insufficient. Contracts have been made covering the floors and toilet and bath rooms in buildings B, C, D and E; but there remains

available for steel ceilings only \$1,150, which is inadequate for the work as planned. This sum was appropriated by chapter 700 of the Laws of 1901.

Since the last annual report the new ward building G has been completed and opened. This has increased the capacity of the institution by 110, and enabled it to receive a large number of women for whose admission applications had been filed. The present population of the asylum is 623, of whom 410 are men and boys, and 213 women and girls. The increase since October 1, 1901, is 179. Had there been room and a sufficient fund for their maintenance, several hundred more would have been admitted. The development of this asylum has been delayed within the past three years, as the new ward buildings were built very slowly. The old almshouse group of dormitories, now used for male inmates only, is undergoing reconstruction; but this work is necessarily both slow and unsatisfactory. The old buildings will ultimately cost far more than new ones, and will never be as well arranged for administration and comfort. The process of reconstruction sadly interferes with the ordinary routine, and greatly embarrasses the institution by the necessity for shifting the population to make way for workmen. The pressure for admission to this asylum is greater than that upon any of the other State charitable institutions except perhaps Craig Colony, and will continue until the almshouses and private homes are relieved of the care of all idiots.

The State Board of Charities records with regret the resignation of the Asylum's able Superintendent, Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, who has accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the hospitals of Kings county, under the Department

of Charities of the city of New York. Taking charge of the Rome Custodial Asylum at the time of its establishment, Dr. FitzGerald has given service of the highest order to the development of the institution and the care of its interests. The growth in its inmate population, the many additions to its group of buildings, the development of its industries, and the general planning and systemization of its medical, scientific and educational work have been during his incumbency and under his direction. That he leaves the service of the State is to be regretted, but the fact that he is called to assume responsibilities of such great importance in the city of New York is a further testimonial to his personal and professional ability, and a proof that his work as superintendent has fully met the approval of all competent observers of our State charitable institutions.

A new group of dormitory buildings should be erected as soon as possible, so as to increase the capacity of the asylum and thus enable the State to discharge its duty toward this class of unfortunate dependents by making full provision for humane custodial care. Such an increase of accommodations will relieve the Syracuse School for the Feeble-Minded, and the Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, of a large number of inmates whose proper place is in this institution. This will add to the efficiency of the two institutions named, and permit the admission of boys and girls to proper shelter and instruction. The ultimate cost to the public of their custodial care will not be a tithe of what the public must expend if they are neglected or if long delay in providing for their needs is made. At least one new dormitory, "J," to accommodate 100 men, should be provided for at this time.

In addition to this a dormitory building for employes will open space sufficient to accommodate over 100 more inmates.

It is desirable to have a separate building for employes to which they may go when not on duty. Under present conditions they are practically in association with the inmates day and night. The nervous strain becomes unbearable, and the employes must leave the institution or break down. The constant change of attendants is undesirable and disorganizing. This can be avoided by providing a home outside the inmates' buildings where there will be relief from the strain of duty, and from the sight of helplessness and the repulsive and disgusting habits of idiots. It is because of the exceptional conditions which here prevail that this Board recommends the erection of a separate building to be used as a home. This will not only be an economical arrangement—it will also increase the efficiency of the attendants, and so promote the welfare of the inmates.

Beside these two dormitories there is urgent need of a hospital for inmates suffering from acute attacks of disease. There are no special accommodations for the sick, and they have to be attended to in the general dormitories where they are in close contact with the other inmates. This asylum is so large, and its inmates are of such enfeebled constitution, that a hospital sufficient for at least fifty patients and their necessary attendants should be provided for at once.

A general store-house is a prime necessity for an institution as large as this one. It will enable those charged with the care of supplies to receive them into one place, and thus keep better watch over their distribution. Economy is promoted, wastefulness checked, and other forms of loss prevented. A

building 30x60, attached to the cold storage building, will be ample for this purpose.

A concrete floor is needed in the cold storage building to prevent water flooding its cellar. An elevator also should be added to the equipment.

To increase the efficiency of the steam plant a pump for the return water is needed. It will have to be powerful enough to overcome the boiler pressure.

In the electric light building the floor is rotted to such a degree as to make a new floor necessary. In this matter delay will prove both costly and dangerous.

The present barn accommodations are insufficient for the horses and cattle which are needed by the asylum. The stable room should be increased.

The appropriation for maintenance for the fiscal year 1902-3 is \$90,000. As the population for the fiscal year will approximate an average of 650, even with a decrease of \$10 per capita on the cost of maintenance, \$100,000 will be required to carry on the work of the institution properly.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For a new dormitory, J, for 100 men, \$38,000; for electric cable to ward building J, \$3,360; for heating and pipe covering, ward building J, \$6,000; for lighting ward building J, \$1,500; for plumbing, ward building J, \$4,000; for employes' cottage (to accommodate 100), \$40,000; for hospital for acute disease (50 beds), \$30,000; for general storehouse, 30x60, \$6,000; for concrete floor and elevator in cold storage building, \$400; for pump for return water, 1,000 H. P., \$650; for grading and improving grounds, \$2,500; for vegetable propagating house and heater, \$2,500; for graveling ice pond, \$300; for steel ceilings

in building D, \$750 in addition to \$1,150 appropriated by chapter 700 of the Laws of 1901, which should be reappropriated; for flag staff, \$180; for increase of stable facilities for necessary stock, \$3,000; for remodeling buildings B and E, \$8,500 and a reappropriation of the amount available under chapter 700 of the Laws of 1901, \$3,500; for steel ceilings in building B, \$1,845; for a vegetable storehouse, in addition to \$1,200 appropriated by chapter 427 of the Laws of 1902, \$1,000; for floors in electric light building, \$500; making the special new appropriations approved of \$150,985; for deficiency in maintenance appropriation, 1902-3, \$10,000; for maintenance appropriation, 1903-4, \$100,000; making the total appropriations recommended, \$265,635.

CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA, LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[Established 1894.]

The Colony has, at present, capacity for 830 inmates. The number of inmates October 1, 1901, was 743, and 182 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 925. Of these 66 were discharged and 33 died, thus leaving 826 present October 1, 1902, of whom 494 were men and boys and 332 women and girls. The average number present during the year was 762, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.59; excluding this value, \$3.16.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance at the close of the previous year, \$625.14; from special appropriations, \$54,024.67; from general appropriations, \$128,000; from the sale of farm and garden produce and miscellaneous sales, \$633.61; from counties, towns and cities, \$7,645.80; from individuals for the support of inmates, \$620; from all other sources, \$65.57; total, \$191,614.79.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$55,207.76; for provisions, \$34,376.85; for household stores, \$3,861.46; for clothing, \$6,232.40; for fuel and light, \$12,979.01; for hospital and medical supplies, \$1,960.48; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$164.18; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$5,468.93; for ordinary repairs, \$929.24; for expenses of managers, \$1,295.77; remitted to the State Treasurer, \$8,899.41; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,974.49; total, \$134,349.98.

The extraordinary expenses were: For buildings and improvements, \$37,952.35; for extraordinary repairs, \$6,209.35; for all other extraordinary expenses, \$9,862.97; total, \$54,024.67; making the aggregate expenditures for the year, \$188,374.65.

The cash balance at the close of the fiscal year was \$3,240.14; and there was due from counties, cities and towns, \$822.44; total assets, \$4,062.58.

Of the ordinary expenditures 44 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 27.4 per cent. for provisions; 3.1 per cent. for household stores; 5 per cent. for clothing; 10.3 per cent. for fuel and light; 1.6 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 4.4 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .7 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 1 per cent. for expenses of managers; and 2.5 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses, including a small expenditure for transportation and traveling expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance, \$135,000.

Chapter 425, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for furnishings for dormitories, \$5,000; root cellar for garden produce,

\$1,200; additional brick kiln and sheds over machinery, \$800; additional farm teams and equipment for same, \$1,200; farm stock and implements, \$1,000; supplemental amount to enable acceptance of lowest bid for construction of four cottages for employes, \$1,450 (in addition to \$4,000 appropriated by chapter 330, Laws of 1901); cottage for employes with sufficient room for occasional visitors, \$2,500; static electrical machine and X-ray outfit, \$400; steam disinfecting plant for household goods, \$1,500; bridge across Kishaqua creek, and for changing and grading highway approaches to same, \$7,500; resetting and repairing boilers, \$1,000; sheds for 500 sheep, \$1,000; fire protection apparatus to be located at west group and at women's group, including sheds for hose carts, \$1,000; repairs to grain barn, \$500; general repairs and improvements, \$5,000.

The following unexpended appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations made by chapter 314 of the Laws of 1900, were appropriated for the following purposes; \$925 appropriated by said act for a gasoline plant was appropriated for laundry machinery; painting interior walls, \$1,350; securing and storing rainwater supply, \$800; furnishing two infirmary dormitories, \$1,235.63; supplementary pumping station, \$546; machinery and tools for trade schools, \$213; farm stock and implements, \$168.20.

The following sums or balances thereof remaining unexpended, appropriated by chapter 330, Laws of 1901, were reappropriated; for additional dormitories, \$90,000; furnishing cottages and dormitories, \$10,000; water and sewerage connections between new buildings and mains, \$1,500.

The maintenance appropriation was \$135,000, the special new appropriations amounted to \$31,050, the special reappropria-

tions to \$106,737.83, and the total appropriations were \$272,787.83.

Of \$325.51 reappropriated by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1902, "for machinery and tools for the trade schools," \$308.79 were expended. Chapter 314 of the Laws of 1900 made an appropriation "for farm stock and implements;" of this \$165.70 were expended during the year. Under the appropriations of the same chapter there remained available at the beginning of the fiscal year, "for furnishing two infirmary dormitories," \$1,367.16; of this amount \$1,178.03 were disbursed and the balance, \$189.13, was reappropriated by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1902, and \$127.75 has since been expended. Of the amount appropriated "for two infirmary dormitories," by the same chapter, the balance of \$10,002.26 was disbursed during the year for the completion of the buildings.

Under chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901, there was received and expended, "for farm stock and implements," the sum of \$280.73, leaving a balance of \$19.27. "For general repairs and improvements," \$2,667.68 were expended, and a balance of \$65.07 remains. Of the appropriation of \$90,000 "for additional dormitories," reappropriated from chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901 by chapter 425 of the Laws of 1902, there remains a balance of \$89,977.88. The appropriation "for feed water heater, pump and fixtures," made by chapter 330 of the Laws of 1901, has all been expended except a balance of \$14.57. Under the same chapter, of the appropriation "for steam pipe conduit," \$1,291 was expended during the year. Of the appropriation "for medical books and surgical instruments," made by the same chapter, there remains an unexpended balance of \$370.79; and of that "for incidentals in the completion of the infirmary

During the past year the development of the Colony has been comparatively rapid, for although the new buildings for which an appropriation was made in 1900 have not been begun, other additions and changes have added to the facilities of the institution, and made it possible greatly to enlarge its inmate population.

The opening of the two infirmaries has had a beneficial effect upon the patients in the cottage dormitories, as a better classification than heretofore is now possible. It is only a question of time when these infirmaries must be enlarged. They are now filled with a permanent population, and in some of the cottage dormitories patients of the infirmary type must again be housed.

Long ago it was clearly perceived that there will have to be a division of the patients of the Colony into two main groups, one of which must be distinctly custodial. The curative treatment is embarrassed by the necessity of carrying it on under conditions which are a handicap. The organization of a custodial department, removed to a considerable distance from the present group of buildings, will permit a separation of the incurable, the demented and the helpless from the patients for whom there is hope.

A large number of the patients in the Colony require custodial care. The disease has progressed in them to such an extent that there is no possibility of recovery, and the only amelioration to be hoped for is such as is based on humane care. For these custodial patients a limited number of wooden buildings of inexpensive construction should be provided. The per capita expenditure need not exceed \$250, and the buildings should be formed into a separate group, to be entirely custodial in character.

In this connection there is need of some change in the law regulating admission to the Colony. No provision is made for the retention of a patient for whom continued residence or custodial care is necessary. Under the present law a patient may leave the Colony practically at pleasure. If friends or relatives desire the patient's removal they have the power, even though in the judgment of the authorities of the Colony such removal may be harmful to the patient and dangerous to the public. This condition embarrasses the administration; it impairs discipline by placing the patient beyond the reasonable control of the Colony. The administration is morally responsible for the well-being of the patients, and should have power to control their movements. A provision of the law giving more complete control to the board of managers would overcome this difficulty, and the Colony could retain permanently such patients as should be under custodial care. Those who enter the institution ought to do so under a commitment similar to that required for admission to the hospitals for the insane. This would prove no hardship to the patient, yet would give the administration the power of retention whenever the patient's welfare required it.

There is necessity for an inexpensive pavilion to be used as an isolation hospital for patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. As such pavilion would be occupied only in emergencies, its cost need not exceed \$200 per capita, and its material should be wood. After a few years' service, if for any reason its removal is desirable, such a building could be razed, and the total loss to the State would not be great. The proposed isolation pavilion should not be connected in any way with the present hospital, nor with any other building. As its

purpose is isolation, the end contemplated would be defeated were corridors to join it to any other building.

The need of the Colony for better roads, walks and lines of communication between the several groups of buildings is very pressing. During the spring, autumn and winter seasons communication is difficult with present facilities. Much has already been accomplished in this direction, but more will have to be done before the facilities for intercommunication are satisfactory. An appropriation to permit the making of these walks and roads and to finish the grading will be necessary.

Progress is noted in the educational work of the institution, especially in the direction of industrial training. The primary school for girls has continued its work during the year, while for some of the boys sloyd has proven helpful. Another teacher to take charge of such other boys as are able to undertake study is an imperative necessity. Scholastic and technical work, so far as they can do so, should go hand in hand; for, while the technical and industrial training is here of greater value, scholastic education will benefit many of the younger patients.

In the line of industrial training there is room for extension. The shops and trade work have demonstrated the possibility of the profitable employment of many patients. This employment should be extended to other avenues as rapidly as possible, and the necessary facilities ought to be provided.

The development of the Colony has necessarily proceeded slowly; a conservative spirit has controlled its management, although great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Colony to open its doors for the admission of a multitude of patients. The applications pending for admission from the

several counties of the State are now fully equal to the number of those dependents for whose care the colony was originally projected. For this reason an appropriation to add other cottages to the groups of buildings should be made. But in the extension of the Colony, care should be taken that its medical and scientific work be not lost sight of in the effort to provide custodial care for those clamoring for admission.

The enlargement of the Colony renders it necessary to add to the facilities for the disposal of sewage. The two filter beds were intended to dispose of the wastes from a population of 500. The population is now over 900 and the two sewerage beds are unable to do the work satisfactorily. Another acre bed, like the two in use, is required, and in addition a septic tank may be found advisable.

The dormitories remain inadequately furnished. A large number of patients make the Colony a permanent home. On account of the rapid growth, furniture should be supplied to meet the actual necessities. The Colony needs beds, chairs, crockery and kitchen utensils, to say nothing of other things which will give the cottages a touch of home life. An appropriation will be required for these additions to the furnishing.

It is necessary, also, to add to the farm stock from time to time. The purchase of cows and horses and implements diminishes ultimately the cost of maintenance, and, as the farm and gardens are being enlarged, an appropriation to cover farm stock and implements is needed.

The Craig Colony is our only State institution for epileptics. It should have as good a reference and working library on epilepsy and kindred disorders as it is possible to procure. There is also need for more surgical and scientific instruments,

and these should be considered a part of the original equipment. The State Board of Charities recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For the erection of new dormitories for patients now in almshouses, \$100,000; for an isolation pavilion for the treatment of communicable diseases, \$3,500; for general furnishing, \$5,000; for the construction of sewerage bed No. 3, \$2,000; for roads, walks, grading and planting, \$10,000; for farm stock and implements, \$2,000; for medical and scientific books and instruments, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved \$123,500; for maintenance, \$150,000; making the total appropriations recommended \$273,500.

**NEW YORK SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,
BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY.**

[Established 1878.]

This institution has capacity for 1,650 inmates. The number of members October 1, 1901, was 1,671, exclusive of 405 enrolled but absent; the admissions during the year were 948; total for the year, 3,024. There were 755 discharged and dropped out during the year; 170 died and 378 were absent on leave, thus leaving at the close of the year 1,721 actually in the institution, and a total enrollment of 2,099.

The average number present during the year was 1,681, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$2.69; excluding this value, \$2.57.

The total receipts of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were: Cash balance of the previous year, \$59,374.38; from special appropriations, \$81,933.39; from general appropriations, \$225,000; from all other sources, \$1,359.98; total, \$367,667.75.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$68,820.80; for provisions, \$86,982.89; for household stores, \$5,435.28; for clothing, \$19,543.76; for fuel and light, \$22,607.26; for hospital and medical supplies, \$4,358; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$547.48; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$6,884.94; for ordinary repairs, \$1,765.38; for expenses of trustees, \$775.94; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$1,359.98; for all other ordinary expenses, \$6,808.34; total, \$225,890.05.

The extraordinary expenditures were \$42,493.99, of which \$39,485.07 was for buildings and improvements and \$3,008.92 reverted to the State treasury, making the aggregate expenditures for the year, \$268,384.04 and leaving a cash balance of \$99,283.71.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 30.7 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 38.8 per cent. for provisions; 2.4 per cent. for household stores; 8.7 per cent. for clothing; 10.1 per cent. for fuel and light; 1.9 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .2 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3.1 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .8 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; .3 of 1 per cent. for expenses of trustees; 3 per cent. for all other ordinary purposes.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance and for the transportation of applicants for admission, \$225,000.

Chapter 469, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for the construction of a convalescent barrack and equipping the same, \$58,000; construction of a spring house protection to water supply, \$400; construction of a new guard house, \$800; general repairs to barracks and other buildings, \$5,000; grading new

cemetery, \$2,000; sewerage, sinks and closets at hospital, \$1,800; plumbing improvements in barracks A, B and C, \$250; heating and ventilating system at hospital, \$3,500; galvanized iron casings on heating stacks, \$1,000; reconstruction and repair to steam plant, \$5,000; electric fans for the several wards in the hospital, \$250; smoke stack, \$1,500; construction of addition to chapel, \$600; construction of house for apparatus, \$900.

The sum of \$933.39, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$6,400, made by chapter 395 of the Laws of 1900, for warming, ventilating, plumbing, draining, lighting and fixtures for assembly hall was reappropriated for the completion of said assembly hall.

The maintenance appropriation was \$225,000, the special new appropriations amounted to \$81,000; the special reappropriation \$933.39, and the total appropriations \$306,933.39.

All the appropriations enumerated are in process of expenditure under contract. The convalescent hospital is well under way; the guard-house is finished; the reconstruction of the steam plant, the casings on heating stacks, the addition to the chapel, and the general repairs, have been made.

The improvements in the hospital have been of great importance, and in connection with the new convalescents' hospital will have a tendency to make the sick members of the Home much more comfortable.

A residence for the Catholic chaplain has been erected from private funds, and now both chaplains reside upon the Home grounds. The new residence is close to the hospital, and has a small private chapel in the rear.

The average number of members of the Home actually present during the year was 1,681, but the enrollment was nearly twice

as many, 3,024. The actual membership on October 1, 1902, was 2,099, an increase of 23 over the same time last year. The Home has been filled throughout the year beyond its proper capacity, but the pressure for admittance is so great the crowding is unavoidable. With a proper capacity, including the new convalescents' hospital, of only 1,800, the actual membership is 2,099. Men are compelled to sleep in basements altogether unfitted for dormitory purposes, or are crowded together uncomfortably in the barracks, because room must be made for the members somewhere. The convalescents' hospital will accommodate about 150 men, and, as soon as it is ready for use, that number will be transferred from the barracks. To relieve the crowding to some extent during the winter months, the amusement hall could be utilized temporarily as a dormitory.

The large addition to the membership is due to the advancing age of the veterans throughout the State. The same increasing inability for self-support has filled the Soldiers' Homes in other states to the limit of capacity, and will continue to make its influence felt here and in the Woman's Relief Corps Home. The problem of caring for the maximum number of needy veterans must be faced. That the maximum is not yet reached is evident. The deaths last year were 170, but the admissions numbered 948, of whom 427 were admitted for the first time, the remainder having been members heretofore. From this it appears the admissions are greatly in excess of discharges, and that to keep pace with the increase the Home will have to be enlarged. This can be done best by building a large new hospital to be devoted to the sick, leaving the hospital now in use to the crippled members and to certain other types of incurables who are out of place in the ordinary barracks.

This Board regrets to record the death of the Commandant, Col. Andrew Davidson. A gallant soldier during the Civil War, he became a useful citizen after his return from service. Both in public and private life he commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He ably filled responsible positions in the service of the State, and also in that of the general government. Appointed Commandant of this Home in 1899, he won the esteem of his official associates and the affection of the members by his careful and considerate attention to the duties of his position. He was just and kind and sympathetic toward the men, holding their interests in view in all his decisions. His death followed a prolonged sickness.

Many improvements, for which appropriations will be necessary, should be made in the Home at once.

The ventilation of a number of the barracks is radically defective. The air in the dormitories is drawn from damp basements used as smoking rooms by the men. The fresh, pure air cannot enter the rooms where the men sleep. This is an evil which should be remedied and an appropriation is recommended for the purpose.

A large amount will be required to make the general repairs, the improvements to the grounds, the filling and grading, the cement walks, and for additional equipment in laundries and kitchens.

The old bakery is too small for the present population, and the ovens are greatly out of repair. There should be a building for a tailor shop and second-hand store. A house of detention for disciplinary purposes is an urgent necessity. A stone bridge and considerable grading are needed to make the new cemetery available. The engineer's department needs a new

electric lighting plant and other equipment, and there is great demand for repair in the general plumbing.

Last year mention was made of the need of new stables and sheds, and this continues greater than ever.

The number of deaths shows the necessity of a convenient and properly equipped morgue. There are no conveniences for caring for the bodies of the dead, nor for laboratory work, and such should be provided.

The recommendation of last year for the purchase of the Faucett farm is renewed. It will add to the productive resources of the Home, and greatly assist in providing supplies of vegetables.

This Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For general repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds, etc., \$8,000; for improving the ventilation of barracks A, B, C and D, \$3,000; for new building for bakery, \$5,500; for a building for second-hand store, tailoring and repair shops, \$2,500; for house of detention or lock-up, \$2,200; for a new morgue, \$1,800; for new carriage house and stable, \$2,500; for horses, stable and wagon sheds for work horses, \$3,300; for connecting corridor between new barracks and hospital, \$680; for cooking apparatus in hospital kitchen, \$500; for equipping dining-room and dish wash-room in convalescent barracks, \$450; for metallic dry room, main laundry, \$1,100; for new washer, hospital laundry, \$350; for steel ceiling, main laundry, \$250; for electric ceiling fans for hospital in addition to \$250 appropriated by chapter 469 of the Laws of 1902, \$650; for filling and grading swamp at entrance to Home grounds, \$3,500; for filling and grading between hospital and new barracks, \$300; for grading in rear of hospital and chapel, \$200; for stone bridge and grading at new cemetery, \$1,500; for connecting Catholic chaplain's

residence and chapel with sewer, water, steam and electric lights, \$236.11; for cement walks, \$1,000; for plumbing, etc. barracks A, B and C, in addition to \$250 appropriated by chapter 469 of the Laws of 1902, \$2,000; for alterations and improvements to engineer's department, \$32,450; for purchase of Faucett farm, 153 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, at \$45 per acre, \$6,918.75; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$80,884.86; maintenance appropriation, \$250,000; total appropriations recommended, \$330,884.86.

**NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME,
OXFORD, CHENANGO COUNTY.**

[Established 1894.]

The Home has capacity for 150 inmates. The number of inmates present October 1, 1901, was 109 and 59 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 168. During the year 8 died and 35 were discharged, leaving 125 inmates October 1, 1902, of whom 32 were men and 93 women. The average number for the year was 119, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.95; excluding this value, \$3.67.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$578.73; from special appropriations, \$35,731.59; from general appropriations, \$22,071.05; total, \$58,381.37.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, \$1,500; for wages and labor, \$6,678.59; for provisions, \$5,439.64; for household stores, \$757.88; for clothing, \$609.59; for fuel and light, \$3,713.05; for hospital and medical supplies, \$485.81; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,978.52; for ordinary repairs, \$248.15; for expenses of managers, \$673.79; for all other ordinary expenses, \$546.14; total, \$22,631.16.

The extraordinary expenditures are reported as \$35,321.28 for buildings and improvements, making the total ordinary and extraordinary expenditures for the year, \$57,952.44, and leaving \$428.93 as balance in cash at the close of the fiscal year. There was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures, 36.1 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 24 per cent. for provisions; 3.3 per cent. for household stores; 2.7 per cent. for clothing; 16.4 per cent. for fuel and light; 2.2 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; 8.8 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 1.1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 3 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 2.4 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance \$25,000.

Chapter 433, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for the erection of cottage D and connecting corridor, \$30,000; additional boiler connections, \$3,500; covering steam pipes throughout the basements of the buildings already constructed, \$1,400; flagging, grading and planting trees, \$1,000; extension to the laundry building, \$1,000; for foundation stone for laundry building, setting of steam radiators together with proper connections in the corridors, erecting veranda, purchase of farm tools and utensils and necessary farming supplies, changes in the lavatories, hood for kitchen range, repairs to ice house and cold storage room and for the purchase of wagon, horse and sleigh, \$1,565.

The sum of \$833.95 heretofore appropriated for maintenance and remaining unexpended on October 1, 1901, was reappropriated, \$600 of which is to be used for painting and other general repairs and the balance for providing proper musical and literary entertainment for the inmates.

The maintenance appropriation was \$25,000, the special new appropriations amounted to \$35,465, the special reappropriation to \$833.95, and the total appropriations to \$64,298.95.

All the work provided for by chapter 307 of the Laws of 1901 is either completed or under contract, except placing steam pipes in the brick conduit. This conduit remains uncompleted for want of funds. The amount for cottage D, appropriated by chapter 433, Laws of 1902, is unexpended, but the laundry extension is completed, and the other minor improvements are either completed or under way. The new administration building is finished and furnished, but, although ready for occupancy, the poor work in some of the interior details should be corrected before the building can be considered satisfactory.

The new dining-hall promotes the comfort of the inmates and enables them all to have meals together. It is intended to use the former dining-room and kitchen for such of the sick as it may be found desirable to gather there.

The failure to make an appropriation to finish the conduit has been seriously felt. With the increasingly cold weather the task of heating the building becomes more difficult. The old pipe system is badly out of repair, besides being of insufficient capacity. Then, too, the new buildings make demands upon the pipes which they are unable to supply. An appropriation should be made sufficient to complete all the work necessary to furnish the Home with ample heating facilities.

The great need at this time is the immediate completion of the work on which the heating is dependent. The conduit should be finished at once, and the pipes be all laid and covered as a measure of economy. After this work is finished the grounds should be graded where necessary and walks be laid

around the buildings. This will improve the general appearance, as well as add to cleanliness in the halls when the weather is stormy.

A new oven for general baking purposes is needed, as the small iron one heretofore used does very unsatisfactory work. A well-made brick oven, or one of iron with revolving device for moving pans, should be provided.

An auxiliary engine and dynamo is a necessity for all institutions which must depend on their own power for light, and this is especially true where the institution is isolated like this Home. In case of a breakdown the only resource would be candles, and to make provision for contingencies the machinery should be added to and the boilers be made equal to any task required of them.

The road to the power-house requires a retaining wall to prevent the washing down of dirt and gravel upon the railroad track. This wall will hold up the bank and save the roadway.

There is need of a hay barn, and this should be arranged to furnish shelter for the cows or horses. Both are now kept together on the first floor of the small barn in use, and there is insufficient room for them.

There is need also of better fire protection, and with the new hydrants and water service on the ground the Home should be supplied with hose and a hose cart.

A number of other improvements are needed, such as painting the outhouses, repairing the boilers, the erection of a hog and smoke house, the rebuilding of the fences burned down last fall and the plastering of the kitchen walls. Some minor items of equipment should be provided for the farm, and others for the house; also a new set of heavy carriage harness is needed.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For furnishing cottage D, \$2,500; for an auxiliary engine and dynamo, direct connection, 125 volts, 300 amperes, with all connections to switchboard, set up complete, \$2,500; for piping and pipe covering in the conduit from power-house to buildings and for improving the efficiency of the steam plant, \$5,000; for a retaining wall to keep up the roadway to power-house, \$840; for hay and stock barn, \$1,200; for harness, \$50; for fire protection, \$620; for a bake oven, \$275; for laundry equipment, \$250; for farm implements and fencing, \$220; for water coolers, \$52; for hog and smoke house and caldron set up in brick, \$550; for changes in plumbing, \$60; making the special appropriations approved of, \$14,117; maintenance appropriation, \$28,000; making the total appropriations recommended, \$42,117.

**THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN
CHILDREN, IROQUOIS, ERIE COUNTY.**

[Established 1878.]

The Asylum has capacity for 128 inmates. The number present October 1, 1901, was 142. During the year 23 were received, 2 died and 18 were discharged and transferred, leaving a population October 1, 1902, of 145, of whom 61 were boys and 84 girls. The average number during the year was 143, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$3.70; excluding this value, \$3.20.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash balance at the beginning of the year, \$148.08; from special appropriations, \$4,801.20; from general appropriations, \$24,000; from other sources, \$6; total, \$28,955.28.

The ordinary expenditures were as follows: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$12,067.67; for provisions, \$3,234.57;

for household stores, \$662.58; for clothing, \$1,305.52; for fuel and light, \$3,289.92; for hospital and medical supplies, \$61.86; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$18.35; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,766.93; for ordinary repairs, \$156.13; for expenses of managers, \$327.91; for remittance to State Treasurer, \$6; for all other ordinary expenses, \$970.22; total, \$23,867.66. The total expenditures were \$28,668.86, the additional \$4,801.20 being for improvements. The cash balance at the close of the year was \$286.42, and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

Of the ordinary expenditures, 50.1 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 13.6 per cent. for provisions; 2.8 per cent. for household stores; 5.5 per cent. for clothing; 13.9 per cent. for fuel and light; .3 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .1 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 7.5 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .7 of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 1.4 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 4.1 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance \$24,500.

Chapter 470, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for conduit, pipings, tanks and fittings in connection with the new water tower, \$3,000; moving and converting nursery into a laundry building, \$2,000; flooring in basements of present dormitories, \$400; furnishings in hospital addition, \$100; laundry, power-house, chimney stack and connecting subways, \$17,000.

The special appropriations amounted to \$22,500, and the total appropriations to \$47,000.

It has been found impossible to make a contract for the erection of the additional dormitory building for which chapter 707

of the Laws of 1901 made an appropriation of \$13,000. The steel tower and tank for water supply, for which \$2,500 was appropriated by the same chapter, have been finished and are now in service. The repairs and alterations to the hospital have been made, and the amounts for grading and fire apparatus, under the same chapter, spent. Under chapter 470 of the Laws of 1902, the appropriation of \$3,000 for tanks, pipings and conduit in connection with the new water tower has been expended. A contract has been made for the laundry and power-house, chimney stack and connecting subways.

The nursery, which it was intended to move and convert into a laundry building, for which purpose the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated, is still in service as a dormitory, and until the new dormitory is contracted for must remain in service. As soon as such contract is made, as this nursery occupies the ground upon which the dormitory must stand, it will have to be moved. Many other improvements of a minor character were made during the year, but some others of great importance are required.

The proposed dormitory, for which \$13,000 is available, will be the first of the two intended for the boys. In order to complete the plans an appropriation for the second dormitory is needed, and it will be economical to secure the construction of both dormitories at the same time. The wooden buildings now used as dormitories for the boys are old and not suitable for the use to which they are put. Beside this they are a menace to the other buildings on account of the danger from fire. They should be removed as soon as possible and the grounds be cleared of all other useless and worn-out structures. These frame buildings can be renovated and used for other purposes.

With the new power-house provided for and under contract it will be necessary at this session to make an appropriation for a new boiler with an auxiliary dynamo and connections and to provide for the removal of the present power and light plant to the new power-house as soon as it is ready.

The new laundry, for which a contract has been made, will be ready soon for its machinery, and the serviceable part of the present equipment will then have to be moved and installed in the new building.

The heating system also requires some improvement. Additional radiators in the study rooms are needed, and all the steam and return pipes should be covered. This will promote economy and efficiency.

For the new buildings proper drainage facilities will be required and should be provided. This will necessitate a sewer from the new laundry, boiler house and dormitories.

In the school building there should be an additional toilet room in the basement with an entrance from out of doors. The present toilet accommodations are unsafe and unsanitary, as well as improperly located.

The education and training of these dependent Indian children are of great ultimate importance, and the work which the Asylum is doing deserves hearty support. Generally speaking, each Indian child who is trained in this school will prove a force for good to all other Indians upon the reservations. A number of the boys and girls who have graduated and gone out are now leaders among their people. The high moral standard of the Asylum and the strong personal influence of the teachers stimulate the children to true ideals of life.

During the year some changes were made in the teaching staff and some additions to the industrial equipment. It is the

purpose of the Asylum, in time, to enlarge the industrial scope so that boys and girls may be trained in useful occupations as well as receive the ordinary scholastic instruction. Some of the boys here have been under training in carpentry, painting, electrical work, as well as in farming and gardening. When the new dormitories are completed the enlarged facilities will permit of an extension of the industrial training for both boys and girls.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

In addition to the \$13,000 appropriated by chapter 707 of the Laws of 1901, for the erection of a brick dormitory for boys, and which amount should be reappropriated for the same purpose, the sum of \$2,000; for new boiler, new dynamo, connections and wiring, and for removing the present power and electric light plant to the new power-house, \$10,000; for motors, laundry machinery, and moving to and installing the present equipment in the new laundry, \$1,500; for moving the two frame buildings known as "Nursery No. 1" and "Nursery No. 2," and converting one of them into a dwelling for employes and the other into a storehouse, \$2,000; for the improvement of the heating system, including additional radiators in study rooms, and the covering of all steam and return pipes, \$800; for a sewer from the new boiler house, laundry and new dormitories, \$2,500; for an additional toilet room in the basement of the school building, and for the rearrangement of the present one, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$19,800; for maintenance, \$25,000; making the total new appropriations recommended, \$44,800.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
BATAVIA, GENESEE COUNTY.

[Established 1865.]

This School has capacity for 175 pupils. The number of pupils October 1, 1901, was 109, and 42 were received during the year. The number in attendance October 1, 1902, was 121, of whom 73 were boys and 48 were girls. The average number during the year was 111, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of the home and farm products consumed, \$7.04; excluding this value, \$6.97.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were as follows: Cash balance from preceding year, \$105.38; from special appropriations, \$4,428.33; from general appropriations, \$38,850; from the sale of farm and garden products, \$40.05; from labor of pupils, \$304.76; from counties, towns and cities, \$1,042.36; and from all other sources, \$53.21; total, \$44,824.09.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$24,672; for provisions, \$7,272.04; for household stores, \$520.13; for clothing, \$611.60; for fuel and light, \$3,707.59; for hospital and medical supplies, \$191.45; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$178.32; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$1,125.97; for ordinary repairs, \$22.07; for expenses of trustees, \$343.24; for all other ordinary expenses, \$1,486.40; total ordinary expenditures, \$40,130.81.

The total extraordinary expenditures were \$4,428.33 for improvements, making the aggregate expenditures \$44,559.14. The only asset October 1, 1902, was the balance in cash \$264.95.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 61.5 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 18.1 per cent. for provisions; 1.3 per cent. for household stores; 1.5 per cent. for clothing; 9.2 per cent. for fuel and light; .5 of 1 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .4 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2.8 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; .9 of 1 per cent. for expenses of trustees, and 3.8 per cent. for all ordinary expenses, including a small expenditure for ordinary repairs.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance \$38,000.

Chapter 414, Laws of 1902 (special act), reappropriated the unexpended balances of appropriations made by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1900, as follows:

For the purchase of books and apparatus, \$500; repairs and betterments, \$542.91, being the unexpended balance of appropriation for renewing tin roofs, gutters and conductor pipes, and for material and labor for the same; warming system and plumbing, bath and a drainage system for gymnasium, \$816.81.

Chapter 429, Laws of 1902 (special act), appropriated for fire-escapes on the second and third floors of the school building and the extension of fire-escapes in the court, \$2,000; for fire-risers and hose in the main building, \$500; for steam cooking outfit, \$1,100; for renewing the plumbing, \$3,000; for pianos to replace those worn out, \$1,200; for a team of horses, \$300.

The maintenance appropriation was \$38,000, the special new appropriations amounted to \$8,100, the special reappropriations \$1,859.72, and the total appropriations were \$47,959.72.

The appropriations made by chapter 414 of the Laws of 1902 have been expended under the direction of the State Architect.

Of those made by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1902, the \$2,000 for fire-escapes have been expended, as also the amounts for pianos and for a team of horses. The other appropriations are still available.

The work in this School has made progress during the year. The board of managers has carefully revised the curriculum and made some additions. The system of musical notation now conforms to that in use in the school for the blind in New York city, and hereafter it will be possible to interchange the books and music printed by the two institutions. Whatever may be said about the comparative excellence of either system, the great advantage of uniformity must be recognized.

The pupils of this School have made gratifying progress in their studies, as evidenced by the number of Regents' examinations successfully passed. Some of these young men and women who have been prepared for college would have been glad to enter into the competitive examinations for scholarships in Cornell college. Unfortunately the school law seems to bar these blind children from participation in the competitions for college scholarships originally intended by the State to be open to all children properly prepared. That the blind or the deaf should be discriminated against is contrary to sound public policy. The more thoroughly educated these boys and girls become the less likelihood of their ultimate fall into dependency. Steps should be taken which will put pupils of this and similar schools, properly prepared for entrance into Cornell, upon at least even footing with the graduates of the high schools of the State.

The course in music offered to the pupils of this institution is being extended and made to conform to the requirement of the American College of Musicians. It is hoped that some of

the pupils may be able to pass the final examinations for fellowships and thus pave the way to profitable employment.

One of the graduates of this School, who prepared himself for the work, has been employed as a teacher of vocal music. This fact is acting as a stimulus upon other pupils who perceive that they are not barred out from public employment if they are competent to render good service.

The general health was fair during the year. There were a number of cases of fevers and other diseases, but no deaths. An appropriation of \$3,000 was made by the Legislature for necessary changes in the plumbing, but a careful examination conducted by the State Architect's department has shown the amount to be insufficient for the many changes required. As these boys and girls must remain within the walls of the main building nearly every hour of the day, their infirmity preventing much out-of-door exercise in the inclement season, the condition of the sanitary equipment is of the greatest importance. The plumbing should be put in good condition, and an appropriation sufficient for the purpose should be made.

The present power-house, the upper portion of which is used for laundry purposes, is so much dilapidated that the walls threaten to fall. The boilers are located in the cellar, and are old, worn and insufficient in capacity to furnish the heat and power required by the institution. This power-house should be razed and a new building, with an annex arranged for laundry purposes, be erected on another site. This will open up the grounds in the rear of the main building, so that changes in the kitchen and dining-room can be made if deemed advisable.

The water used by the institution is unfiltered, and at times it is loaded with matter and greatly discolored. It should be thoroughly filtered to render it safe for drinking purposes.

Some extension of the steel ceilings is required in the main building. Such improvements should be made without unnecessary delay, as the ultimate cost is always greater when repairs are not made as soon as needed.

In this State there are many blind children of school age who do not attend school. In some instances parents are not aware of the fact that blind children are educated without charge when their parents are unable to provide properly for them. In other instances parents seem reluctant to part with the children, and in consequence they grow to a considerable age before they enter the school. There should be a provision for compulsory education. This would put a larger proportion of young children in the School than there is at present. Of the 57 girls and 76 boys now in the school 65 are over 16 years of age; and of this number almost all are over 18 years of age. Of the other pupils present 10 are between 5 and 7, 22 between 8 and 11, 13 between 12 and 13, and 23 between 14 and 15 years of age. It thus appears that the opportunity for education is most eagerly embraced by those who are old enough to appreciate the advantages of the School. It would be better, however, if all the younger children who are now outside of and receiving no instruction in any school were brought under its care.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For a new power-house, \$12,000; for new boilers, electric dynamo, etc., \$7,500; for a new laundry with equipment for the same, \$11,000; for renovating plumbing for bath rooms, water-closets and all connections, in addition to the sum of \$3,000 appropriated by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1902, \$10,000; for a

filter for the main water pipe, \$1,000; for steel ceilings, \$1,000; making the special new appropriations approved, \$42,500; for maintenance, \$40,000; making the total appropriations recommended, \$82,500.

**NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED
AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER
COUNTY.**

[Established 1900.]

This institution has capacity for 25 patients. The number present October 1, 1901, was 19. During the year 10 boys and 6 girls were admitted and 6 boys and 4 girls discharged, leaving a population October 1, 1902, of 16 boys and 9 girls. The average number of patients during the year was 24 and the average weekly cost of support was \$8.37.

The receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, were: From cash on hand at beginning of year, \$305.50; from special appropriations, \$1,627.06; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$1,500; from general appropriations, including interest on deposits (\$16.87), \$9,116.87; total, \$12,549.43.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$3,710.07; for provisions, \$2,254; for household stores, \$243.98; for clothing, \$39.84; for fuel and light, \$598.89; for hospital and medical supplies, \$583.13; for shop, farm and garden supplies, \$10.19; for ordinary repairs, \$140.48; for expenses of managers, \$622.20; for all other ordinary expenses, \$2,246.35; total, \$10,449.13.

The extraordinary expenses were \$1,916.27, making the total expenditures for the year \$12,365.40. The cash on hand October 1, 1902, was \$184.03.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 35.5 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 21.6 per cent. for provisions;

2.3 per cent. for household stores; .4 of 1 per cent. for clothing; 5.7 per cent. for fuel and light; 5.6 per cent. for hospital and medical supplies; .1 of 1 per cent. for shop, farm and garden supplies; 1.3 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 6 per cent. for expenses of managers, and 21.5 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1902 (appropriation bill), appropriated for maintenance \$12,000.

Among other items in chapter 701 of the Laws of 1901 was one providing \$1,500 "for an isolation pavilion of wood construction to be used as a hospital for contagious diseases." The plans call for a building which cannot be erected for the amount appropriated, and either the plans should be modified or the appropriation be increased. This pavilion has not been built, although there is pressing need for it, as the children are likely to be taken down with such diseases as measles and scarlet fever at any time. Under present conditions such diseases would inevitably affect every child in the hospital, as there is no possibility of isolating sick children.

The hospital is poorly equipped for an outbreak of fire, and should be provided with fire escapes as well as hose and chemical extinguishers. Fortunately a number of porch roofs can be used in case of fire, but as the children are crippled and small, ample provision should be made to assure their escape.

Up to the present time the State has made no provision for the education of these children. Private benevolence has supplied funds to pay a teacher who has devoted a part of each day to teaching such of the patients as could attend the school. Education here ought not to be left to private charity. A teacher should be employed by the hospital, and her salary be paid out of an appropriation. For this reason the Board recom-

mends that the amounts allowed for maintenance be large enough to cover the additional expense involved.

This institution has had its maximum number of inmates since it was established. Without enlargement, which is not possible on the present location, with its conditions and short term lease, the hospital can benefit only a small number of the many hundreds of children in this State who are crippled and deformed. The demonstrated possibilities of cure cover many types of disease and deformity, and this hospital should therefore be equipped to extend its usefulness. At present of the 25 children who are patients the great majority are from New York city. Of the total 35 admissions up to October 1, 27 were from that city and 3 from Westchester county. The other 5 were from other counties of the State. Ten patients have been discharged, but over 20 of the 25 who remain are from the city of New York. As there are more than 100 children in institutions reporting to this Board who need special treatment and surgical aid, steps should be taken immediately to widen the beneficial work of the institution.

During the last fiscal year the hospital received over 150 applications for admission, and in the past two months there were fully 500 additional applicants for whom no provision could be made. Endeavors were made to secure admission for many of these to the public and private institutions of New York city, but in vain. The Surgeon-in-Chief states that "there are thousands of crippled children in the city of New York for whom no provision exists, although they can be saved by proper care and treatment. In addition, there is probably an equally large number in the State at large who are equally unfortunate."

The recent visit of Dr. Lorenz to this country has brought to public knowledge many children who need State aid. Over two thousand applied for relief at the Cornell Medical College clinic in about one month, and other clinics had a similar experience. Private hospitals are unable to cope with this problem of caring for crippled and deformed children. There is immediate necessity for a large hospital under State management. This institution takes patients for a limited period only, and in that period does its work. In a few months the crippled child is returned to his friends, able to take his proper place in the world. A charity of this kind, which means so much to the individual and to society, should have an ample equipment for all its needs.

On the occasion of his recent visit to this country Dr. Lorenz visited the hospital at Tarrytown and performed operations on some of the patients. His opinion of the hospital and its work is expressed in the following letter:

"TARRYTOWN, *December 21, 1902.*

"MY DEAR PROF. SHAFFER.—It has pleased me so much to visit the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Tarrytown. The little crippled children you have gathered there are most interesting. The location of the hospital is most fine, and the work you are doing must commend itself.

"The pity is that it is so small. I myself have seen that many crippled children exist in your country who need great care which they cannot now receive, and for the State to care for them is most praiseworthy.

"I hope to know after I return home that your hospital has been made much bigger, and I hope you may have a great

success. I shall tell my own government of your hospital, and I hope we may have one like it in Austria.

"Your friend

"ADOLF LORENZ

"Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Vienna."

For these reasons the State Board of Charities recommends the purchase of a farm of fifty or more acres in some suitable locality, and the erection thereon of a hospital large enough to accommodate at least 100 patients.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For a farm of fifty or more acres and for the erection thereon of one wing of a suitable building to accommodate at least 100 patients and the necessary attendants, \$50,000; for an isolation pavilion for contagious diseases, in addition to \$1,500 appropriated by chapter 701, Laws of 1901, and which amount should be reappropriated for the same purpose, \$500; for fire-escapes and fire protection, \$250; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$50,750; maintenance appropriation, \$13,000; making the total new appropriations recommended, \$63,750.

**THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF
INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK, ESSEX
COUNTY.**

[Established 1900, but not yet opened.]

Chapter 416 of the Laws of 1900, which established this hospital and provided for its location, required the board of trustees to proceed with the construction and equipment of suitable buildings upon plans adopted by the trustees and approved by the State Architect and the State Board of Charities.

Chapter 691 of the Laws of 1901 appropriated \$100,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," to enable the trustees to carry out the requirements of chapter 416 of the Laws of 1900. Upon the selection and approval of the site, plans were prepared by the State Architect and contracts made for the erection of an administration building and for the necessary preliminary work. Work on the building was not begun during the past fiscal year, but in the month of October, 1902, excavation for the foundation commenced. This work will be finished by the end of 1902, and then, as rapidly as the weather permits, building operations will go forward.

The final plans contemplate three connected buildings, of which the central one shall be devoted to administration and be flanked by cottages, one for male and one for female patients. For the present the administration building will be used for patients as well as for administration. The necessity for the speedy completion of the buildings as planned is evidenced by the fact that without the cottages or dormitories for patients the main object aimed at in the establishment of the hospital will be defeated, for with but little room for patients the rest of the equipment will be out of proportion. This administration building is four stories in height. It must depend upon its own resources in the event of fire, and as the plans provide for a single stairway to the three upper stories, and this located close to the elevator shaft, ample fire-escapes should be provided before the building is occupied.

The amount appropriated was intended to cover the cost of all necessary buildings, which were to furnish accommodations for at least 100 patients, beside officers, employes and attendants. It was to cover the heating, lighting, plumbing, laundry

equipment and water supply, as well as pay for road making. Out of this appropriation the furnishing and equipment of the hospital were also to be provided. The preliminary expenses were heavier than anticipated, and the appropriation is insufficient. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of \$70,000 will be needed to build the two proposed cottages and to finish all the details in the construction of the hospital.

The Board recommends for this institution the following appropriations, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For the erection of two cottage dormitories for patients, and for the completion of all details in the construction, furnishing and equipment of the hospital, \$70,000; for maintenance for the fiscal year 1903-4, \$30,000; making the total appropriation recommended \$100,000.

THE DEAF.

The following table gives the name and location of each institution in the State which is authorized by law to maintain and educate deaf pupils at public expense, and gives also the number and sex of the pupils in attendance October 1, 1902. All the schools named receive both State and county pupils, the distinction being one of age and manner of compensation.

INSTITUTIONS.	Male	Female	Total.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third street, New York	259	156	415
Le Couteur's St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Buffalo	89	69	158
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes Lexington avenue, New York	105	107	212
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes			
Fordham Branch		108	108
Brooklyn Branch		68	68
Westchester Branch	207		207
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	61	58	119
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester	83	93	176
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	41	34	75
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany	19	17	36
Total	864	710	1,574

This year there were 1,574 pupils in these schools, the largest enrollment in their history.

Last year's report showed 1,564, an increase of two over the total number of pupils present on October 1, 1900, and a loss of seven as compared with the 1,571 pupils of 1899.

For the purpose of a further comparison, there were in attendance October 1, 1882, 1,297; October 1, 1892, 1,297, and October 1, 1902, 1,574 pupils. The growth of these schools seems to keep pace with the increase in population, nearly 22 per cent. in the last decade.

There are no reliable estimates as to the number of teachable deaf-mutes of school age in this State, but it is certain a large number are not in these schools. For their benefit compulsory measures should be enforced to assure their attendance and education.

Beside children of normal mind, there are many of the feeble-minded who are deaf, as well as others whose mental powers are so much slower in development that they require special and protracted training, based upon the necessities of the feeble mind. For such as these there should be a school somewhere in this State, and to it should be sent those who are now receiving little, if any, benefit in existing institutions. In such a school many now classed as helplessly defective would be stimulated so as to become able, eventually, to care for and support themselves fully.

The several schools have been visited and inspected regularly by the Board's Inspector of State Charitable Institutions. His work has covered the management and care of the property and general treatment of the pupils. This Board discontinued its examination of the educational work on the assumption

of that work in 1900 by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is found that the pupils continue to be well cared for in general respects, and that the equipment of each school is fairly satisfactory. Most of them are well appointed and comply with the requirements of the laws governing this class of institutions.

In consequence of a formal complaint made by the Comptroller of the city of New York against the Board of Trustees of the Lexington Avenue School for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, the State Board of Charities made a special investigation into its general management. As a result of the conclusions, based upon the facts developed by the investigation, this Board recommended important changes in the methods of administration. These changes have been approved by the institution and should be effective at an early date.

The Board regrets that all these schools are not properly equipped for the physical training of the pupils. Since its report to the Legislature of 1895 it has constantly urged the necessity of a well-furnished gymnasium in each institution of an educational character. It is especially necessary where children are of impaired vitality, as is the case with so many in the defective classes, and all schools for the deaf should make ample provision for physical training.

Attention is again called to the lack of uniformity in the methods of bookkeeping followed by these schools. A good method should be devised and made obligatory, for it must be remembered that all these institutions, although controlled by private corporations, are supported mainly by public funds. Such a method of bookkeeping will promote accuracy, economy, efficiency and clearness, all of which are desirable.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

During the year 1902 the Board approved the incorporation of the following institutions, societies and associations, thirteen in number:

1. "St. Raphael's Italian Emigrant Society;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to render assistance to Italian immigrants; to obtain work for them; to provide for their spiritual wants, and to provide a house for their use." Approved January 9, 1902.

2. "The Tailors' National Home;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to grant such pecuniary or other assistance to members, their wives, widows or children when in necessitous circumstances as may be provided by the by-laws of such corporation; to found and maintain a home or homes for necessitous members, their wives or children." Approved January 9, 1902.

3. "Nazareth Nursery;" principal office, New York city. Formed "1. To conduct a nursery for children of self-supporting mothers. 2. To conduct a kindergarten in connection therewith. 3. To do and perform charitable and benevolent acts, such as caring for, maintaining and providing for the education of needy children; to provide for the nursing of the sick poor at their homes, and for the free distribution to them of medicine, food, clothing and other necessities of life; to hold meetings for discussion of matters pertaining to the care of the young; and to do and perform generally any act of charity and benevolence towards poor and needy persons. 4. To do and perform any act or thing necessary or convenient for the prosecution of the aforesaid purposes, or any of them." Approved February 28, 1902.

4. "Emergency Hospital of the Sisters of Charity;" principal office, Buffalo. Formed "to erect, establish and maintain a hospital, infirmary and dispensary for the relief of the sick, bodily injured and destitute." Approved February 28, 1902.

5. "Saint Andrew's Convalescent Hospital;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to erect, establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary and to render and furnish medical and surgical treatment therein to persons requiring the same, and especially the establishment and maintenance of a convalescent hospital where women may be received, cared for or treated while convalescent or during pregnancy or during or after delivery; to provide hospital accommodations for obstetric cases, and the surgery of women and children; to supply medical and surgical treatment to women of the poorer classes during their confinement in their own homes; to provide facilities for instruction of physicians and students of medicine; to establish and maintain a training school for nurses and to provide facilities for the instruction and training of women to be professional nurses." Approved April 9, 1902.

6. "The Edgewood Farm Association of the First Reformed Episcopal Church;" principal office, New York city. Formed "1. To acquire, establish and maintain a farm or farms, to provide an outing for children and adults who may be unable to obtain such an outing for themselves. 2. To do and perform generally other charitable and benevolent work in connection therewith for the benefit of poor and needy children and adults. 3. To create and promote in such children and adults an interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and occupations. 4. To do and perform any act or thing necessary or convenient for the prosecution of the aforesaid purposes, or any of them." Approved April 9, 1902.

7. "The Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation;" principal office, New York city. Formed for "the relief of poverty, suffering, sickness and distress and especially the temporary relief of unobtrusive suffering endured by industrious and worthy persons, and to that end to erect, establish and maintain hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries and homes for invalids, aged or indigent persons, and to contribute to their erection, establishment or maintenance; to receive such money and property as shall be voluntarily contributed, paid, conveyed, devised, bequeathed, or in any way given or transferred to the corporation, to invest the same in order to produce income, to apply such income from time to time through corporate or private agencies to the objects and purposes herein above specified, and to bestow and distribute any part of such income to and among benevolent and charitable institutions, and generally with respect to any property given to the corporation for any benevolent or charitable use or purpose to have the right to comply with the directions of the donor in regard thereto." Approved June 17, 1902.

8. "The Speedwell Society;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to provide temporary and permanent homes for convalescent and abandoned children, to care for such children in such a manner as may best promote their welfare and most fully accomplish the beneficent designs and objects of the society, to purchase real estate, including the leasehold interests, and personal property, to erect buildings and other improvements on any real estate held or owned by it for such purposes, to sell, lease or dispose of its property, or any part thereof, to enter into, execute, make, give and perform every agreement or contract necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the business of the said Society." Approved June 17, 1902.

9. "Hamilton House;" principal office, New York city. Formed for "the improvement of the condition of the neighborhood of Hamilton street, * * * Borough of Manhattan, by maintenance of reading and play rooms, day nurseries and other kindred measures." Approved June 17, 1902.

10. "The Blocher Home;" principal office, Amherst, N. Y. Formed for "the erection, establishment and maintenance of a home, or homes, for aged persons, upon lands located in the town of Amherst in the county of Erie and State of New York, to be donated for the purpose by John Blocher, Esq." Approved June 17, 1902.

11. "Saint Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives;" principal office, New York city. Formed for "the establishment and maintenance of a hospital and home for the care of the sick, aged, infirm and poor, and particularly for the care of consumptives." Approved July 16, 1902.

12. "Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary;" principal office, New York city. Formed "to establish and maintain a dispensary and hospital for gratuitous treatment of the eye and ear." Approved October 8, 1902.

13. "Our Lady of Victory Sanitarium;" principal office, Kingston, N. Y. Formed "to conduct, establish, maintain and operate an infirmary, hospital and sanitarium for sick and convalescent persons and a training school for the education and instruction of nurses and domestic servants, and other similar purposes, under the care and instruction of the Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict." Approved October 8, 1902.

The Board also approved the amended certificate of incorporation of the "Children's Hospital of Buffalo" by striking therefrom the words "No contagious diseases will be received." Approved June 17, 1902.

DISPENSARIES LICENSED.

The following-named dispensaries were licensed during the year:

Bradford Street Hospital Dispensary, 109 Bradford street, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28, 1902.

City Mission Dispensary (Branch of Albany City Tract Missionary Society), 216 Second street, Albany, N. Y., January 9, 1902.

Cumberland Street Hospital Dispensary, Cumberland street, north of Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28, 1902.

Emergency Hospital, Sisters of Charity, Dispensary of, 108 Pine street, Buffalo, N. Y., April 9, 1902.

Jewish Hospital, Dispensary of, 70 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28, 1902.

Nyack Hospital Dispensary, Midland avenue, Nyack, N. Y., February 28, 1902.

Reception Hospital Dispensary, Sea Breeze avenue, Coney Island, N. Y., February 28, 1902.

Riverside Hospital, Out-Patient Department, 163 East Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y., June 17, 1902.

PLANS APPROVED.

During the past year the Board approved plans and specifications for new buildings and improvements, with the proviso in each case that the expense should not exceed the appropriation therefor, as follows:

Craig Colony, Sonyea.—Dormitories 1 and 2 on Village Green; approved February 28, 1902.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.—Repairs and betterments to cottages 5 and 6 and the nursery building; approved February 28, 1902.

Department of Public Charities, New York city.—Addition to training school for nurses; alterations to nurses' home, Metropolitan Hospital; alterations to nurses' home, almshouse; approved October 8, 1902.

Broome County Almshouse, Binghamton.—Cottage, kitchen and boiler house; approved February 28, 1902.

Chautauqua County Almshouse, Dewittville.—Annex to hospital; approved February 28, 1902.

Dutchess County Almshouse, Poughkeepsie.—New almshouse buildings; approved February 28, 1902.

Saratoga County Almshouse, Ballston Spa.—New hospital building; approved October 8, 1902.

Schenectady County Almshouse, Schenectady.—Heating and ventilating almshouse buildings; approved February 28, 1902.

Tioga County Almshouse, Owego.—New building for men; new kitchen and dining-room; approved October 10, 1902.

STATE, ALIEN AND INDIAN POOR

Chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, places all State, alien and Indian poor under the direct supervision and care of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, who is appointed by the State Board of Charities. Such persons as have not resided for sixty days in any one county of the State of New York within one year of the date of their application for relief are designated as State poor, and as such the law provides that they shall be removed to and be maintained in one of the State almshouses.

The Superintendent either in person or by his representatives is required to visit each State almshouse at least once every three months, examine into the condition and needs of all State poor persons, and provide for the return to their legal residence of all aliens and non-residents, committed as poor persons to public institutions. His inspections have been made

regularly in accordance with the requirements of the law, and full investigation of all applicants for relief under this law has followed.

The Department of State and Alien Poor during the past fiscal year has returned 1,016 persons to their homes, after careful inquiry into the circumstances which made such removal at public expense necessary. Many such persons became public charges immediately on return to the United States after service in South Africa with contractors in the employ of the British government. As they were American citizens and destitute, they were forwarded to their homes.

Alien Poor.

The deportation of aliens who have not resided within the United States for such period as serves to relieve the general government of responsibility for their return has been carried on through the coöperation of the Department of State and Alien Poor and the Immigration Commissioners of the United States. The latter promptly responded to every request made by the State Board of Charities, and returned to their homes in foreign lands ten persons, all of whom had drifted into the almshouses of the State. Beside these, seventy-one other aliens were sent to the countries whence they came. These also were found in almshouses and public institutions to which they had been committed as unable to support themselves. Under the provisions of the law the public charitable institutions were relieved of their support by such return to the country responsible.

Indian Poor.

The relief of such Indians as may require assistance is also a duty undertaken by the State of New York and devolved upon the State Board of Charities. There are a large number

of Indians resident in this State, but comparatively few of those are permanently public charges. Many require temporary relief, but they are seldom willing to remain in almshouses. In the care of the sick, the assistance of such as are able to support themselves partially, as well as by the supervision of dependent and orphan children, the purpose of the law is carried out by the Department of State and Alien Poor. The Indians are encouraged to support themselves, and not depend upon charity, public or private.

Expenditures.

On account of State Poor.....	\$38,526 26
On account of Alien Poor.....	1,810 44
On account of Indian Poor.....	2,113 32
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The extended report of this Board contains statistical tables to which attention is directed, showing the operations of the State Poor Law since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, and up to the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

Financial Benefits Resulting from the Removal of State and Alien Poor.

It is well known that the average life in almshouses of persons admitted to public care is not less than fifteen years. As the average cost is \$104 per year, each inmate of these charitable institutions represents an ultimate expenditure of over \$1,500. The removal of the non-resident and alien poor to their proper residential localities is therefore highly economical for the public, as well as a humane disposition of friendless unfortunates from other states and countries. The cost of transportation is small compared with the ultimate cost of maintenance.

During the past fiscal year the number of poor persons sent out of the State was 1,016. Of this number 81 were aliens.

More than twice the total appropriation for the Department of State and Alien Poor would have been required for their maintenance for a single year, and this therefore was saved by their prompt removal.

The whole number of removals since the State Poor Act of 1873 and the Alien Poor Act of 1880 went into effect has been 31,967. At the estimated term of fifteen years for each individual, the resulting expenditures, had these persons been permitted to remain in our almshouses, might have reached the enormous sum of \$49,868,520. From this it is evident that the expenditure for the removal of non-resident poor is a true economy and the result a permanent benefit to the State.

ALMSHOUSE INSPECTION.

The inspection of the almshouses of the State is one of the important duties of the State Board of Charities. This duty has been fully discharged during the past year. The several almshouses have been inspected at regular intervals by the almshouse inspectors appointed by the Board, and have also been visited by members of the Board in their respective districts, as well as in many instances by its committees.

It is a matter of gratification that the Board is able to report a constant tendency toward improvement in the almshouses. This improvement is especially manifested in more adequate provision for the care of the sick, and in better methods of lighting, heating and ventilation.

At the recent State Conference of Charities and Correction, held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, the President of the Conference, Hon. William R. Stewart spoke of this steady improvement in the following words:

"Within a brief period Dutchess, Fulton, Montgomery and Schenectady counties, and the city of Oswego, have erected new

almshouses of approved and modern construction and equipment. Work has also been begun on a new almshouse for Tioga county. Changes which amount almost to reconstruction have been made in the almshouse buildings of the following counties: Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Erie, Lewis, Nassau, Onondaga, Orange, Schoharie, Steuben, Wayne and Wyoming.

Besides many other important improvements, new hospital buildings have been erected, or the older ones greatly improved, in the counties of Essex, Greene, Niagara, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, Washington and Westchester, and also in Poughkeepsie city.

In addition to these last named, where the feature of the building improvement is the hospital, in almost all of the first two groups of counties named the hospital is a part of the new equipment. These counties, in connection with the four which compose the city of New York, are those in which the changes and improvements have been so extensive as to be of the first importance.

In every other county in the State, with the exception of Hamilton and Schuyler, neither of which has an almshouse, improvements of many kinds have been made, all insuring greater comfort for the inmates, better sanitation and protection from fire, and more satisfactory administration. It may be safely stated that there is not a county in the State wherein the condition of the poor who are cared for in almshouses has not been changed for the better during the past five years."

In the case of Schuyler county, this Board believes there should be no further delay in making suitable provision for the care of its dependent poor.

**THE SUPERVISION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN PLACED IN
HOMES**

Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898, "An act to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children," empowers the State Board of Charities, through any member, officer, or duly authorized inspector, to visit, in its discretion, any child under the age of sixteen years, not legally adopted, placed out by any authorized person or corporation mentioned in said act, or by any person licensed by said Board to place out destitute children.

The State Board of Charities requires the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, in addition to other duties, to "supervise the work devolved upon the Board by chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898, 'An act to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children,' and keep as full a record as practicable of the cases of children placed out in this State, reporting, through the Secretary, to the Committee on Placing Out of Children, any evils, defects or abuses discovered in connection with such work."

The Department of State and Alien Poor has endeavored to carry on this important work as fully as its force of inspectors would permit. Two of its inspectors visit the family homes where such children are placed. While the press of other work has taxed the time of these inspectors, they have been able to visit about one hundred homes in different parts of the State, and have made personal observation of the character of these homes and the condition of the children placed therein.

It has been ascertained that in the great majority of these homes the children are well cared for in most respects. In all the homes investigated, the children are, it is believed, with families of like religious faith as their parents, as is required by law.

As the total number of children placed out by superintendents and overseers of the poor during the preceding year was in excess of four hundred, it is apparent that this work, to be fully performed, will require the services of additional inspectors, for beside the children placed out by the officers named, there are a great many others from orphan asylums and children's aid societies.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of general inspections, special inspections, visits to societies, institutions, and individuals, and the number of examinations and investigations conducted by the Department for the year ending September 30, 1902:

	Eastern district	Western district.	Totals.
Number of general inspections.....	90	60	150
Number of special inspections.....	364	98	462
Number of visits to societies, institutions and individuals	917	267	1,184
Number of examinations and investigations	10	1	11
Totals	1,381	426	1,807

The following tables show the number of reports which have been written during the past year and the disposition which has been made of them:

REPORTS WRITTEN.

	Eastern district.	Western district.	Totals
General inspection reports	90	60	150
Special inspection reports	93	99	192
Other special reports	38	6	44
Totals	221	165	386

DISPOSITION OF REPORTS.

	General inspection reports.	Special reports.	Totals.
Filed with records	29	11	40
Referred to committees or Commission- ers of the Board.....	21	3	24
Sent to managers for their information,	51	9	60
Sent to managers for correction of evils, abuses and defects	120	99	219
Totals	221	122	343

During the year two special inquiries were conducted with the approval of the Board. The first of these, begun in May, 1901, has but recently been completed. This had reference to compliance with those sections of the Public Health Law which relate to the better preservation of the health of children in institutions. (Sections 203-205, chapter 661, Laws of 1893, as amended by section 2, chapter 667, Laws of 1900.)

The results of this investigation are embodied in a special pamphlet which is included as an appended paper in the thirty-fifth annual report of this Board. In consequence of this inquiry and the efforts made while the investigation was in progress to acquaint the managers and attending physicians of all children's institutions wholly or partly under private control and in receipt of public money, with the requirements of the statute, improved compliance with the law may be confidently expected.

The section most commonly disregarded, perhaps, and one of the most important provisions of the statute, is that which requires the attending physician to conduct a monthly inspection of the premises and a personal examination of the inmates and to submit a written report thereupon to the local board of health and to the managers of the institution.

Another investigation prosecuted in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Board on June 4, 1901, has been completed, namely, the examination of the records of long-term inmates who were at the time of the inquiry supported at public expense in children's institutions under private control. For the purpose of the examination the phrase "long-term inmates" was defined to mean children who had been under institutional care for five years and more. The methods and results of this investigation may be briefly summarized as follows:

Statistics on file in the Board's office for the year ending September 30, 1901, show about 5,000 children in institutions on that date who had been under institutional care for five years or more. Copies of the admission records of these children were prepared at the central office and furnished to the Board's inspectors with instructions to verify the records and to bring the information therein contained up to date, the points covered being as follows:

Name of institution, name of inmate, record number, when received, previous inmate of what institution, when admitted and discharged, time spent in the institution, how long a public charge, sex, date of birth, age, color, birthplace, civil condition on admission, civil condition at present, physical condition when admitted, present physical condition, mental condition when admitted, present mental condition, moral record in the institution, father's birthplace, mother's birthplace, father's religion, mother's religion, child's baptismal record, how received, cause of reception or commitment, by whom committed or surrendered, upon what county, city, town or village a public charge, rate of payment.

The inspectors were instructed also to ascertain when each child had been visited by its parents, relatives or friends, the reasons for the retention of the child as a public charge, what

efforts if any had been made to place it out, and the obstacles, if any, to such placing out.

Inquiry was also made at the office of the overseer or superintendent of the poor, or the commissioner of charities of the locality charged with the support of each child, to ascertain whether or to what extent the rules of the Board had been complied with, which require that every child committed to an institution under private control and maintained at public expense therein must be annually reaccepted in writing by the public relieving officer of the locality charged with the support of the child and that such reacceptance shall be based upon the results of an investigation into the circumstances of the person accepted, and into the circumstances of his parents, relatives or guardians, if there be any.

The number of children found upon investigation to fall within the classification adopted was 4,109, or about 80 per cent. of those who are known to have been retained under institutional care for five years and more, the remaining 20 per cent. being supported either by the institutions themselves or by parents, relatives or friends of the children. These 4,109 children were divided for purposes of proper disposition into three classes:

Class A. Children reported as eligible for placing out by reason of orphanage, abandonment, improper guardianship of parents or other cause.

Class B. Children who were found to have relatives with moral or legal claims to the custody of such children.

Class C. Children reported as physically or mentally defective.

Letters were addressed to the public relieving officers of the localities charged with the support of the children falling within the classes noted above and to the managers of the insti-

tutions in which the children were inmates, requesting that in the case of the first class, efforts be made to place out the children reported as eligible for such placing out; that in the case of those of the second class who had relatives legally liable for their maintenance, such relatives be urged either to assume the care and custody of the children or to contribute in whole or in part to their support, and, finally, that in the case of children reported as physically or mentally defective, such special remedial care and attention be given them as to render them self-supporting if possible, or that application be made for their admission to State institutions where they may receive the care and attention which their particular needs require.

It should be said that the managers of children's homes and the public relieving officers have generally shown a readiness to comply with the Board's recommendations on the subject and many children have been reported as either placed out or returned to parents, relatives, guardians or friends.

On October 1, 1902, there were reported as present in the private children's institutions of the State subject to the inspection of the Department, 27,385 inmates as compared with 29,241 at the beginning of the year, a reduction of 1,856 and the smallest number recorded as present in institutions since October 1, 1896, the first year for which statistics by monthly returns are available, the number at that time being 27,769, or nearly 400 greater than on the 1st of October, 1902. It is believed that this marked reduction in the population of children's institutions is due in no small measure to the examination of long-term inmates which has been conducted and the recommendations which have been transmitted to superintendents and overseers of the poor, commissioners of charities and managers of institutions relating thereto.

Revised forms of admission and discharge records are under consideration. The records now in use have remained unchanged since the system of monthly reports to the Board was inaugurated. Experience has shown that further information than that now called for is desirable. As for example in the case for admission, the religion of the father and the mother and the baptismal record of the child; also whether the child has been an inmate of this or other institutions at some previous time, and perhaps most important of all, the cause or reason for which the child is committed or received.

In the case of discharge, not only are the name and address of the person to whom discharged desired, but also the relationship to the child, and if taken by a stranger, for what purpose; that is, for adoption or otherwise. In case of death, the cause of death should be stated.

The results of this investigation may be tabulated briefly as follows:

Of the 4,109 long-term inmates maintained at public expense, 2,357 or 57 per cent. are reported as eligible for placing out, while 1,467 or 35 per cent. appear to have relatives with legal or moral claims to the custody of such children. One of the most important facts brought out by the investigation is that but 283 of 4,109 children examined have been found to be physically, mentally or morally deficient. Thus the supposition that the reason for the retention of children over long periods is because they are defectives is found to be erroneous.

The inquiry, therefore, has served to show that the great majority of the children are eligible for family life either through placing out or adoption or by restoration to parents, relatives or friends.

The following figures show the duration of the institutional life of these 4,109 children:

- 1,220 had been retained between five and six years.
- 972 had been retained between six and seven years.
- 611 had been retained between seven and eight years.
- 552 had been retained between eight and nine years.
- 360 had been retained between nine and ten years.
- 180 had been retained between ten and eleven years.
- 116 had been retained between eleven and twelve years.
- 61 had been retained between twelve and thirteen years.
- 20 had been retained between thirteen and fourteen years.
- 12 had been retained between fourteen and fifteen years.
- 5 had been retained sixteen years or over.

Thus it appears that nearly half these long-term inmates have been retained seven years or upwards under institutional care. The cost of maintaining these 4,109 long-term inmates is probably between three and four hundred thousand dollars per annum, and if seven years be regarded as the average duration of their institutional life, the total expense must have been considerably over two millions of dollars. The question naturally arises why the majority of those who are reported as eligible for placing out have not been restored to family life. The following table shows the ages at which the children were received in institutions:

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

Number received under two years of age.....	270
Number received from two to five years of age.....	1,704
Number received from five to eight years of age.....	1,584
Number received from eight to twelve years of age....	527
Number received from twelve to sixteen years of age..	24

Thus 3,558, or 86 per cent., of these long-term inmates were under eight years of age when received. It is generally admitted that it is easier to place children out by adoption under eight than over. Children between eight and twelve are of little value in the way of service, but on the contrary are a constant care, and do not so readily adapt themselves as younger children to the ways of the household. Notwithstanding all this, the fact that so many of the children have been discharged since the investigation was undertaken would seem to indicate that efforts had not previously been exhausted to restore these children earlier to family life. There should be a limit to the time a child may be retained as a public charge in a private institution without a license or special permit from the Board.

Much improvement is to be desired in the manner of compliance by the public authorities with the rules of the Board regarding reinvestigation and reacceptance of children as public charges in private institutions.

It may be added that the examination has served to call the attention of public relieving officers to the rules of the Board on these points and has justified the investigation of the Board.

THIRD NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Third New York State Conference of Charities and Correction held its sessions in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol at Albany from Tuesday, November 18, to Thursday, November 20, 1902, inclusive, with President William R. Stewart, also President of this Board, in the chair.

The Conference was an eminently successful gathering, 324 delegates, representing practically every form of public and of private charitable and correctional work in the State, being registered. There were besides, as usual, many others who failed to register. This was nearly 100 more than were regis-

tered at the First Conference, held in the Senate Chamber, November 20-22, 1900, and gives evidence of a gratifying growth of the interest shown in the meeting.

The following program was successfully carried out without material change:

Program of the Conference.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

Opening Prayer by Rt. Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, D. D., Albany.

Address of welcome on behalf of the State — Hon. John T. McDonough, Secretary of State.

Address of welcome on behalf of the City — Hon. Charles H. Gaus, Mayor of Albany.

Address — Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., LL. D., Albany.

President's Address — Hon. William R. Stewart, New York.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Subject: — The Mentally Defective.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on The Mentally Defective, by George F. Canfield, President State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Paper, "Safeguarding the Mentally Defective," by William Church Osborn, President Children's Aid Society, ex-State Commissioner of Lunacy, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "The Insane To-day," by Pearce Bailey, M. D., Manager Craig Colony, New York.

Discussion, opened by Dr. William Mabon, Medical Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business of the Conference.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Subject:—The Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Homes.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on the Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes, by Hon. Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner of Correction, New York.

Paper, "The Opportunities of the Visitor," by Rabbi Israel Aaron, D. D., Buffalo.

Discussion, opened by Hon. J. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, and Rev. William J. White, D. D., Supervisor of Catholic Charities, Brooklyn.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Subject:—Relief of the Sick Poor.

Report of the Committee on Relief of the Sick Poor, by Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York City.

Paper, "Reportable Diseases," by Herman M. Biggs, M. D., Medical Officer Board of Health, New York.

Discussion, opened by Dr. J. D. Craig, Health Officer, Albany.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Why the Open Air Treatment of Consumption Succeeds," by A. M. Veeder, M. D., Lyons.

Discussion, opened by John H. Pryor, M. D., of Buffalo.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business of the Conference.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Subject:—Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children, by Prof. F. H. Briggs, Superintendent State Industrial School, Rochester.

Paper, "Children's Courts and the Probation System," by Hon. Thomas Murphy, Police Justice, Buffalo.

Discussion, opened by Rev. Max Landsberg, D. D., Secretary Jewish Orphan Asylum, Rochester.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "The Prevention of Delinquency," by Evert Jansen Wendell, Manager House of Refuge, New York.

Discussion, opened by J. H. Hamilton, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, Syracuse.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business of the Conference.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

Subject:—The Institutional Care of Destitute Adults.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on the Institutional Care of Destitute Adults, by Lafayette L. Long, Superintendent of the Poor of Erie County, Buffalo.

Paper, "Labor Problems in Institutions," by Truman L. Stone, Steward Craig Colony, Sonyea.

Discussion, opened by Cyrus C. Lathrop, Inspector State Board of Charities, Albany.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Care of Veterans in Homes," by Mrs. E. M. Putnam, Superintendent New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business of the Conference.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

Subject: — The Treatment of the Criminal.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal, by James Wood, President New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.

Paper, "Dietaries for State Institutions," by Prof. W. O. Atwater, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Discussion, opened by Robert W. Hill, D. D., Inspector State Board of Charities, Albany.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Uniform System of Parole for State Institutions of Similar Character," by Frederic Almy, Secretary Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.

Discussion, opened by Frank W. Robertson, M. D., Superintendent State Reformatory, Elmira.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business of the Conference.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

Subject: — Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions.

General business of the Conference.

Report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions, by Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, New York.

Paper, "The Centralization in the Management of State Charitable Institutions," by George E. Dunham, President Board of Visitation Utica State Hospital for the Insane, Utica.

Discussion, opened by Edward B. Amend, Manager Catholic Protectory, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "The Reason Why Politics is Likely to Affect Penal and Charitable Institutions," by Herbert Parsons, New York.

Discussion, opened by Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Miscellaneous business and closing of the Conference.

On the report of the Committee on Resolutions the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Third State Conference of Charities and Correction recognizes the increasing need of enlargement of the several State institutions devoted to the care, treatment and custody of the feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic dependents of the State, and

WHEREAS, This Conference is aware of the difficulty of taking proper care of these classes of dependents in the almshouses and other similar charitable institutions of the State, and in private Homes where it is impossible so to provide for their special needs as to give assurance of such treatment as their necessities require, and where, owing to the peculiar nature of their infirmities, they are a menace to the welfare of the other inmates in such institutions or homes, and are a source of public danger from the difficulty of preventing improper increase in numbers, and

WHEREAS, Provision must be made, in part by enlargement of institutions and in part by a better classification of inmates among institutions, which will keep pace with the natural increase of this class of public dependents in our State; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Third Conference of Charities and Correction respectfully presents to the Legislature of the State of New York the need of such liberal appropriations as will permit the enlargement of the accommodations for the reception of these classes, and it urgently suggests such consideration of their needs as will insure the proper growth of these institutions, and sufficient dormitory and other equipments to relieve all other public and private charitable institutions and private homes of the care, treatment and custody of all persons belonging to these special classes

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Legislature for its consideration.

In compliance with a cordial invitation presented by the delegates from Buffalo, the Conference voted to meet in that city in the fall of 1903, the exact time of meeting to be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Officers for the Conference of 1903 were elected as follows:

President, Thomas M. Mulry, New York; vice-presidents, the Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, D. D., Albany; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York; the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes, Buffalo; secretary, Frederic Almy, Buffalo; assistant secretaries, Paul C. Kellogg, New York; Robert W. Pomeroy, Buffalo; Charles Cauley, Rochester; treasurer, Frank Tucker, New York.

Executive Committee — Chairman, Thomas M. Mulry (president of the Conference), New York; Hon. William P. Letchworth (ex-president of the Conference), Portage; Hon. Robert W. de Forest (ex-president of the Conference), New York; Hon. William R. Stewart (ex-president of the Conference), New York; Frederic Almy, Buffalo; Edmond J. Butler, New York; Robert W. Hebbard, Albany; Hon. George A. Lewis, Buffalo; Frank Tucker, New York.

Chairmen of Committees — Committee on Care and Relief of Needy Families, Nathan Bijur, New York; on Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children, Rev. William J. White, D. D., Brooklyn; on the Mentally Defective, Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D., Poughkeepsie; on Institutional Care of Destitute Adults, Dr. Robert W. Hill, Canandaigua; on Treatment of the Criminal, Dr. Frank W. Robertson, Elmira; on Preventive Social Work, J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York; on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions, Joseph T. Alling, Rochester.

At the conclusion of the meeting President Stewart summarized its results as follows:

“The objects of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction are to afford an opportunity for those engaged

in charitable and reform work to confer respecting their methods, principles of administration, and results accomplished; to diffuse reliable information respecting charitable and correctional work, and encourage coöperation in humanitarian efforts, with the aim of further improving the system of charity and correction in the State of New York.'

"The opportunity to confer has been availed by a large number of delegates at the three Conferences which have been held. About one hundred more delegates have registered this year than at our first meeting here two years ago. They have come from every part of the State, and represent all classes of charitable and correctional institutions within its borders. We have heard from the clergy, the physicians, the sociologists, and the laity, both men and women. Among them were managers, officers, or workers of State, county, municipal and private charities. It seems reasonable for me to say that the twenty reports of committees and papers which have been presented for our consideration are of a higher average standard of excellence than have been presented at any conference, national or State, which I have ever attended. Bound together in one volume, they will find their places in our public and private libraries, and thus diffuse reliable information respecting charitable and correctional work, which is one of the main objects of our Conference. Some of these papers should take rank among the classics of the records of philanthropic achievement. The only criticism which has come to me since this Conference began was that there had not been sufficient discussion of these papers. To my mind this, if true, is because there was a substantial agreement among the auditors as to the soundness of the principles laid down, for it is very evident that there is no lack of debating ability on this floor, and no disposition on the part of the members of the Conference to waste any of its time.

"The Committee on Time and Place has wisely chosen Buffalo for the session of the Fourth Conference. This was a natural selection, as Buffalo is our second city and an influential center of charitable effort. I hope and believe that the attendance there next year will be large and representative. We have unanimously elected Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of the city of New York, to the presidency of the coming Conference. This gentleman has long been a friend and fellow-worker of mine, and his selection is a well-merited recognition of his devotion to the upbuilding of charity work in this State. Congratulating him upon his election, let me assure him of our hearty support and express the hope that under his leadership the Fourth Conference may be even more useful than those which have preceded it."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The thirty-second annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York was held in the city of Yonkers on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of June, 1902, Superintendent A. W. Weber, of Otsego county, presiding during the convention. This important association is the oldest conference of the kind in this country, and its beneficial influence on the administration of public charity is plainly discernible to those who have taken note of the annual gatherings.

The following papers were read: "Alms-house Management and the Giving of Outdoor Relief," by Superintendent Wm. W. Collins, Newburgh, N. Y.; "Relief Work in Suffolk County," Superintendent John J. Kirkpatrick, Patchogue; "Outdoor Relief," Commissioner P. Redmond, Watertown; "The Child Question," Superintendent E. B. Long, White Plains; "The Relation of the Overseer of the Poor to the People," Superintendent C. V.

Lodge, Rochester; "The Proper and Improper Care of the Insane," Hon. F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.; "Child Saving," Hon. James Wood, Mt. Kisco; "The Reformatories for Women," Miss Katherine B. Davis, Bedford; "What Became of One Hundred Children Placed Out by Superintendent of the Poor," Miss Mary V. Clark, New York city; "Diet in Public Institutions," Dr. Robert W. Hill, Canandaigua; "Problems of a New York Almshouse," William B. Buck, New York city; "Placing Children in Homes," Miss Jennie R. House and Miss Julia A. Scoltie, Buffalo, Mrs. Katherine Norton and Miss A. M. Goler, Rochester; "The 'Passing Along' System," Superintendent L. L. Long, Buffalo; "The Care of Foundlings," Miss Virginia M. Walker, New York city.

Reports were read presenting the work of the Children's Aid Society and the Catholic Home Bureau. Mr. E. Trott represented the former and Mr. Charles F. McKenna, secretary, the latter.

An important resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention. It recommends for the improvement of the service local organization by the overseers of the poor, and is as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, Associations of Overseers of the Poor should be organized in the several counties of the State in order to secure a better, more economical, and more satisfactory administration of the State Poor Law, as well as to lead to a more general selection of men of intelligence, ability, broad charity and methodical business habits as Overseers of the Poor."

The papers were followed by interesting discussions, and the convention was profitable to all in attendance.

Organization for 1902-1903.

President.....Lafayette L. Long, Erie County.
 First Vice-President. P. Redmond, Jefferson County.
 Second Vice-President William Acker, Steuben County.
 Secretary and Treasurer.....J. W. Ives, Wyoming County.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

D. C. Grunder, Allegany.

D. W. Hitchcock, Dutchess. T. L. Stone, Livingston.
 W. H. Townsend, Yates. Oscar Addis, Ulster,

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

J. R. Washburn, Jefferson.

E. B. Long, Westchester. Cortland Crossman, Genesee.
 Smith Rice, Onondaga. E. Spiekerman, Schoharie.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

R. W. Hill, Albany.

Chester Ford, Genesee. D. C. Smith Oneida.
 A. H. Lee, Niagara. George B. Smith, Delaware.

COMMITTEE ON TOPICS.

Levi H. Page, Ontario

C. V. Lodge, Monroe. E. B. Kear, Westchester.
 Cyrus Clark Lathrop, Albany. Mrs. Jennie R. House, Erie.

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE.

V. D. Ludington, Orleans. M. T. Stocking, St. Lawrence.
 W. W. Collins, Newburgh. W. C. Acker, Steuben.

Miss Mary U. Greenville, Stenographer,
 Buffalo, N. Y.

The next convention will be held at Thousand Island Park in
 June, 1903.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES
 AND CORRECTION.**

The Twenty-ninth National Conference of Charities and Cor-
 rection was held at Detroit, Michigan, instead of at Milwaukee,
 as originally planned, May 28 to June 3, 1902. The President
 of the Conference was Hon. Timothy Nicholson of Richmond,
 Indiana, a member of the Indiana Board of State Charities.

The program of the Conference and the reports and addresses were more than usually interesting. A large number of delegates were present and there was a general feeling that seldom had the Conference held a more useful or a more enjoyable meeting.

The State of New York was well represented at the Conference, many delegates being in attendance from the public and the private institutions of the State. Those representing the Board were: President William R. Stewart, Secretary Robert W. Hebbard, Superintendent of Inspection Walter S. Ufford and Inspector of State Charitable Institutions Robert W. Hill.

The Conference voted to hold its thirtieth session at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1903, with Hon. Robert W. de Forest of New York, President of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, as its presiding officer.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, the State Charities Aid Association—a voluntary association among whose objects are the visitation and improvement of charitable institutions maintained by the State, or by counties, cities or towns, and the placing of destitute children in families—has submitted to the Board its thirtieth annual report, covering its work for the year ending September 30, 1902. The year's work is summarized in the report as follows:

1. The Association has maintained, through its local committees, and from the central office, a visitation of the almshouses and public hospitals in forty-seven of the fifty-eight counties of the State which have such institutions, including the frequent inspection of all the numerous institutions in the Departments of Public Charities and of Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York city.

2. It has visited ten State charitable institutions through its twenty local visitors to these institutions, and fourteen State hospitals for the insane through its fifty local visitors. From the central office it has visited seven State charitable institutions and nine State hospitals.

3. It has appeared through its county committees before several county boards of supervisors, and before the board of estimate and apportionment

of New York city to state the needs of and to urge proper appropriations for public charitable institutions.

4. It has examined carefully all proposed legislation relating to charities, and has taken an active part, in coöperation with other charitable associations, institutions and individuals, in opposing the passage of the proposed amendments to the Insanity Law and the State Charities Law, as these measures were deemed to be detrimental to the public interest and to the welfare of the inmates of the institutions affected.

5. It had under the oversight of its various branches and committees on October 1, 1902, 1,408 children who had been placed in families, or were with their mothers in situations. If these children were collected in one institution, the expenditure for site and buildings would certainly be at least \$700,000, and the annual expenditure for maintenance not less than \$150,000. Under the present plan there has been no expense for land or buildings, and only a few thousand dollars per year for placing out and subsequent supervision. The superior advantages of family life for these younger children are not less marked, and are far more important to the community than the incidental economy of the plan. The work for children has been carried on by the following committees and branches:

a. The Placing-out Agency maintained at the central office has found permanent free homes in carefully selected families for 95 destitute children, nearly all of whom were received from institutions or public officials, and has exercised a careful supervision over these children, as well as over those placed out in preceding years, a total of 256 under the oversight of the agency.

b. Through county committees, supplemented by the Placing-out Agency, the Association has maintained a friendly supervision over dependent children placed out in families by public officials in Allegany, Lewis, Nassau, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan and Wyoming counties.

c. The committee on providing situations in the country for destitute mothers with infants secured 501 situations for homeless women with their babies during the year, and had 730 women with babies under care.

d. The Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children, maintained by the Association's committee in the city of Newburgh, visited and maintained an effective oversight over 83 destitute children from that city placed in families either by the agency or by the almshouse commissioners, and investigated 35 applications for the admission of children to the Children's Home. The commissioners contribute \$400 a year towards the expenses of the work.

e. The Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children assists the superintendent of the poor of Columbia county in the investigation of the circumstances of children who are, or are sought to be made, a charge on the county. As a result of the work of this agency the number of children maintained by the county in private institutions has been reduced from 98 at the beginning of the year 1901 to 55 at the end of the year 1902. The board of supervisors contribute \$500 a year towards the expenses of the work.

f. The joint committee (A. I. C. P. and S. C. A. A.) on the care of motherless infants works in coöperation with the Department of Public Charities of New York city, and had under its care 112 motherless babies, received from the Department of Public Charities. During the past four years 127 babies have been placed in permanent free homes for adoption; no child has yet reached the age

of two years without being provided for in this way. The mortality rate among foundlings and abandoned babies has been reduced from an appallingly high rate to less than 10 per cent among those under the care of the committee during the past year. The total number of babies cared for since the beginning of the work in 1898 is 303.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN

The committee this year must confine itself largely to an account of the various branches of work for children which are carried on by this Association. Unfortunately we no longer have the means of making our report conform to that requirement of our by-laws which describes as one of the duties of the committee on children to "keep itself informed of the number * * * of the dependent children of the State of New York." These figures have been secured by the Association for many years from the State Board of Charities, and in recent years it has been our custom to give in our annual report complete figures covering a long period, showing the total number of children in institutions in the State and the number placed in families by adoption or indenture each year. These figures, which have been procured and published by the State Board of Charities for the past quarter of a century, have been very useful to associations and individuals in this and in other States who are making a study of systems of caring for dependent children. As a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals, the State Board of Charities now requires no reports from institutions not in receipt of public funds, and it is no longer possible to ascertain the total number of children in institutions in the State, the proportion supported by public funds and the proportion by private contributions, the length of time the children who are private charges have been retained in the institutions, and the present tendencies of the institutional population. It is greatly to be regretted that this vital subject of statistical study is now abandoned and all questions relating to the subjects outlined above remain unanswered.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY.

Since the year 1894 there has been a decrease in the amount of money paid by the city to institutions caring for destitute, neglected and dependent children (not including hospitals) under the excellent system established for regulating the payment of public funds to private institutions. The basis of this system is the reinvestigation by the Department of Public Charities once each year of the circumstances of all children supported by the city in private institutions because of destitution, and if the parents of these children are found to be able to support them, and are persons of suitable character, these children are removed from the list of public dependents. The cases of 6,844 such children have been reviewed by the Department during the past year.

This system is supplemented by the work of the Committee of the Charity Organization Society on Dependent Children, which investigates the circumstances of parents applying for the commitment of their children in order to secure private assistance to keep the family together and prevent the commitment of children when such action seems best. If the parents are found to be in destitute circumstances and of good character and the home conditions favorable, the care of the family is undertaken by the committee and assistance obtained for them from appropriate sources. In the past year 677 families applying for

the commitment of their children have been investigated by the committee, and 297 families, representing 564 children, were induced or enabled to keep their children at home, thereby preventing them from becoming a charge upon the city. The decrease in these payments has been furthered also by the good times which have prevailed during recent years.

While the financial gain to the city is obvious, the greater and less apparent value, viz., the moral effect, should not be overlooked. Under the present system it is very difficult for parents to throw upon the city the responsibility for the care of their children, which they should themselves properly bear, or to neglect to remove the children from institutions when their circumstances improve, so as to enable them to furnish proper support. The increased efficiency of the public service represented by this improvement is most gratifying.

In our last annual report we stated that the annual reinvestigation was not carried out on a uniform system or with equally satisfactory results in the various boroughs of the greater city, but that the consolidation of the Department of Charities under one commissioner, as provided by the revised charter, should make it possible to apply uniform methods and standards to all boroughs of the city in the future. It is a pleasure to state that such methods and standards have been applied since the consolidation of the Charities Department on January 1, 1902, with gratifying results. In this connection we note also that the bureau of dependent children for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has been reorganized during the past year as a separate bureau of the Department of Charities and the superintendent made responsible directly to the commissioners, instead of being responsible to the superintendent of outdoor poor, as was formerly the case.

One serious evil in connection with caring for destitute, neglected and delinquent children, which was mentioned in the last annual report of the Association, is still uncorrected, viz., the commingling in the same institutions of large numbers of destitute children of various ages with delinquent children committed for offenses. Under the present system the children committed for misconduct, who are older and more inclined to evil ways, must inevitably exercise an evil influence upon many of the children committed for destitution. The reputation of innocent children is also injured by their being kept in an institution which is regarded by the public as a reformatory. For these reasons and many others it seems to the association that this practice is opposed to every sound principle of charity.

One of the incidental benefits of the Children's Court of New York city, the provision for which was noted at length in the last annual report of the Association, and which opened on September 2, 1902, has already become apparent. As all children are committed from the one court, which has its headquarters at No. 66 Third avenue, in the same building with the bureau of dependent children of the Department of Public Charities, it is possible and has been the practice since the court was established to turn over to the bureau all cases of children to be committed to institutions because of destitution. The effect of this is to centralize in the bureau of dependent children the work of committing destitute children, which was formerly done by the bureau and also by the several city courts. Since the establishment of the court it is no longer necessary for the bureau of dependent children to have its examiners in the various city courts to investigate the cases of children proposed for commitment to institutions.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Through its county committees in Suffolk, Sullivan and Wyoming counties the Association has instituted an inquiry into the condition of 100 children reported as placed in free family homes in these counties by superintendents during the the previous five years. Only a partial report regarding these children can be made at this time, but the facts already secured are perhaps sufficient to indicate the general character of placing-out work as carried on by public officials.

Of the 100 children 57 were boys and 43 girls. About one-third were little children under ten years of age. About one-third were between ten and fourteen, and one-third were fourteen or over, the average age being eleven.

Our members have made no report regarding 24 of the 100 children, a failure which was due in most cases to inability to find the children. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that of the 76 children regarding whom reports have been received only 35 were found in the homes in which they were originally placed. Of the 76 children regarding whom reports have been received 34 were reported as doing well; 4 in bad homes, 6 returned to institutions; 13 returned to relatives; 1 died; 6 ran away and whereabouts unknown.

As our members are new to the work and are not trained investigators, it is probable that the unsuitability of certain homes may have escaped their notice. The defects of the system represented by the above figures seem to be the detention of children too long in institutions and their placing out in families so late that it is difficult to adapt them to family life, the acceptance of homes without sufficient preliminary investigation into the character and circumstances of the families, and the lack of supervision over children placed out on the part of the officers or the institutions whose wards they are.

The first defect is apparent from the statement regarding the ages at which children were placed out. While it may be that some of them first became public charges after they were well grown, it seems probable from the report that most of them were detained in institutions until they came of an age, when their removal from the institution was necessary. A child who is too old to remain in an institution is generally unfitted for family life by long continued adaptation to the ways of an institution. The best results are obtained with small children. It would be well if both officials and institutions would endeavor to find family homes for children when they first come under their jurisdiction.

The failure of the institutions and officials to make adequate investigations into the character and circumstances of families applying to them for children is evident from the descriptions of the homes accepted. It cannot be too strongly urged that agencies which place out children should make it a rule that every home should be visited, every member of the family seen, and the persons whose names are given as references consulted before the application is approved and a child committed to the care of the applicant.

It would be most unfortunate to discourage the placing out in family homes of children who are public charges, but the officials and the institutions engaged in such work should be urged to safeguard more adequately the welfare of their wards by taking necessary precautions to insure a proper selection of homes for the children, and of children for the homes, and a proper supervision of the children in the homes. There should be a stronger sense of responsibility and a better understanding of the principles of good placing-out work on the part of those who act in the place of parents to the friendless children of the State.

In Allegany and Richmond counties the children who have been placed in free family homes by public officials, directly or indirectly, are under the friendly supervision of members of the Association's committees in those counties. In Rockland, Richmond and Nassau counties children who are boarded in families by public officials are visited by members of the Association's local committees. In Queens and Nassau counties children boarded in families are still supervised from our central office. In most cases these children have been found to be in satisfactory homes, where they are being well cared for and sent regularly to school.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS

The reports received during the last year from the different county visiting committees are, so far as they pertain to the matter of hospitals, very largely statements of the need for better provisions for the sick in the different county almshouses. The almshouses of eight counties, Schenectady, Seneca, Wyoming, Yates, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Lewis and Orange, are reported as needing a trained nurse to care for sick or defective inmates. Six counties, Genesee, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Richmond and Rockland, are reported as in need of separate hospital buildings, Nassau county recognizes the need for a separate hospital building for consumptives, and Erie county has just completed a two-story building for the care of tuberculosis patients at the county hospital.

In this same connection should be noted the increased facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients in New York city. On January 30, 1902, the buildings formerly used by the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, but which had been vacant since October 1, 1901, were opened as a tuberculosis infirmary for Manhattan and the Bronx. Repairs upon these buildings are still in progress, but when completed this infirmary will provide accommodations for 340 patients. Many patients are now cared for there. A more extensive account of this hospital is given in the report of the New York County Visiting Committee.

Another need of New York city, which has been apparent for a number of years and frequently commented upon, is to be met by the establishment of a convalescent hospital in connection with Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. For this purpose another building formerly used by the Manhattan State Hospital and known as the Amusement Hall, which when remodeled will provide accommodations for 100 patients, is to be devoted to the care of convalescents without homes, who are no longer in need of general hospital treatment but are still too weak to resume their normal occupations. The establishment of this hospital will doubtless obviate much inconvenience to the hospital and hardship to the convalescents.

Since the last report of the Association the trustees of the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis have purchased land at Raybrook, Essex county, as a site for the hospital. Plans for a structure capable of housing 200 patients have been approved, and one wing to accommodate 100 patients is being erected under the present appropriation. It is not expected, however, that the buildings will be ready for occupancy before the fall of 1903, or possibly later. This State provision for the treatment of incipient cases, with the new tuberculosis infirmary in New York city and with the increased provision through private hospitals for the care of consumptives, gives those who are engaged in the present campaign to restrict the ravages of the disease increased facilities and coöperation in their work.

VISITORS TO STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Two new State Charitable Institutions have been added to the list of those regularly visited by the Association. There are now twenty visitors to the State charitable institutions. In addition to the regular visits made by these local visitors during the past year, the assistant secretary has visited the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and the New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children at Tarrytown, and by special arrangement the secretary of the New York County Visiting Committee has made visits to the Craig Colony for epileptics, the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, and the Hudson House of Refuge for Women.

Of the ten State charitable institutions for which the Association now has visitors one is for the care of epileptics, three for the feeble-minded or idiotic, three are reformatories for women, and three are institutions for children. The statement made in the last annual report that, with the exception of the last three, these institutions are caring for only a part of those classes for which they are supposed to make complete provision is still true. In the case of reformatories this is due to the failure of the courts to commit many who are eligible, and, in the case of the institutions for the feeble-minded and the epileptic, to the failure of the Legislature to make sufficient appropriations for buildings.

Conservative visits to the institutions for the care of the feeble minded, idiotic and epileptic show inadequate provision for this class of dependents in the State as a whole, and in each particular institution. The failure to provide adequate accommodations makes it necessary to retain in almshouses and in their homes some two or three thousand such persons, with hardship both to them and to their families and with danger to the community. It seems more important that increased accommodations be provided in the State institutions for these classes than that the original system of classification by institutions be strictly preserved. The accommodations for epileptics at Craig Colony are so inadequate that it has been proposed to establish another institution in the eastern part of the State. This does not seem desirable, however, until the Colony at Sonysa has been further developed. The need for additional accommodations for the feeble-minded and idiotic is equally pressing. The State classification of these defectives is imperfect at the present time. It was the original intention that Craig Colony should care for epileptics only, that the Asylum at Newark should provide for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age; that the State institution at Syracuse should give proper care and education to teachable children; and that the Rome State Custodial Asylum should care for unteachable idiots. At Craig Colony, however, there are some 90 idiots and demented; at Newark, 20; and at Syracuse, 70; while at the Rome institution there are a large number of teachable feeble-minded persons mixed in with the unteachable idiots. It would be very desirable to have these idiots removed from Syracuse, Newark and Craig Colony, unless a division of Craig Colony for the care of epileptic idiots should be created, but it is not so important that the better class of feeble-minded be removed from Rome. The feeble-minded persons there are very helpful in doing the housework and caring for the more helpless patients. They seem naturally inclined to help those less able than themselves, and their pleasure in being given any slight responsibility is most obvious. It is an economy for the State to have them there, and their employment is beneficial to the patients themselves.

At the State Custodial Asylum at Newark, and at Craig Colony it is difficult to supply a sufficient amount and variety of useful labor to the inmates, many of whom are able to do considerable work if properly supervised. If greater facilities for useful work could be afforded in these State institutions, the inmates could contribute more largely to their maintenance, and the beneficial effect of this occupation upon the inmates themselves would not be inconsiderable. It is possible that the inmates of these institutions could be profitably employed in manufacturing such articles as brushes, brooms, etc., not merely for their own use, but for other charitable institutions whose inmates are more helpless. The system in vogue in the State hospitals for the insane and in the prison, whereby a division of labor is made among the institutions and many of them produce articles for the use of the others, should be extended to the reformatories and the charitable institutions of the State. This could be done without hardship to the penal institutions, as they are now so overcrowded with orders that they are unable to deliver goods promptly, in spite of the fact that articles are often produced in such haste as to be of inferior quality.

The Association would again call attention to the need for a classification of the State reformatories for women, so that one of the three could be kept exclusively for younger girls, to which could be sent the girls who are now maintained at the Rochester State Industrial School and at the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. All young girls under sixteen years of age who are now sent to the reformatories for women should also be sent to this State industrial school for girls and the other two reformatories should be kept for those over sixteen years of age.

COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEES.

New York County

The various public charitable institutions in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have been visited regularly during the year by members of the New York County Visiting Committee, and monthly reports covering the facts ascertained by the 70 visitors have been submitted to the Commissioner of Charities and to the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. These reports have been freely discussed at the time of their presentation to the heads of the departments, and many of the defects of the department mentioned in them have been remedied. The visitors of the committee have been shown every courtesy by the officers of the institutions visited.

As a fuller account of the conditions of the several institutions during the year is given in the annual report of the committee, which may be obtained from its secretary, 105 East Twenty-second street, only a brief abstract of the report is given here.

During the past year the committee has called to its aid a number of experts in matters relating to hospital and institution management. These advisers have given the committee valuable counsel in regard to plans for building, food and diet, laundries, heating and ventilating systems, hospital administration, steamboats and docks, care of the insane, etc., which has considerably increased the value of the committee's recommendations to the Commissioner of Charities and to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The committee's advisers have given much time and thought to this work, and in all instances without any remuneration.

The revised charter for Greater New York, which went into effect on January 1, 1902, provided among other things for the reconstruction of the Department of Charities in the greater city. The three commissioners, one from Manhattan and the Bronx, one for Brooklyn and Queens and one for Richmond, were superseded by a single commissioner having jurisdiction throughout the entire city. The same act, however, divided the former Department of Charities for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by separating Bellevue and its allied hospitals—Gouverneur, Harlem and Fordham—from the Department and placing them under the control of a board of seven trustees appointed by the mayor (together with the Commissioner of Public Charities as an ex officio member), which leaves in the Department of Public Charities in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the City Hospital, Almshouse, and Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Children's Institutions on Randall's Island, and the City Lodging House, with a population of 4,601 inmates on October 1, 1902, in addition to 1,939 inmates of institutions in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

The new organization of the Department of Public Charities has been in force only since January 1, a period of nine months, and that of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals only since February first, a period of eight months. Both the Board of Trustees and the Commissioner of Charities have, during this short period, made marked advance over conditions which obtained when they took charge. It has been the obvious endeavor of both to fill all positions of responsibility with the most competent persons obtainable, regardless of their political affiliations, to provide for the patients and inmates of these municipal institutions sufficient suitable clothing and wholesome food, to increase the accommodations in the institutions, so as to obviate overcrowding; and to put the buildings and other property of the city in good repair and keep them so. In their efforts to accomplish these results they have been hampered by the condition in which the institutions were found. Nevertheless the personnel of officers and employes has been improved, lax officials have been held more strictly responsible, and thanks to the wise foresight of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the careful disposition of the funds allowed by the board, the city's dependents have been properly fed, clothed and housed. Throughout the departments there is a higher standard of administration than has hitherto obtained, and the committee feels that the public is to be congratulated upon the good work by its representatives in Bellevue and allied hospitals and in the Department of Public Charities during the past year.

The following are some of the improvements, not mentioned above, affecting all institutions in the Department of Public Charities made during the past year.

1. Restrictions on the transfer of moribund patients. Formerly abuses in this matter existed.

2. Greater care in the drawing of specifications for contracts, particularly for supplies, and in holding the contractors responsible for proper deliveries under their contracts.

3. Appointment of an employment agent to secure a better class of helpers throughout the department, particularly in the lower grades of service.

4. The adoption, October 1, 1902, of uniforms for officers and employes in bureaus and institutions throughout the department.

5. Improvement in the system of accounting for receipts from unclaimed property of deceased patients, the sale of waste material, and payments in aban-

donment and bastardy cases, which were misappropriated during the previous administration.

6. Extension of the system of boarding out in families destitute children so as to include orphan and abandoned babies as well as foundlings. This work has been accomplished with the assistance of two private societies, one for Catholic and one for Protestant children, and has secured a very great reduction in the death rate among this class of children.

7. Improved ferry service to Blackwell's Island: boats from Fifty-second street pier leave every half hour from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from Seventieth street pier from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., instead of hourly, as heretofore.

8. Analysis at frequent intervals of the milk furnished the department.

9. Remedying of certain abuses at the morgue, chiefly carelessness in the delivery of bodies and favoritism to a certain group of undertakers known as the "undertakers' trust."

The general needs of the department may be summarized as follows:

1. Extensive changes in existing buildings to introduce modern plumbing, heating and ventilating systems.

2. The construction at various hospitals and almshouses of separate buildings for the accommodation of employees.

3. Additional almshouse accommodations.

4. An electric lighting plant on Blackwell's Island for all the institutions located there.

5. More hospital accommodations for consumptives.

6. A hospital for convalescents on Blackwell's Island.

The following are some of the more important improvements affecting all institutions in the department of Bellevue and allied hospitals made since February 1, 1902:

1. Efforts looking to a better organization of the department and its constituent hospitals, by

(a) The separation of the central office of the new department from that of Bellevue Hospital.

(b) The appointment of a supervising engineer for the department.

(c) The appointment of a departmental officer to have charge of the matter of supplies.

(d) The appointment of efficient heads of departments in the different hospitals of this department.

2. Increased and improved dietaries, particularly at Bellevue Hospital.

3. Improvements at the Pavilion for the Alleged Insane (which, while under Bellevue management, is the city's reception pavilion for persons suffering from mental disturbance), whereby three resident physicians who are experienced alienists have been placed in charge of the pavilion and modern methods of treatment have been adopted.

The general needs of the department of Bellevue and allied hospitals may be summarized as follows:

1. An officer to have charge of the purchase, inspection, care and distribution of all supplies for the department.

2. Convalescent hospital for the department.

3. Carefully drawn rules and regulations for each hospital in the department.

4. A new hospital for Bellevue, a new wing and a new stable for Gouverneur, and entirely new buildings for Harlem and Fordham hospitals.

Erie County.

The committee has not had many meetings during the year, but the hospital and almshouse have been under watchful supervision. Some changes of an important character have occurred, viz., the completion of the building for consumptives and the extensive repairs being made in the almshouse. The new building for consumptives was opened in the late spring and consists of a two-story substantial building connected with the hospital proper by a long corridor. It is finished and furnished with all the modern appliances for hospitals and is very complete in its details. The plumbing arrangements are most satisfactory, and there are sun parlors for the patients on both floors. There are more men than women patients in this building. The county hospital has been very full during the year. In the maternity ward or nursery, the committee has found much to commend in the care of the babies. They have seemed well nourished and clean, and the death-rate among these children has been very low. On one visit forty-eight babies were found in this ward. A number of idiotic children in the surgical ward for women is a most unpleasant and distressing feature of that ward, and it is felt that some other provision should be made for these children. One little girl of six who is in the nursery department is quite capable of being taught, and the committee hopes to be able to have her transferred to Syracuse.

The almshouse is receiving a most thorough renovation. New ceilings, floors and bath rooms are in process of construction. The keeper states that the probable expense of these repairs will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Some idea of the extent of these changes can be gained from these figures.

It is a matter of regret to the committee that some more perfect arrangement for the preparation of food in the almshouse cannot be included in these changes, viz., roasting meat, the meat provided for the inmates, except on rare occasions, being invariably boiled. There is still room for improvement in the food supply for the almshouse. The committee has invariably received courteous treatment from all the officials of the institution.

Oneida County.

The committee reports that the administration of the almshouse has improved. Minor changes have been made at the almshouse, including repairs to roofs and gutters, new cement floor in the basement, a new oven, and a sewer, the last at a cost of \$4,000. The urgent needs continue to be a laundry and a hospital. We repeat our recommendation of last year: "A suitable hospital building should be provided, as has already been done in the case of all the other almshouses with more than 150 inmates. A separate building for a laundry should also be built, for the steam from the basement laundry rises and spreads through the almshouse, and, besides being injurious to the building, is both annoying and unwholesome for the inmates."

Onondaga County.

The new County Hospital has been opened during the past year and is said to be very satisfactory. The almshouse has had only the usual repairs, including a new cement floor in part of the basement. The most urgent need is a wing for a kitchen and laundry. The present basement is very inconvenient, dark and damp. The steam and vapors from the laundry and the kitchen, necessarily going up through the building, are exceedingly disagreeable and unwholesome.

Westchester County.

The committee has been very active during the past year, in trying to secure improvements to the almshouse. The chairman has met the almshouse committee of the board of supervisors, has communicated in writing with the board, and has cooperated with the State Board of Charities. The improvements of the past year have included a new engine in the wash house, the enlargement of the men's dining room, the fitting over of an outbuilding for a nursery, and the painting of the outside of the hospital and of some rooms in the old almshouse building. The water is good, but the supply is insufficient during the summer months. The almshouse should be connected with the Tarrytown reservoir. The plumbing was overhauled last summer at a cost of about \$250. The almshouse still drains into the Saw Mill river, which serves the institution fairly well, but is a bad system on general sanitary grounds, and dangerous for the inhabitants of the region through which the Saw Mill river flows. The needs are reported to be elevators for the three-story hospital and sun parlors and verandas where the patients can enjoy the light and air; a better and more varied dietary and better cooking, especially in the hospital, where there should be a separate kitchen. Better bathing facilities for the men are also needed. The bathing facilities are so poor that the men practically never bathe. The plan of making over the men's basement smoking room for a spray bathroom, and of providing a better and safer smoking room in some other part of the buildings or grounds is suggested.

The following reports and papers have been accepted by the Board for transmission to the Legislature.

APPENDED PAPERS.

Address of President William B. Stewart of the Third New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.

Report of the Committee on Reformatories.

Report of the Committee on Idiots and Feeble-minded.

Report of the Committee on Soldiers and Sailors' Homes.

Report of the Committee on Craig Colony.

Report of the Board of Managers of Craig Colony.

Report of the Committee on the Blind.

Report of the Committee on the Deaf.

Report of the Committee on the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Report of the Committee on the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.

Report of the Committee on the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Report of the Committee on State and Alien Poor, including the annual report of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

Report of the Committee on Inspection.

Report of the Committee on Placing-Out Children.

Report of the Committee on the Education of the Defective Classes.

Report of the Committee on Almshouses.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Second Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Third Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Fourth Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Fifth Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Sixth Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Seventh Judicial District.

Report of Visitation of Almshouses in the Eighth Judicial District.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the matter of the application of the New York Juvenile Asylum for a writ of mandamus, appellant, and John W. Keller, as commissioner of public charities in the city of New York, respondent.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

Attest:

ROBERT W. HEBBERD,

Secretary.

Dated Albany, January 14, 1903.

APPENDED PAPERS.

ADDRESS

OF

William Rhinelanders Stewart

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE AT
THE THIRD NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

“The Progress of Twenty Years.”

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY,

Tuesday Evening, November 18th, 1902.

**THIRD NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.**

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"THE PROGRESS OF TWENTY YEARS."

The opportunity of addressing an audience like this, and in such a place, is a rare and precious one. All of you are here to show your interest in the practical problems involved in the intelligent care of the dependent and the delinquent in this State. Many of you represent also charitable institutions or societies, public or private, organized for the relief of destitution and suffering. Many of you are specialists in one branch or another of the philanthropic activities of the State. Among you are many personal friends and fellow-workers of long standing with whom it is always gratifying and inspiring to meet and confer. And in this stately Senate Chamber have been enacted not a few beneficent laws for the passage of which we have labored, and which have led to improved conditions for the unfortunate. This is indeed a fitting place for our deliberations. Fitting also is it that we have been welcomed, as we begin our Conference, by the distinguished representatives of Church and State. For their presence here and for their eloquent and encouraging words we thank them.

Within the limitations of time imposed upon me, it seems most profitable to outline for your consideration the condition of our charitable and reformatory institutions, whether State, county, municipal or private, twenty years ago, as contrasted with the conditions of to day. My reason for selecting this particular period is that I then first gained a knowledge of the institutions through my appointment, by Governor Cornell, as a member of the State Board of Charities. Permit me,

then, to sketch briefly the changes which have occurred within that period of time; to say a few words as to present conditions in all these parts of our common field; and, finally, to indicate some of the results still to be achieved and for which our efforts should be united.

This period has been one of material progress and evolution. Evolution of the almshouses from being the abode of many incongruous human elements toward the ideal condition of affording orderly homes for the aged and dependent poor. Evolution of the insane asylums, at first largely for the custodial care of the insane, to State hospitals for their scientific treatment and cure. Evolution of the penitentiaries and jails to reformatory institutions where practicable. Evolution and extension of the State charitable institutions to embrace the care and treatment of various classes hitherto inadequately and improperly cared for, if cared for at all, by public authorities in the several county, city and town almshouses.

This progress still continues and the sympathetic interest and support of all the members of this Conference are asked in support of such further measures of improvement as may from time to time be instituted by the authorities charged with the responsibility of dealing with these great questions.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The more widespread and intelligent interest in all efforts to improve the character of our citizenship, which is one of the signs of the times, has nowhere been more actively and successfully exerted than among the charitable and reformatory institutions of this State. These institutions from the several dates of their establishment by special acts of the Legislature have, in accordance with the established policy of the State, been managed by governing boards appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The grounds and buildings they occupy are owned by the State, and the expenses of maintenance have been and are now met by legislative appropriations.

In 1881 there were in existence but six of the fourteen State charitable or reformatory institutions so governed, now under

the general supervision of the State Board of Charities,— the State Industrial School at Rochester, established in 1846; the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse, established in 1851; the New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, established in 1865; the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois, established in 1875; the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, established in 1878; and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, also established in 1878.

The State hospitals for the care of the insane and the New York State Reformatory at Elmira were, at the opening of the period we are considering, also within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. The State hospitals for the insane were placed under the general supervision of a State Commission in Lunacy in 1889, without material change in the system of immediate administration and control by their governing boards. By the passage of the "State Care Act," one of the most beneficent of our statutes, in 1890, all the dependent insane became the wards of the State, and such as were not already inmates of a State hospital were later committed there. It is gratifying to recall the fact that the movement for the establishment of farm colonies for the able-bodied insane had its origin in the State Board of Charities in 1883, a special committee of which, after repeated failures, succeeded, with the help of others, in securing from the Board of Estimate of New York city an appropriation for the purchase of a farm at Central Islip for the care of the able-bodied insane of the City Asylum on Ward's Island. On this site the great Central Islip Colony now stands, providing suitable accommodation for 3,500 patients.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira, which was established in 1876 as the result of efforts in which the State Board was active, was, by the action of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and subsequent statutes, placed under the general supervision of the State Commission of Prisons, although permitted to retain a governing board, which the State prisons have never possessed, and which has not yet been provided for the Eastern Reformatory at Napanoch.

The House of Refuge on Randall's Island was incorporated under the title "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York," in 1824, and has since that date been administered by a board of managers acting under a private charter. While standing on land belonging to New York city, the buildings have been erected by State appropriations and the maintenance provided from the same source. This institution antedates any State charitable or reformatory institution or State hospital now open.

By the establishment of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson in 1881 the State acknowledged its guardianship for a class of delinquent young women for whose care and reformation it had as yet made no suitable provision. No one at all familiar with the humane movement which had this result can refrain from praising the patient and intelligent leadership of one of the honored members of this Conference, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, of New York. This is only one of her great services to humanity. In 1890 the State provided for the care of wayward young women of the western part of the State a similar institution to that at Hudson by the establishment of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. Also, for the reception and care of young women from New York and Kings counties, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford was established by act of 1892, although not opened for the reception of inmates until May, 1901. These three institutions are on the cottage plan.

It is thus seen that between 1881 and 1901 the State had assumed the care of a new class of wards, and has made suitable and adequate provision for them in the three reformatories named. The important principle, that for the reformation of the individual the personal relation must as far as possible be established with the superintendent, has not been lost to sight in these institutions, as none of them contains a population of more than 250 inmates.

A fuller recognition of the dangers arising from the presence of a large number of feeble-minded or idiotic persons in the almshouses or in the homes of the poor has led to a marked extension of State provision for their custodial care since the

establishment of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in 1851. This institution, intended for teachable children of feeble mind, has now continued its humane work for more than half a century. In 1878, shortly before the period under review began, the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women was established at Newark, in Wayne county, as a shelter and home for an unfortunate class of young women not endowed by nature with sufficient mental strength for their own protection, and whose presence in the community has become a constant and increasing menace. For these the asylum at Newark, with its cottages, provides a well-ordered and appropriate home. In 1881 the Newark Asylum sheltered 114 inmates. It now cares for 497, and provision has been made for 60 more.

In 1893, through the purchase by the State of the Oneida County Almshouse and Asylum for the Insane at Rome — established thereafter as the Rome State Custodial Asylum — a third step was taken by the State for the care of the feeble-minded and idiotic class of its dependents. This institution receives both men and women, and now shelters the most degenerate of their class to be found in any State institution. It provided the first State refuge for such able-bodied men whose presence among the people at large was highly dangerous. Additions to the accommodations at Rome have brought the present capacity to 650. Let us hope that in a few years adequate State provision will have been made for all these unfortunates in the three State institutions at Syracuse, Newark and Rome. At Syracuse the children, and they alone, should be received and retained until they are past school age; at Newark the feeble-minded young women of child-bearing age should be cared for, either on transfer from Syracuse or original reception; and Rome should shelter all the feeble-minded or idiotic men, and the idiotic women — or those of feeble mind past the child-bearing age — for whom there is no other home. Considerable enlargement to the Rome and Newark Asylums is still necessary.

A movement to extend State care to all indigent epileptics was crowned with success in 1894 by the establishment of

Craig Colony at Sonyea, in Livingston county, for this purpose. A Shaker settlement, comprising two groups of habitable buildings, upon a beautiful and fertile farm of nearly 2,000 acres, was purchased, and well directed efforts made to prepare it for early occupation. Looking back over the eight years which have since elapsed, the results already achieved there seem almost marvelous. The present census of inmates is 826, and means are available for dormitories for about 200 more. Scientific treatment, open air life, regular and productive occupation have proved beneficial to the unfortunate inmates, and many have been practically cured.

Those who knew Oscar Craig, of Rochester, for many years my friend and colleague, rejoice at the fruition of his years of labor for the foundation of this great charity. His lamented death just before the establishing act was passed by the Legislature appropriately led to the bestowal of his name to the Colony which has thus become his well-merited and enduring monument.

In order to provide a home for aged veterans and their wives, and for widows or mothers of veterans and army nurses — women not being admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Bath — "The Woman's Relief Corps Home" was established at Oxford in Chenango county in 1894. Several buildings have since been erected, and the home now houses thirty-two veterans and ninety-three of their wives or mothers and army nurses.

A modest experiment is now being made by the State in caring for crippled and deformed children, pursuant to an act of 1900 establishing the "New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children." At Tarrytown, in a rented building, some 25 children are now receiving skilled orthopedic treatment.

Better knowledge of the prevalence and communicable character of tuberculosis led to an agitation for State care of patients afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and in 1900 the "New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis" was established by the Legislature. A site has been purchased at Raybrook in the Adirondacks, and plans for buildings have been approved.

In all the State institutions mentioned, marked improvements have been made. The grounds and buildings are more sanitary, more suitable, and in better taste, while there has been a very considerable decrease in the per capita cost for housing in most cases. Barracks are now the exception — not, as formerly, the rule. Cottages affording a nearer approach to home life and opportunities for moral and educational classification are now supplanting them. The superintendents, officers and employes are, almost without exception, worthy the positions they hold, and are faithful and intelligent in the performance of duties often arduous and repugnant. They have kept in step with the onward march of thinkers and workers in the field of charity outside the institution walls.

We must not forget, however, that the managers have always been and are now primarily responsible for the good administration of the State institutions. They appoint and can remove the superintendents and other officers, and the administration and general conditions are of their making. It is a great pleasure to me, after a long acquaintance with all State institutions, to testify to their generally excellent management. In twenty years the formal investigations under charges of mismanagement of any State institution have probably not numbered more than six, and any abuses shown resulted generally from political influences, including the appointment of inexperienced or unfit managers. As these institutions are supported by general taxation, it seems but reasonable and proper that all parts of the State should be represented in their management. Can there be a more sacred trust residing in the appointing power than a selection of members of the managing boards of our State charitable or reformatory institutions? While other Governors have done well, and it is not my purpose to make any invidious comparisons, a sense of justice compels me to say that the example of Governor, now President Roosevelt, was exceptionally praiseworthy in this particular. Where vacancies occurred he was careful to obtain persons of reputation and experience to fill them, and consequently the boards of managers are now almost generally recognized as being efficient and trustworthy, and unselfishly interested in the performance of their duties.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CHARITIES.

On the first day of October, 1881, there were 55 county almshouses, and 12 city and town almshouses. Together they sheltered 16,148 inmates, of whom there were reported insane, 6,157; idiots, 493; epileptics, 296; blind, 256; deaf, 40; children under two years, 273; children between two and sixteen, 3,692; a total of these classes of 11,207. During the first decade of this period these institutions were inspected, as often as the performance of his other duties would allow, by the late Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, then secretary of the State Board of Charities, whose kindly personality must be still remembered in many of them, and whose suggestions were helpful in securing improved conditions.

But few changes in the list of county, city and town almshouses occurred during the period named. Queens county almshouse on Barnum's Island was in 1899 transferred to Nassau county, and in 1901 closed. Montgomery county opened an almshouse in 1900. Richmond county almshouse became a city almshouse with the incorporation of that county as part of Greater New York city. The three town almshouses of Schuyler county, Dix, Hector and Watkins, have been closed, and the poor of those towns are now "farmed out." Utica city almshouse and hospital is now a hospital only. In 1881 three counties — Hamilton, Montgomery and Schuyler — "farmed out" their poor; in 1901 Hamilton and Schuyler still continued to do so. This method of providing for the poor is open to many objections, and the hope is expressed that these two counties will soon build almshouses of their own.

In 1901, October first, the number of insane — probably persons suffering from senility — reported in all the county, city and town almshouses was 129; idiots and feeble-minded, 1,176; epileptics, 288; blind, 319; deaf, 94; children under two years, 104; children between two and sixteen years, 13; a total of 2,123 of these classes, showing a reduction of 9,084 in the past twenty years. The large number of idiotic and feeble-minded reported in the institutions in 1901 is explained by the fact that most of these are feeble-minded aged persons, and that in 1881 no statistics relating to this class in the almshouses were col-

lected. With the increasing provisions for epileptics at Craig Colony and for the idiotic and feeble-minded at the State institutions at Newark and Rome, these two classes of dependents should soon disappear from the almshouses. The blind and the deaf should find asylum in special homes which should be provided for this class. The total number of almshouse inmates October 1, 1901, was 12,879, a decrease in twenty years of 3,269. Another decade should leave the almshouses entirely for the occupation of the aged poor, for whom alone they are suitable abodes. The end of a long campaign with this objective seems therefore now in view.

Subsequently to the establishment of the State Board of Charities as a Constitutional Board in 1895, more liberal provision has been made by the Legislature for the prosecution of its work. The Board has formed a department of State and alien poor, with a superintendent and inspectors, and has for several years been able to make frequent and careful examination of these institutions. The results of this closer supervision have proved beneficial, and improvements are general among them.

Within this brief period Dutchess, Fulton, Montgomery and Schenectady counties and the city of Oswego have erected new almshouses of approved and modern construction and equipment. Work has also been begun on a new almshouse for Tioga county. Changes which almost amount to reconstruction have been made in the almshouse buildings of the following counties: Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Erie, Lewis, Nassau, Onondaga, Orange, Schoharie, Steuben, Wayne and Wyoming.

Beside many other important improvements, new hospital buildings have been erected, or the older ones greatly improved, in the counties of Essex, Greene, Niagara, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, Washington and Westchester, and in Poughkeepsie city.

In addition to these last named, where the feature of the building improvement is the hospital, in almost all of the first two groups of counties named the hospital is a part of the new equipment. These counties, in connection with the four which

throughout the city of New York are those in which the changes and improvements have been so extensive as to be of the first importance.

In every other county in the State, with the exception of Hamilton and Schuyler, neither of which has an almshouse, improvements of many kinds have been made, all insuring greater comfort for the inmates, better sanitation and protection from fire, and more satisfactory administration. It may be safely stated that there is not a county in the State wherein the condition of the poor who are cared for in almshouses has not been changed for the better during the past five years.

Generally speaking, the county superintendents of the poor are men of intelligence and character, and perform satisfactorily their important functions. Their annual convention is always an interesting meeting and is productive of much good.

PRIVATE CHARITIES

While the public charities do credit to our State, we have, perhaps, even more reason to be proud of its private charities. A few of these had their origin in colonial days, but by far the greater number have been organized since the close of the Civil War. Their growth has been even more remarkable than that of our public charities. Free from the restraining governmental conditions which naturally impede the establishment and development of State, county or municipal institutions, and entirely removed from the influence of politics, the unrestrained initiative of the founders and managers of the private charities has led to more rapid and satisfactory results.

From Montauk to Buffalo, and from Canada to the Pennsylvania line, the State is occupied in the organized work of private charity, and it may be reasonably said that there is no better field in the world to which the philanthropist and the sociologist may repair for the investigation of the causes of degeneracy, dependency and crime, and the methods in operation for their intelligent relief and cure, than is afforded by the State of New York.

Within the period of the twenty years we are considering, 191 private charities have been incorporated. Of these, 35 were

homes for the aged, 43 were homes for children, and the needs of the sick poor have led to the incorporation of just 100 hospitals, without taking account of the dispensaries which have also been licensed to carry on their work. Among these new institutions are the Isabella Heimath, the Sloane Maternity, the Charity Organization Society, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the New York Cancer Hospital and the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, all of the city of New York, but having an international reputation for beneficent work. Besides these, almost every part of the State has well-conducted institutions of comparatively recent foundation, rendering incalculable service to humanity.

Altogether there are now in this State more than a thousand well organized and useful private charities devoted to the alleviation of practically every conceivable form of human need. Statistics show an annual expenditure by these institutions of about \$20,000,000, a sum almost equal to the annual cost of maintaining the State government. The influence for good of these institutions is far reaching, and is continually enlarging in many directions. They are generally well managed, and their improvement in recent years is noticeable. Occasional failures to reach the prevailing standard of excellence are the exceptions which emphasize the rule. More attention should be paid in some of the homes for children to the educational work and to manual training, and it is hoped that all these institutions will soon be able to provide adequately for the needs of their inmates in both of these important particulars.

Many of these institutions own and occupy sites in New York and other of our cities, which have greatly increased in value. There is quite a marked tendency at present to dispose of these properties and with the proceeds to purchase large tracts of land in the suburbs, and to erect upon them buildings of modern design and construction. In not a few of such cases the opportunity is being improved to change from the congregate to the cottage plan, a highly commendable transformation. The plans for the reconstruction of the

New York Juvenile Asylum, to be built at Dobbs Ferry, provide for a cottage settlement where the inmates should enjoy most of the advantages of family life.

Very gratifying progress has recently been made in the work of placing out children, particularly in this State, and a better understanding between the different placing-out agencies has been established. There is room for an extension of this work on conservative lines, to the end that more children may receive home training under that careful supervision which is now recognized as essential to their welfare.

The facilities of some of the private charities are still unequal to the reasonable demands made upon them. This is particularly true of the homes for the aged and of the homes and the hospitals of the convalescent poor. The prospect of an early extension of the facilities for the care of the latter class is most gratifying.

The establishment of conferences such as these is a gratifying indication of further progress in the improvement of charitable and correctional work. We have the National Conference, State conferences in many of the leading states of the Union, and the Catholic and the Hebrew conferences also. There is, too, the Summer School in Philanthropy established by the Charity Organization Society of New York. All of these are educational movements, diffusing correct and useful information with relation to the true principles which should govern the management of charitable and correctional institutions. As such they deserve the encouragement and the support of all who are interested in the better care of suffering and unfortunate humanity.

The fact that those most deeply interested in the charities of the State, whether public or private, are to-day substantially agreed as to the things most essential to the satisfactory management and development of the work in which all are engaged, must be a source of satisfaction to every delegate to this Conference, and to those outside of it who are in sympathy with our aims and purposes.

Let us then continue our efforts to weld together into one harmonious whole for common action the various bodies of

charity workers in this State, who until recently have more or less, separately and alone, each in its own way and sphere, contributed to the solution of the problems arising from dependency, pauperism and crime. We shall thus secure more promptly and surely that public support and confidence which will enable us to carry through to a successful conclusion whatever reforms and improvements in charitable administration true progress demands.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Reformatories.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on Reformatories respectfully reports that the several State institutions of this class have been frequently visited during the past year by the members of the committee and by the inspector of State charitable institutions.

A comparison of existing conditions with those at the close of the previous year shows desirable progress. This is especially noticeable in the institutions which were reorganized by changes in their boards of managers. Progress has been mainly in the line of fuller development and more complete organization. The progressive spirit is apparent in all these reformatories, and the several boards of managers are all now following advanced and approved lines of effort, leaving behind methods which in the past have proven detrimental to the institutions.

At the beginning of the current year it was decided by this committee that its special observations should be directed for a time to educational and disciplinary features of the administration of the several reformatories, in order to ascertain if a more scientific and, in some degree, concurrent system can be established. In the past certain defects have been noted from time to time. Disciplinary methods were used which gave results different from those hoped for by the managers initiating them. In the departments of education there was no systematic and progressive development and, with one or two notable exceptions, proper measures for physical development were not adopted because of failure to recognize their necessity and educational value.

To these defects and limitations attention has been called in the successive annual reports of this committee, and the State Board of Charities, from time to time, has urged the desired changes and improvements. These are the changes now being introduced with satisfactory results.

CLASSIFICATION.

For several years past the managers of the several reformatory institutions have become more and more fully impressed with the belief, long held by the State Board of Charities, that the greatest embarrassment to their work is the want of a definite and complete system of classification. This involves not only the inmates of the reformatories, but also the institutions themselves. Commitments to these institutions are and have been prescribed by special statutes. That is, each of the reformatories has been established to receive inmates committed to it from a specified district, and of all ages from fifteen to thirty years. No limitations as to character are specified, but women within the designated ages found guilty of certain infractions of the penal code or a misdemeanor, have been subject to such commitment.

This method has resulted in gathering in each of such institutions offenders varying in character from the wayward girl or boy to the hardened, habitual criminal, and has associated the comparatively innocent with the confirmed and depraved delinquents.

The institution buildings have been constructed on a generally similar plan architecturally. This plan does not provide for such separations and classifications as are absolutely essential to successful administration and reformatory work. Because of this plan the efforts of the managers and officers charged with administration have been hampered and have not met with the full success hoped for and earnestly sought by them.

A classification of the inmates according to the locality from which they might come, or even according to age, has fallen far short of what could have been achieved by a different method. For the inmates a classification based mainly upon character is the only hopeful one. Although usually among the younger inmates we find the least vicious delinquents, this is by no means a constant experience. Some of the most intractable and confirmed offenders are met among the youngest inmates of these institutions. It is not altogether a question

of age nor of the nature of the offense which should be considered, but whether such offense is habitual. The importance, therefore, of the separation of the inmates into homogeneous groups, which can be specially treated, is now generally recognized as essential to the successful application of true reformatory measures.

In a large number of the inmates of these reformatories, illiteracy, or a very limited degree of education is encountered, and the coördination of a satisfactory system of mental training, with an effort for moral elevation, is necessary. Defective physical development exists among a large majority of such delinquents. This is in some part due to hereditary causes, but mainly it is the result of an unfortunate early environment. Any plan of reformation to be effective must recognize the necessity for a well-balanced and continuous system of physical, mental and moral development.

To insure success, study of the inmates as individuals is indispensable. By this study the inmates can be separated into small groups, to the members of which can be applied the measures which the study of the individual has shown to be requisite. As has been said, the construction of our reformatory institutions has not in the past held this end fully in view. They were built for the treatment and care of large bodies of inmates together, on much the same plan as the institutions arranged for custodial care only. Sufficient appreciation of the educational and developmental necessities has been lacking. This, in turn, has led to a mistaken policy in regulating their maintenance, a policy based upon standards adopted for institutions where such specific educational training is not required.

It is apparent, then, that there should be a proper classification of the institutions themselves as regards the character of those to be committed to them, as well as a further classification of the inmates of each institution into groups which can be specifically treated. This will go far toward removing the most discouraging features of our existing reformatory system.

DISCIPLINE.

The fundamental principle of all reformatory effort lies in a firm, kindly, but positive discipline; a discipline which is hopeful in character and entirely free from any vindictive features. The object of all punishment is reform, and all punitive measures should be so adjusted as to impress the offender against established regulations with the conviction that the punishment encountered is the direct consequence of an infringement of proper rules of conduct. To insure this the punishment must appear to the delinquent to follow as the natural sequence of wrong-doing, and not as the vindictive manifestation of the displeasure of the official administering it.

To make punishment appear in this light is difficult with those who have had little or no training as regards their responsibility to the rights of others and in whom the moral sense is, but imperfectly awakened. Such persons cannot be expected to manifest the same submission to disciplinary efforts as those who had the advantage of proper moral and intellectual training. Good and effective discipline can be secured only by the employment of officers specially qualified by personality, character and previous experience and education. Such essentials are not always met with in the officers and attendants, and in fact are not easily found, and to the lack of these essentials many of the embarrassments encountered in reformatories can be attributed. An officer may be a person of estimable character and good educational capacities, but may lack the special quality of personality without which complete success cannot be expected. The managers of the several reformatory institutions recognize this fact and endeavor to secure such officers. Their value to an institution is far greater than is generally understood, and the question of salary should be regulated accordingly. In a measure the work is specialistic, and demands higher qualifications than are required for the education of those whose early environment has been such as to favor proper mental and moral training and development. It may be said that the inmates of our reformatory institutions are mainly adolescents imperfectly developed, physically, mentally and morally.

It has been the object of your committee, therefore, in frequent conference with members of the several boards of managers and officers of the institutions, to secure not only a recognition of the importance of these facts and an appreciation of the necessity of a strong effort on their part to make the principles involved the basis of their reformatory work, but also to have them incorporated in all provisions for maintenance. While these truths are now fully apparent to the managers, they are not so clearly apparent to those who administer the funds provided for the maintenance of these institutions. The idea that they belong to the custodial class has prevailed in the past, and is still a hampering influence. Educational and developmental effort involve a greater expenditure of money than a simple custodial care, and the fact that the class of reformatory institutions is specially educational in character should be recognized and provided for, if the effort of the State to make their inmates useful members of society is to attain that measure of success which is possible, under properly directed and adequately sustained effort. True economy in maintenance must take cognizance of this fact.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A very considerable advance in this department, in some of our reformatory institutions, is noted during the past year. The State Industrial School at Rochester has for several years maintained a high development of this important feature, and a marked influence in its disciplinary and educational departments has resulted. Of the other reformatories but few have until recently made any systematic provisions for this indispensable branch of training. Simple exercises have been established in some institutions, but until the past year no general effort to develop this department systematically has been apparent, especially in the institutions for women. During the past year, for a limited time, at Hudson and at Bedford special instructors were secured by the efforts of managers, and well conducted instruction and exercises maintained, with conspicuous advantage to the inmates. At Albion, while no systematic instruction has been established, free outdoor exercise, amuse-

ment and occupation have been and are now provided at all seasons, and it is hoped that a special instructor may be granted. At Randall's Island a military drill, somewhat similar to, though less extended than that at the State Industrial School, has existed for some time and is now being considerably extended and developed by the superintendent. Your committee feels that his efforts should be sustained and the added facilities requested be granted.

A further development is noticeable in the field of recreation, as a part of physical culture. This appears in provision for games of athletic character, in the open air as well as for indoor pursuit in inclement weather, and in other forms of recreation also. The good effect of these mental and physical stimuli is very apparent, and is already manifesting its value in increased ease of discipline and an improved mental atmosphere among the inmates of these institutions.

LEGISLATION.

We would again call attention to the position previously taken by the State Board of Charities favoring an amendment to the statute under which commitments are made to these institutions. Under the present law, the justice, on hearing the complaint, convicts the delinquent and he or she is committed to a certain institution. This leaves a permanent blot upon the reputation of the offender as one convicted of a misdemeanor or of an offense under the Penal Code. This stain can be avoided by providing that the committing authority, after hearing the complaint, shall not convict and sentence, but if the facts warrant, remand the offender to a suitable institution "for instruction and discipline." This has long been the custom in France with regard to juvenile delinquents, and avoids the stigma which must otherwise follow the youthful offender as one who has been convicted of crime.

Further legislation to provide for the transfer of inmates from one such institution to another, when it is found that their welfare can better be attained thereby, is desirable. Such transfer might be made by the several boards of managers, subject to the approval of the committing justice.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

This institution has continued during the past year without material change in administration. The system of instruction, both academic and technical, and the industrial system, have followed the lines successfully pursued during the past five years. The discipline is satisfactory, and its efficiency is manifest in the quiet atmosphere of the institution, and the spirit and general conduct of the inmates of both the boys' and the girls' departments.

The general condition of the institution is excellent. The chief embarrassment encountered has been in the association, in the same institution, of a reformatory effort for both sexes. While the girls' department presents encouraging conditions, its fuller development is prevented by the lack of independence which a separate administration would afford. Experience has amply shown the disadvantage of having a reformatory for both sexes in the same institution and under a single administration. The technical training, the discipline and the physical culture for the girl, in a correctional institution differs widely in many respects from that required for the boy, and any attempt to conduct both coördinately results in disappointment. The State Industrial School, despite this embarrassment, has already reached a high degree of development, and the change of the institution to a rural site, from its present one in the city, will afford opportunity for the removal of the girls to another institution. This, with the added facilities afforded by the proposed extensive grounds, will favor the development of the agricultural department to proportions which will still further increase the efficiency of the School. The managers of this institution are waiting for the removal from its present location, to establish several important modifications in the existing system of technical instruction and in other departments.

For several years past the State Board of Charities has urged this change, and the managers, sharing this view, have striven for its accomplishment. The legislation preliminary to the change of site was enacted by the Legislatures of 1901 and 1902, and it is expected that the commission created thereby

will report a suitable site to the Legislature of 1903 and enable that body to approve the report, when it is hoped the appropriation necessary to initiate the removal will be made.

CENSUS.

Boys	773
Girls	130
Employees	127
	<hr/>
Total	1,030
	<hr/> <hr/>

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

This institution labors under the disadvantage of a prospective change of site, though the time of such change is uncertain.

During the past year the efforts of the superintendent have secured some much needed changes and improvements. The buildings are old and much out of repair, with antiquated and imperfect systems of heating and plumbing. The title of the property being in a private corporation and not in the State renders it necessary and desirable that any expenditure upon the property by the State be very carefully and judiciously considered, and that such expenditure be only to an extent actually required to secure the welfare of its wards. This consideration has, in the past, been extended to the matter of maintenance in such way as resulted in failure to supply, as fully and promptly as should be done, material for clothing and other needs. A judicious economy in all matters of maintenance in public institutions is most desirable, but an unintelligent effort to curtail expenditures thwarts the efforts of the State to do justice to its dependent and delinquent wards. It may be said that while considerable improvement in general conditions in this institution is noticeable, much more could have been accomplished during the past year had the embarrassments referred to not existed.

The removal of the institution from its present situation to one in rural surroundings, and the entire separation of the girls' department from that of the boys, as well as its change into a State institution, will remove the chief embarrassments under which this institution labors, and from which it must continue to suffer as long as they exist.

CENSUS.

Boys	763
Girls	88
Employees	136
<hr/>	
Total	987
<hr/>	

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

The past year has been one of conspicuous progress for this institution. Since the resignation of the former board of managers four years since, and the appointment of the present board, the institution has been radically changed. The old traditions of disorder and rebellion have disappeared, and in the place of the antiquated and inefficient methods then pursued, a quiet, firm and effective discipline has been established, and this diffuses a new and wholesome atmosphere throughout the institution.

A prominent feature of the new regime has been the establishment of a proper classification of the inmates. The young and comparatively innocent girl is no longer placed, on entry, in association and contact with the depraved and vicious. A month of probation under careful daily observation decides into which of the three classes established the newcomer shall be placed, and her stay in such assignment is dependent upon further and continuous observation. The effect of such classification is manifest in many ways, especially in its influence in promoting a satisfactory discipline.

Development is also noticeable in the departments of technical instruction. The schools of dressmaking, cooking and other provisions for instruction which shall enable the inmate

to become self-supporting on her return to society have been considerably extended and their efficiency increased.

Physical development has also received the consideration which it demands, and the establishment of a system of daily exercise and recreation has already manifested not only its value for health, but also its importance as a disciplinary factor.

A prominent need of this institution for the extension of its work is an appropriation which will enable it to make further changes in the antiquated and unsatisfactory prison building, and which will also provide additional school facilities.

The hospital resources of the institution also are very poor and inadequate, and ample provision should be made immediately to secure the necessary accommodations required in a reformatory of this size.

On the whole it may be said that the progress made in this institution during the past year is a most encouraging assurance that, under its present board of managers and officers, it is accomplishing real reformatory work.

CENSUS.

Inmates	211
Infants	8
Employees	54
	<hr/>
Total	273
	<hr/>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.

No important changes have occurred in this institution during the past year, excepting a change of superintendent. This has been attended with no modification of the general system of disciplinary and educational effort. No alterations in or additions to the grounds or buildings have been made.

Discipline has continued to be easy and efficient, as in the past. This is in some measure due to the class of women sent to this institution, there being fewer of the vicious and disor-

derly class encountered among those who are committed to this reformatory from the district whence it receives its inmates.

Some extension of existing educational effort and technical instruction has been accomplished, but not in any marked degree. Physical exercise receives some attention, though no systematic plan for physical development is provided. Exercise and recreation in the open air at all seasons are universal among the inmates.

Some changes in, and additions to, the buildings, if made, would facilitate administration and extend the resources of the institution, especially along the lines of technical and other forms of training.

CENSUS.

Inmates	119
Infants	1
Employees	29
<hr/>	
Total	149
<hr/>	

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD.

This institution during the past year has received a large number of new inmates, and has reached nearly the limit of its capacity. With a full equipment of officers a corresponding development should be anticipated. While the general condition of the institution manifests constant and careful attention on the part of its board of managers, its internal administration has not reached the systematic development expected. The number of inmates is sufficiently large now to permit of a more definite classification than exists. Under prevailing conditions no probationary period is established for separate and individual study of each inmate which is so essential to the proper classification upon which disciplinary measures are dependent. The absence of a firm, effective and quiet discipline seems, among other causes, to be due principally to a lack of system, and of this the managers should take cognizance before tradi-

tions are established which may long embarrass the institution in its work.

The development of the school system is limited by lack of teachers, and the department of technical instruction is in a rudimentary condition. This is in part due to the newness of the institution, but principally to the lack of appropriate funds sufficient to secure the necessary instructors. To assist in educational work a friend is now paying the salaries of the teachers.

The necessity of physical training is thoroughly recognized and measures have been taken to secure this, and also to provide for necessary recreation for the inmates. Much congenial physical exercise has been found for the inmates in the cultivation of the grounds of the institution, for which no other provision has been made, and thus pleasure and profit are combined.

The addition to the buildings, which will soon be completed, will give needed facilities for the care of the sick, the new hospital having room for ten patients in its one ward.

CENSUS.

Inmates	
Infants	
Employees	
Total	

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report your committee expresses its appreciation of the importance of the effort of the State Board of Charities to bring into greater prominence the educational features of this class of our institutions.

The primary consideration of all reformatory effort is prevention. The highest aim of medical art to-day is prevention. Cure occupies a secondary place. In the treatment of the delinquent class, and especially the juvenile portion, it must never be forgotten that we are dealing with plastic matter which has been subject to an unfavorable early environment.

associated with an unfortunate heredity. The effort of the State is to reform, purify and develop this material and direct its life current into channels which open into spheres of usefulness and enlightened citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

ANNIE G. DE PEYSTER,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Idiots and Feeble-Minded.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on Idiots and Feeble-Minded respectfully reports that the three institutions of this class maintained by the State have been visited by the Committee during the year, and have also been inspected once in each quarter by the Board's inspector of State charitable institutions.

These inspections and visitations have shown that so far as administration is concerned the three institutions are all that can be reasonably desired. Each one is now taxed to its full capacity and there is urgent necessity for such new buildings as will make provision for the large number of idiots and feeble-minded who are now scattered throughout the State, in homes, almshouses, or institutions where they cannot receive proper care. For several years past this committee has annually reported the pressing need which exists for a considerable extension of the provisions which the State has made for the care of its feeble-minded dependents. The State of New York has adopted as its policy the plan of caring for the feeble-minded in special institutions where they may be maintained under proper safeguards and receive the treatment suited to their needs. This determination of the State expressed first in 1851 by the establishment of the Syracuse School for Feeble-Minded Children, has been reaffirmed again and again by legislative enactments looking toward the complete separation of all idiots and feeble-minded persons from institutional association with the ordinary poor persons for whom the almshouses of the State are intended. This is shown by section 6 of chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, which requires superintendents of the poor to provide at other places than almshouses for the support of idiots or lunatics, as well as by the acts creating custodial asylums.

The establishment in 1878 and in 1893 of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, and of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, respectively, made it possible for the State effectively to put its policy into operation by taking upon itself the care of these unfortunate wards of the public, and by such State care secure for them a more humane and intelligent treatment, as well as a more certain custody than it was possible for the several counties to give them.

In these three institutions there are now gathered 1,656 inmates of the feeble-minded class. The Syracuse School for Feeble-Minded Children has 546, the Newark Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women has 486, and the Rome Custodial Asylum for Idiots 624. The joint capacity of the three institutions is only 1,700, and this capacity includes the dormitories reserved for hospital treatment, as well as a few rooms intended for special classification.

The only available room for the reception of new inmates is in the institutions at Rome and Newark, and the number of applicants for admission will fill these asylums as soon as they are permitted to accept more patients. Practically the capacity of each of these institutions is now fully taxed, and additions and extensions to each are imperatively necessary. If increased accommodations were provided at Rome and Newark, and if the managers would consent, transfers could be made from the Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children which would relieve the pressure upon it. During the past fiscal year about one hundred inmates who had passed the period of education were transferred from Syracuse to the other two institutions, but there remain many more who are out of place in an institution intended to be educational. This is especially unfortunate, as there are several hundred teachable feeble-minded boys and girls scattered throughout the State who need the special training which this institution was established to provide. There are a large number of such feeble-minded children maintained at public expense in various private institutions for children; where they are out of place in association with children of normal mind, and where their influence is not only harmful but often destructive. Beside these, many others equally

needy are in county, city and town almshouses, as well as in private homes, because of the lack of room in the Syracuse institution. To make room for these, all adult inmates should be provided for elsewhere, so that what is of great ultimate importance, the tendency of the Syracuse institution to depart from purely educational lines, might be checked, as it would be if the custodial feature imposed upon it by the retention of about 175 adults was eliminated.

The evil which the community suffers by the unrestricted movements of idiots and feeble-minded is far reaching. These persons are a menace to society. For the reason that they have little or no self-restraint, moral or mental control, they produce degenerate offspring and thus swell the ranks of pauperism and crime. A far larger number of such persons than is generally supposed, call for custodial care and for its own protection the duty of the State to make ample provision for them is urgent. In the almshouses of the State as well as in family homes there are many feeble minded women of child-bearing age who, without this custodial care, will promote immorality and bring forth degenerate offspring. They cannot be properly cared for in almshouses; their presence there in the past has too often been the cause of scandals and an incentive to immorality and crime.

Undoubtedly the first duty of the State is in the line of prevention. It must safeguard itself against degeneracy and pauperism. The present must take care of the future as far as possible. Science can assist and should be called in to aid in the preservation of the State from any dangerous tendency. It can do much toward the prevention of an increase in the number of idiots. In these institutions there is a field for scientific observation and research as to the causes of defect and degeneracy. Gathered together in them are so many typical cases of defect that the investigator has ample material with which to test his theories, and his observations may be made a matter of permanent record and thus become a valuable guide to others. During the past year something in this direction has been done in the three State institutions. Experiments have been made along educational lines as well as in

pathology. Such experiments continued from year to year must result ultimately in the accumulation of facts from which generalizations of great importance can be deduced.

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

[Established 1851.]

As was said above, this institution has capacity for 546 inmates. The total number under care during the year was 612. Of this number 56 were discharged and 10 died. The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$3.91. The receipts from all sources were \$106,477.78, and the expenditures \$105,287.28, of which amount only \$485.74 was for extraordinary purposes; \$11,918.33 was returned to the State Treasurer under the law.

A number of older inmates were transferred recently to the custodial asylums at Newark and Rome, and some young men who had passed the period of improvement were sent to their homes. This, in almost all cases, meant their immediate commitment to almshouses. It is to be regretted that some better provision for the care of this class of dependents is not available, but as the institution at Rome is filled there is no immediate prospect of its reception of more inmates, and the expense for maintaining the feeble-minded in any other institutions than the almshouses is so great that the counties are reluctant to incur it.

The purely educational character of this institution has been changed to some extent during recent years by the compulsory retention of many inmates who have passed the proper school age. The dismissal or transfer of all inmates of this class will result in the restoration of the school to its original purpose as a school for children. It is not a custodial asylum, nor was it intended to be one, but a school for growing children of feeble mind. It is not a home for the idiotic, nor for aged or infirm men and women, nor is it a proper place for epileptics. Unfortunately the school has been overloaded with persons of

these classes, and as a consequence its educational work has been seriously retarded.

Chapter 494 of the Laws of 1902 made provision for the introduction of the sloyd system of manual training, and a competent teacher was employed, apparatus purchased, and class work began in the latter part of May, 1902. The progress made by boys under this training has been remarkable, and illustrates the principle contended for by this committee in the past—that for persons of feeble mind the motor senses are the most direct avenues through which to quicken the dormant powers. There is no doubt that the use of such means as manual training and carefully selected physical exercises will greatly stimulate these defective children. Properly directed gymnastics have an immediate effect upon the health of the pupils and stimulate the special senses. Even low grade imbeciles can be made, without much effort, to imitate proper calisthenic movements, and good results speedily follow such exercises.

It has been pointed out by competent physicians that organic weakness of the heart is a very large etiological factor in the production of imbecility, and many of the higher grade cases of the feeble-minded class can be greatly improved by special treatment of their cardio-vascular disorders. The use of carefully directed systematic exercises will do much in this direction, and, coupled with intelligently directed manual training, it is to be expected that the pupils of this school will show decided beneficial effects therefrom.

The improvement of the plumbing and drainage systems of the institution should be continued. For several years there have been periodic outbreaks of contagious diseases, doubtless due to defects in the plumbing and drainage. Work has been begun upon the plumbing in the girls' building, and it should be continued until the entire institution has been gone over thoroughly and everything of the kind is put in perfect condition.

The stairway should be arranged so as to secure the safety of the inmates in case of fire. An appropriation was made for this purpose last year, but it has not yet been expended.

The Fairmount farm is insufficiently provided with good water, as the only available well is contaminated and not suitable for household purposes.

**STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN,
NEWARK, N. Y.**

[Established 1878.]

This asylum has capacity for 516 inmates, including the hospital building. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 416 present and 81 were admitted during the twelve months, making the total number under care 497. Of these 25 were discharged and 7 died, leaving present October 1, 1902, 465. Since that date a new building has been opened, which has permitted the reception of 21 new inmates and leaves room also for about 40 more.

The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home products, was \$2.55. The receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30, 1902, were \$90,534.71, and the expenditures of all kinds \$89,933.10.

An appropriation was made for a new cottage dormitory, and also one for furnishing Cottage F. The new cottage was put under contract early in the season, and although not completed before the expiration of the fiscal year it was opened for occupancy before the meeting of the Legislature, and is considered in the statement of capacity. This building cost \$22,746.89, although it will require a considerable sum in addition before it can be called finished.

CUSTODIAL CARE.

As the years go by the usefulness of this institution becomes clearly apparent. It has two functions. First, the humane custodial care of a class of women unable to protect themselves, and who for this reason are most liable to become subjects of criminal abuse. Second, the protection of the State from an increase of the already too great body of dependents.

The first object is humanitarian; the second is economical. This is an instance where the highest interests of the State

are best promoted by a broad-minded consideration of the special needs of an unfortunate class of dependents. To permit these women to be at large during the child-bearing period is to assure the birth of children doomed to a life of absolute dependence. It is safe to assert that in the course of ten years the women maintained in this institution would give birth to at least 2,500 children, most of whom would be defective in mind and body, and probably be destitute of either moral sense or self-control. The ultimate expense to the State if these women were permitted to be at large during the child bearing period cannot be computed, but certainly would be so great that the cost of maintenance is inconsiderable in comparison.

ENLARGEMENT.

Enlargement of this asylum will provide room for many more women who are a menace to the public welfare, and failure on the part of the State to complete rapidly its provision for the custodial care of mental and moral defectives can result only disastrously.

TRAINING.

As the inmates of this institution are mostly young women who must remain in the asylum for many years, there is need to consider methods of industrial training so as to make them contribute toward their own support. Certain forms of industries can be found, which, from their simplicity, would prove eminently adapted to women of the class maintained in the custodial asylum.

Some work of an educational character is already under way. Although the institution is insufficiently equipped, having neither school rooms nor apparatus, something has been done in the way of scholastic instruction, and much more in the line of industrial training. The results of both have proved satisfactory, and inspire this committee to the belief that the facilities should be extended by the erection of a building suitable for educational work of a kind adapted to these feeble minded women.

SOME NEEDS.

There are a number of improvements which should be made soon, such as a central bath house and the installation of an auxiliary engine and dynamo. All the newer cottages are equipped with bath facilities, but the earlier buildings are not. If a new laundry building were erected the old building now in use as a laundry could be converted into a bath house which would be large enough to afford facilities for 150 or 200 women.

The new buildings under way will soon exhaust the power of the present lighting plant, and it will be wise to make timely provision for additional power. On several occasions the asylum has been left in darkness, and owing to the hysterical nature of the inmates such a condition might result in a dangerous panic.

Your committee also suggests that the open character of the grounds occasionally subjects the inmates to annoyance from loafers and idlers, and for this reason the grounds should embrace sufficient land to keep undesirable residences from near approach. A wire fence, enclosing the asylum park, would protect the inmates from the annoyance due to thoughtless people who have come to consider the park common property.

THE BOME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, BOME, N. Y.

[Established 1893.]

This institution has capacity for 650 inmates. At the beginning of the fiscal year it had 444 inmates. One hundred and thirty-eight were admitted, and of the whole number 27 died and 5 were discharged, thus leaving 550 at the close of the year. Immediately after the first of October, 1902, the newly completed building was opened, and there are now present 624 inmates. For at least four months of the last fiscal year the institution could have housed 75 more inmates than it did, but the appropriation for maintenance ran short and it was not possible to take care of any additional inmates before the new appropriation became available.

The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home products, was \$3.39. The receipts from all sources were

\$121,789.20, and the expenditures \$121,889.43. Of the expenditures \$87,343.82 were for maintenance, and \$34,545.61 for buildings and improvements. If the amount paid into the State treasury be deducted from the maintenance account it will be seen by a comparison with the report for last year that there has been a reduction of nearly \$20 per capita per annum in the cost of maintenance, that is, a saving for each inmate of 38 cents per week. This is due to the fact that an increased population reduces pro rata the cost of administration. Hence, for the increased population the same administrative staff served, and nothing was added to the amount charged for the same service the year before. This reduction of annual cost was made in the face of an advancing market, the price of provisions and fuel having been greater than for the year before.

SOME NEEDS.

A new group of dormitory buildings should be erected as soon as possible so as to increase the capacity of the asylum. Such increased accommodation will to some extent relieve the Syracuse School for the Feeble-Minded and the Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, as a large number of their inmates would then find a proper place in this institution. At least one new dormitory, to accommodate 100 men, should be provided for by appropriation at this time. In addition to this a dormitory building for employes would open space which can be made to accommodate over 100 more inmates.

Your committee believes that it is desirable to have a separate building for many of the employes, a building to which they can go when not on duty. Under present conditions they are practically in association with inmates day and night. The nervous strain in time becomes unbearable, and the employes must leave the asylum or break down. It is recognized in all institutions that the constant change of attendants is undesirable and disorganizing. This changing is inseparable from a work where there is no possibility of relief from nervous strain. It can be avoided in this institution only by providing a home outside the inmates' building.

Beside these two dormitories there is urgent need of a hospital for inmates suffering from acute attacks of disease. There are no special accommodations for the sick, who now have to be attended to in the general dormitories where they are always in close contact with the other inmates. An asylum with 624 inmates, all of whom are of enfeebled constitution, certainly should have a separate building for a hospital and such building should be large enough to accommodate at least fifty patients.

Your committee is convinced that the best interests of the patients require that they be intelligently employed at the physical labor to which they are individually adapted. Much has been done in this direction with the limited facilities which the asylum has had. Many of the men render valuable service on the farm, in the garden, grading the grounds, and doing such work in the barns and elsewhere as they are capable of; but with a number of attendants or supervisors who could intelligently direct them many more could be employed with profit to themselves and the State. Many of the women are employed in the wards, in the laundry, the kitchen and dining rooms, as well as in the sewing rooms, all working under direction of the matrons.

An effort has been made in the direction of education. Two teachers are employed, and the moral benefit of the daily class drill is helpful to the general discipline. Many, on account of their crippled condition and the inability of two teachers to care for more inmates than they now have in charge, have been unable to enter the classes. The effort to quicken these so-called unteachable idiots is not in vain, and the statistics which follow show that an intelligent handling of even the apparently most helpless will be productive of good.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

During the years 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900 there were 314 inmates subjected to a certain measure of training. The statistics since that time have not been fully tabulated, but those for the three years are sufficiently interesting to warrant their citation.

Of the 314 patients who were placed under training, 216 were remaining in the institution in July, 1901. The ages of these patients range from 8 to 40 years, the majority, however, being between 10 and 25 years. Of the total number $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had marked development defects, and 24 per cent. had marked disorder of nutrition. In 64 per cent. of these cases under the influence of the training the nutrition became good. Twelve per cent. of the total number (314) had chronic physical diseases when received, and yet, through training, 30 per cent. of those so afflicted were cured. Eighteen per cent. of the total number had deformities resulting from diseases. Of this large number the training resulted in a marked improvement in 14 per cent. of the cases. These deformities were mostly the result of paralysis in connection with organic nervous diseases. Seventeen per cent. of the total number (314) had, when received, organic nervous diseases; 9 per cent. of these are now, through training, much improved. Twenty-six per cent. of the 314 had functional nervous diseases, and upon these the effect was very noticeable, in that through careful training 55 per cent. were cured.

Another remarkable showing is made by the result on those who, when received, were unable to understand language. Twenty-two per cent. of the 314 cases were unable to understand language on arrival in the institution and when the experiments began; 57 per cent. of these now understand language to a greater or less extent. Thirty-four per cent. of these cases were unable at first to articulate, yet, through the patient drilling and training, 26 per cent. of that number can now talk. Of the total number only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could read and 5 per cent. could write at the time of admission; this percentage is very largely increased.

In the matter of ability for personal care when received, one-third of the total 314 cases were unable to care for themselves in any way, and were therefore entirely dependent upon the nurses and others for assistance in their daily needs. Of this large number 65 per cent. have so far improved that 44 per cent. now entirely care for themselves, 15 per cent. assist others as

well as care for themselves, and 6 per cent. have in addition become useful about the industrial departments. Still further, only 44 per cent. were able to care even partially for the person; of these 82 per cent. have so far improved that in addition to caring for themselves 23 per cent. assist others, 55 per cent. are useful about the industrial departments and 4 per cent. are working with all the regularity of the paid employes. Still further, of the total number of patients under consideration only 7 per cent. at the time of admission were able to assist others in addition to caring for themselves. Of this group 86 per cent. have very greatly improved, so that 58 per cent. are useful in the industrial departments and 28 per cent. are good workers regularly employed. Of the whole number under consideration, at the time of admission only 2 per cent. were found useful and only 1 per cent. were good workers. Contrast these figures with the remarkable gain shown as the result of careful training during the three years under consideration.

These 314 patients thus experimented upon were graded into five groups, namely:

First. Those unable to work, that is, to care for themselves in any way.

Second. Those capable of self-care, that is, helping to dress and undress themselves.

Third. Those able to assist others. (This implies self-care also.)

Fourth. Those useful, that is, able to work about the departments with some regularity.

Fifth. Those who were good workers, that is, regular workers in some of the industrial departments.

Another interesting comparison has been made among these 314 patients. Of the total number 20 per cent. were destructive in their habits. Of these the training has entirely cured 89 per cent. and improved 7 per cent. Twenty-seven per cent. of the total number were filthy in habit. The training has entirely cured 67 per cent. of this class and improved 8 per cent. Of the 314 cases 36 per cent. had for many years received special medical treatment, many of them being patients with other than functional nervous and physical diseases, namely, patients

who have a greater or less degree of mental distress and excitement, which condition had to be controlled with drugs before any progress could be made in the line of manual training. The methods of training were simple in character, consisting largely of calisthenics, movements, kindergarten exercises, elementary manual training and helpful suggestion.

These figures are exceedingly interesting as showing the possibility of brightening the lives of the most forlorn among our defective classes, and that so much has been accomplished is a testimony to the deep interest and persevering work of the physician in charge.

Respectfully submitted,

D. McCARTHY,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Soldiers and
Sailors' Homes.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The Committee of the Board on Soldiers and Sailors' Homes respectfully reports:

The two institutions of this character maintained by the State of New York are independent of each other, and intended to provide for the needs of two special classes of our public wards. In the Home at Bath all veterans who under the rules are entitled to admission are maintained; while in Oxford only veterans accompanied by their wives, army nurses, mothers and widows of veterans are received. The two institutions are in every way independent of each other and yet sustain a close relation which is helpful, and both are an expression of the patriotism of the State.

THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY.

The staff of officers, with one exception, remains the same. The Commandant, Colonel Andrew Davidson, has died. He was appointed Commandant in 1899, and ably filled the position until the day of his death. Colonel Joseph E. Ewell, of Buffalo, has been chosen to succeed him, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1903.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the last annual report the new power plant of this institution has been reconstructed. A new boiler house with boilers of large capacity has taken the place of the former inefficient plant. The convalescent barracks, intended as an annex to the hospital, is in process of construction and the work being pushed so as to make it available before the close of the year 1903.

Other improvements were made in the hospital ward, where both the ventilation and plumbing were altered. Another improvement is a residence for the Catholic chaplain, the cost of which was defrayed by private funds. The new residence is close to the hospital, and has a small chapel in the rear.

POPULATION.

This institution has capacity for 1,700 inmates, and the average number of members actually present during the year was 1,681, while the enrollment was nearly twice as many, 3,024. The actual membership on September 30, 1902, was 2,099, an increase of 23 over the number present at the same time the year before. Throughout the year the Home was filled beyond its proper capacity, but the pressure for admission is so great that crowding is unavoidable. With a proper capacity, including the new convalescent hospital, of in the neighborhood of 1,950, the actual membership is now 2,099. Men are compelled to sleep in basements altogether unfitted for dormitory purposes, and are packed together uncomfortably in the barracks. Room must be made for the needy veterans somewhere. The convalescent hospital will accommodate between 150 and 300 men, depending upon the way the available space is divided. As soon as it is ready for service it will be filled by transfers from the barracks.

The deaths last year were 170, the admissions numbered 948, of whom 427 were admitted for the first time, the others having been members heretofore. On the 30th of September 378 members were absent with or without leave, thus leaving actually present at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1,721. The average during the year was 1,681, and the weekly cost of support, including the value of home products, was \$2.69; excluding this value, \$2.57. The total receipts of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, from all sources, were \$367,667.75, and the expenditures \$268,384.04.

A number of minor improvements, which should be made as soon as possible, are needed in this institution. One of the most important is an improvement of the ventilation in all the

barracks. The air of the dormitories in winter is drawn now from damp basements used as smoking rooms by the men. The fresh, pure air cannot enter the rooms where the men sleep. This should be remedied as soon as possible in order to preserve the health of the men.

There is need of a properly equipped building to use as a morgue. The small structure for this purpose is altogether unsuitable. There are no means of properly caring for bodies, and it is a disgrace to the State that such a condition should exist in an institution intended to maintain dependent veterans.

This committee renews its former recommendation that something be done to remedy the evil consequent upon the large number of saloons near the main entrance to the Home. The death of many of the members may properly be charged to these saloons. For nearly half a mile Belfast street is lined on both sides with places which minister to depraved appetites, and exist solely upon the pension money of the members of the Home. If this traffic could be restricted, and it were made unlawful to establish or maintain a place for the sale of intoxicants within one mile of any home for veterans in the State of New York, the peace, comfort, good order and general welfare of the old soldiers would be promoted. Such a law which has been repeatedly recommended has been enacted in other states, and should be here.

A pressing need of this Home is the establishment of an isolation pavilion for the treatment of tuberculosis. A large number of members scattered through the barracks and in the wards of the hospital should be isolated on account of this disease. Under present conditions it is impossible to care for them properly, and the danger of communicating it to other enfeebled members is constant.

The general kitchen is altogether too small. A wing extending in the rear about sixty feet should be added to the building so as to permit a better distribution of the work than is possible at present.

The dining hall requires screens to protect the food, and by such changes the general comfort will be promoted.

**NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME,
OXFORD, CHENANGO COUNTY.**

The rules of this Home make dependent veterans unaccompanied by their wives ineligible for admission, but those whose wives are willing to enter with them are entitled to admission, although the marriage must have taken place prior to 1880.

The Home has capacity for 150 members. The number present at the beginning of the fiscal year was 109, and 59 others were admitted, making the total number under care 168. During the year 8 died and 35 were discharged, leaving 125 present October 1, 1902, of whom 32 were men and 93 women.

The average weekly cost of maintenance, including the value of home and farm products, was \$3.95. The total receipts were \$58,381.37, and the expenditures \$57,952.44. In both cases these figures include the amounts for extraordinary purposes.

Some improvements were completed during the year, such as the extension of the laundry building, and the new administration building and dining hall.

The failure to make an appropriation to finish the conduit for the steam pipes has been seriously felt. With the increasingly cold weather the task of heating the building becomes more difficult. The old pipe system, besides being of insufficient capacity, is very much out of repair. Then, too, the new buildings make demands upon the pipes which they are unable to supply. This conduit should be finished at the earliest possible moment, and it may be stated that the great need is the immediate finishing of this work.

Another improvement which is needed is the addition of more power in the electric light room. The present dynamo has been in constant service since the opening of the Home six years ago, and an auxiliary engine and dynamo of larger capacity will be required to do the work when all the buildings are completed. A number of other minor improvements are necessary, but doubtless these will be provided from time to time.

There is now a better water service upon the grounds, and with it there can be much better fire protection than heretofore.

ADMINISTRATION.

The officers of this institution remain the same as last year, and the general administration follows the same lines, kindly, yet firm, and in consequence the Home is in excellent condition.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Your committee recommends that the Legislature be requested to make the following appropriations for these two Homes:

**FOR THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME
AT BATH:**

For general repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds, etc., \$8,000; for improving the ventilation of barracks A, B, C and D, \$3,000; for new building for bakery, \$5,500; for a building for second-hand store, tailoring and repair shops, \$2,500; for house of detention or lock up, \$2,200; for a new morgue, \$1,800; for new carriage house and stable, \$2,500; for horses, stable and wagon sheds for work horses, \$3,300; for connecting corridor between new barracks and hospital, \$680; for cooking apparatus in hospital kitchen, \$500; for equipping dining-room and dish wash room in convalescent barracks, \$450; for metallic dry room, main laundry, \$1,100; for new washer, hospital laundry, \$350; for steel ceiling, main laundry, \$250; for electric ceiling fans for hospital in addition to \$250 appropriated by chapter 469 of the Laws of 1902, \$650; for filling and grading swamp at entrance to Home grounds, \$3,500; for filling and grading between hospital and new barracks, \$300; for grading in rear of hospital and chapel, \$200; for stone bridge and grading at new cemetery, \$1,500; for connecting Catholic chaplain's residence and chapel with sewer, water, steam and electric lines, \$236.11; for cement walks, \$1,000; for plumbing, etc., barracks A, B and C, in addition to \$250 appropriated by chapter 469 of the Laws of 1902, \$2,000; for alterations and improvements to engineer's department, \$32,450; for purchase of Faucett farm, 153¾ acres, at \$45 per acre, \$6,918.75; making the special new appropriations approved of, \$80,884 86.

**FOR THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME,
AT OXFORD:**

For furnishing cottage D, \$2,500; for an auxiliary engine and dynamo, direct connection, 125 volts, 300 amperes, with all connections to switchboard, set up complete, \$2,500; for piping and pipe covering in the conduit from power house to buildings and for improving the efficiency of the steam plant, \$5,000; for a retaining wall to keep up the roadway to power house, \$840; for hay and stock barn, \$1,200; for harness, \$50; for fire protection, \$620; for a bake oven, \$275; for laundry equipment, \$250; for farm implements and fencing, \$220; for water coolers, \$52; for hog and smoke house and caldrons set up in brick, \$550; for changes in plumbing, \$60; making the special appropriations approved of, \$14,117.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,

W. H. GRATWICK,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Craig Colony.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the Craig Colony respectfully reports that they have visited the institution a number of times during the past year, as a committee and individually. Meetings with the executive committee of the board of managers have been held for consultation on matters concerning the welfare and development of the institution.

PROGRESS.

Its several departments have developed in accordance with plans already adopted. The two infirmaries and other smaller buildings provided for by recent appropriations have been completed and other facilities extended. By the addition of infirmary accommodations, the number of inmates has correspondingly increased, and the census of the past year shows an average population of 762 colonists as against 676 the preceding year. The growth as shown by the census of October 14, 1902, when the population was 826, was 83 for the year.

In all departments development has been continuous, though more extended in some than in others. In the medical department this appears in an increased number of instruments of precision for observation, and in the steadily accumulating records of minutely observed cases, and such records are so kept as to render them readily available for scientific inquiry and observation.

In spite of the necessary aggregation in the Colony of a large number of feeble and chronic cases, most of whom cannot be included among those whose possible curability may be hoped for, the success of colony treatment has been strikingly demonstrated, and results are correspondingly encouraging.

As the number of patients increases, the importance of provision for a careful and complete classification of the colonists becomes more apparent. The necessity for utilizing existing buildings, as well as the obligation to receive all classes of patients, a large proportion of whom are confirmed epileptics, feeble and demented from the chronic nature of their disease, has, until the past two years, rendered a satisfactory classification impossible. The erection of the infirmary buildings recently, and other new dormitory structures, has opened the way to a classification of the colonists into groups more or less homogeneous in character. This classification will continue and become more complete as added dormitory accommodations are supplied.

Progress is noted in the educational department of the administration. This is more possible in the technical and industrial sections than in the scholastic. It must be remembered that the epileptic is not only a defective but usually a degenerate; that is, that his normal development physically, and especially mentally, has been retarded or arrested, and that the persistence of his malady tends to progressive destruction of the mental powers. This destructive process proceeds more rapidly in the brain and sensory nervous centers than in the muscular system. The epileptic, therefore, can use his motor powers with remarkable skill, though his mental processes may be more or less feeble and disconnected. He can use his hands skillfully, though he may have fallen into a condition of loss of memory of all matters of importance.

The fact that persistent attacks of epilepsy destroy memory and the higher mental faculties, without so seriously affecting the motor powers of the individual has been recognized in arranging the educational system of the colony.

The establishment of the ordinary school and its development has been regulated by observing that the discipline and necessity for continued effort in the school is of more real benefit to the epileptic in most cases than the amount of information acquired, since, in the habitual epileptic, matters learned before an attack are liable to be lost during it. This, however, does not hold to the same extent in cases possibly curable, or

in which the epileptic seizures can be held in abeyance, as it does with the chronic.

The development of means for technical instruction and occupation is, therefore, much more essential than purely scholastic facilities. Employment and exercise constitute two of the most important resources in the treatment of epilepsy. The instruction and employment of the colonist in technical work, which can be made productive, not only becomes a most important element in the treatment of his disease, but affords the means of making him self-supporting in some degree. The development of the technical resources of the Colony as far as progressed has already demonstrated their value and importance, and serves as a strong argument for their further expansion.

NEEDS.

The needs of the Colony, though extensive, vary in their respective urgency. The greatest is that of additional dormitory accommodations. There are a large number of dependent epileptics in the several counties who are yet to be provided for in the colony, and the increased dormitory accommodations asked for by the managers at this time, will, when completed, provide for many of these now under care in the several almshouses of the State.

The applications for admission to the Colony from the several counties of the State are fully equal to the number of those dependents for whose care the Colony was originally projected. The pressure upon the managers to make room for the admission of these applicants is very great, but should not lead them to unwise haste to provide for all such cases. The great difficulties incident to the upbuilding of so extensive an institution, one whose very existence is an experiment, indicates the importance of the most intelligent consideration in all developmental procedure. That this need of careful consideration has been kept constantly in view is a guarantee of future care. It may be regarded as an important factor in the success thus far achieved.

Your committee desires to express its cordial indorsement of the plan of construction proposed by Superintendent Spratling, for a limited number of partially wooden buildings, for a certain class, whose cost shall not exceed \$250 per capita. We have for some time felt that in erecting a portion of the dormitory buildings, the expensive construction necessary in some is not warranted in all. The so-called fire-proof construction does not always involve great expense, as the term "fire-proof" is in some respects only relative. Such buildings as are proposed can be erected at a moderate per capita expenditure. The necessary isolation of the buildings of the several groups, as well as the heating by steam and lighting by electricity renders the danger from fire remote, especially when the water facilities of the Colony are considered.

We, accordingly, express a unanimous concurrence in the proposed plan of erecting such simple dormitories for certain cases.

In this connection we call attention to the necessity for the erection of a separate isolation pavilion for contagious or infectious diseases. This, like the dormitories referred to, can be constructed mainly of wood and at a moderate cost—about \$200 per capita. Such building is designed for temporary or occasional use only, which is a further reason for economy in construction. At such moderate cost it could if necessary after a few years' occupancy be wholly renewed at a limited expenditure.

We record our disapproval of any plan to construct this building and all the dormitories referred to, of brick, and as expensive and permanent structures. Nor do we approve of any suggestion to connect, in any way, such isolation pavilion with the hospital or any other building.

The need of the Colony for better roads, walks and lines of communication between the several groups is very pressing. In the summer and pleasant weather this is not so apparent, but during the spring, autumn and winter seasons communication is difficult. The nature of the soil is such that considerable outlay of labor and means is required to secure these facilities. Much has already been accomplished but an additional appropriation is necessary for this purpose.

The further extension of the technical department is a necessity, not only because this department is the means of giving important instruction to the younger colonists, but also because through it necessary occupation and employment are provided.

We would call attention to the need of the Colony for some change in the law governing admissions. No provision is made for the retention of a colonist, when his welfare demands a further residence, if he elects to leave the institution. This is an embarrassment to the administration in several ways; it impairs the discipline of the institution by lessening the colonist's feeling of responsibility to it; it also holds the administration morally responsible for the well-being of an inmate whose stay in the Colony it cannot control. Other reasons exist for so changing the provision for the reception and retention of inmates, that this difficulty may be overcome. It has been proposed that those entering the institution do so under a commitment similar to that used for patients admitted to the hospitals for the insane. This would prove no hardship to the colonist and would give the administration the power to retain an inmate when his welfare demands a further stay in the Colony.

The needs of the Colony, in their several details, are set forth in the annual report of the superintendent hereto appended, and to which we would refer.

In closing this report your committee desires to urge further the importance of moderation in the development of the Colony. The development of the Colony has thus far been upon conservative lines, and although it has been rapid it has avoided costly errors. Though designed to be an extensive institution its development should proceed no more rapidly than will insure the best results with rational economy. This most extensive experiment of the State should not be marred by undue haste in development nor by procedures which show either a lack of appreciation of their real bearing and intent, or of the importance of judgment and care in their establishment. An institution may present custodial features, but even if purely custodial such purpose should be pursued in measures estab-

lished upon sound and scientific deductions. The Craig Colony is unique in its combination of both these aspects. Opportunity for scientific observation and procedure is very extended and the institution affords rare opportunities in this respect. In addition to this, however, it is the most advanced custodial effort of the State, and as such it should and does exhibit all the important characteristics and resources of scientific custodial care.

The purpose of the State in assuming the responsibility of the care of these patients, and of relieving the several counties therefrom, was with a view to this humane, scientific and economic end. The same controlling motive led the State to assume the care of the insane, and thus it promotes the welfare of the individual while it conserves the welfare of society.

As the counties have been relieved by the State of the care of the insane and the epileptic, the two chief embarrassments in the almshouses, they are now asked by the State to proceed along similarly advanced lines in the care of the other inmates of their almshouses, and to furnish them the accommodations and care which comport with modern ideas and scientific methods.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
D. McCARTHY,

Committee.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of Craig Colony

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

**Adopted by the Board of Managers at a Meeting in Sonyea Hall at the Colony,
October 14, 1902**

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THE
Craig Colony for Epileptics

AT
SONYEA IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
NEW YORK.

Founded in 1894.

Opened February 1, 1896,

FOR

“ The humane, curative, scientific and economical care and treatment of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics ;” and named in honor “ of the late Oscar Craig of Rochester, N. Y., whose efficient and gratuitous services in behalf of epileptics and other dependent defectives the state desires to commemorate.”

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

To the State Board of Charities.

Adopted by the Managers at a meeting in Sonyea Hall at the Colony, October 14, 1902.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS..... Buffalo, N. Y.
H. E. BROWN..... Mount Morris, N. Y.
HON. JAMES H. LOOMIS..... Attica, N. Y.
PERCY L. LANG..... Waverly, N. Y.
DANIEL B. MURPHY..... Rochester, N. Y.
JEANETTE R. HAWKINS..... Malone, N. Y.
ABBOT L. DOW..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEORGE E. GORHAM, M. D..... Albany, N. Y.
MRS. EDWARD JOY..... Syracuse, N. Y.
PEARCE BAILEY, M. D..... New York city.
E. W. HUFFCUT..... Ithaca, N. Y.
JOHN NILL..... Watertown, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS..... *President.*
H. E. BROWN..... *Secretary.*
JOHN F. CONNOR. *Treasurer.*

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE.

JAMES H. LOOMIS, *Chairman.*

H. E. BROWN,

PERCY L. LANG,

GEO. L. WILLIAMS,

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

VISITING.

DANIEL B. MURPHY, *Chairman.*

H. E. BROWN,

JAMES H. LOOMIS.

AUDITING.

H. E. BROWN, *Chairman.*

JAMES H. LOOMIS,

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

William P. Spratling, M. D..... *Medical Superintendent.*
Robert E. Doran, M. D..... *First Assistant Physician.*
William T. Shanahan, M. D..... *Second Assistant Physician.*
Howard A. LaMoure, M. D..... *Third Assistant Physician.*
Annie M. Tremaine, M. D..... *Woman Physician.*
Harriet A. Gignoux, M. D..... *Medical Interne.*
G. Kirby Collier, M. D..... *Medical Interne.*
Truman L. Stone..... *Steward.*
Miss B. M. Fox..... *Matron.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS.

Archibald C. McFetridge..... *Bookkeeper.*
Harry R. Porter..... *Storekeeper.*
Jessie M. Murphy..... *Stenographer.*
Mary L. Stiegelmaier..... *Stenographer.*
Chauncey Terwilliger..... *Apothecary.*
William C. Cooper..... *Agent.*

TEACHERS.

Marietta Hitchcock, Mary Tracy, James A. Gaffney, Sloyd
Instructor.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. J. A. MALEY..... *Resident Roman Catholic.*
REV. SAMUEL D. ANDERSON..... *Resident Protestant.*

BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GENERAL CONSULTANT.

FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D. New York city.

NEUROLOGISTS.

M. ALLEN STARR, M. D. New York city.

GEORGE W. JACOBY, M. D. New York city.

HENRY HUN, M. D. Albany, N. Y.

JAMES W. PUTNAM, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

SURGEONS.

CHARLES McBURNEY, M. D. New York city.

ROSWELL PARK, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN W. WHITBECK, M. D. Rochester, N. Y.

NATHAN JACOBSON, M. D. Syracuse, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS.

DeLANCEY ROCHESTER, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

CHARLES CARY, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM S. ELY, M. D. Rochester, N. Y.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGEONS.

HENRY LING TAYLOR, M. D. New York city.

LOUIS A. WIEGEL, M. D. Rochester, N. Y.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS.

LUCIEN HOWE, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEELOCK RIDER, M. D. Rochester, N. Y.

GEORGE M. GOULD, M. D. Westfield, N. Y.

GYNECOLOGIST.

MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

PATHOLOGIST.

ADOLPH MEYER, M. D. New York city.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics
for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1902.

SONYEA HALL, SONYEA, N. Y., *October 14, 1902.*

To the State Board of Chairities:

We fulfill a public duty as managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics in presenting herewith the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year that ended September 30, 1902.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

The membership of the Board is the same now as it was a year ago, with the exception of one change. The Hon. John Nill, of Watertown, was appointed in January last to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. A. S. Thompson.

At a meeting of the Board held at the Colony on January 14, 1902, the following resolution relative to the death of Dr. Thompson was adopted:

"Whereas, This Board having learned with profound regret of the death of one of its members, Dr. A. S. Thompson, who died at Ellisburg, in this State, on January 8, 1902, and

"Whereas, Dr. Thompson having been a member of this Board since 1895, being a faithful attendant at its meetings, deeply interested in the welfare of the Colony, and doing whatever he could at all times to promote its best interests,

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of an associate valuable alike to us personally, to the institution he served so well, and to the State, and that the secretary be directed to incorporate a copy of these preambles and resolution in the

book of minutes and to send a copy of same to the family of our late associate."

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

All meetings of the Board and of its committees have been held at the Colony, the full Board having had six meetings, the Executive Committee eleven, and the Visiting Committee eight, making twenty-five called meetings during the year.

It appears from the treasurer's report that the cost to the State of Managers' meetings during the year amounted to \$587.89, which seems small considering the number of meetings attended and the distance some members have to travel, the Board being so constituted as to be representative of the entire State.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

On October 1, 1901, there were 743 patients at the Colony; 440 males and 303 females. Since then 182 additional cases have been received, 116 of whom were males and 66 females, while during the same period 62 men and 37 women were discharged, or died, or transferred as insane to some State hospital, leaving the census at this time 494 males, 332 females; total, 826.

We are pleased to call attention to the low death rate of the year, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on the daily average of 762 under care, the total number of deaths for the year being 33.

THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

We note that the net per capita cost of maintenance is lower than it was last year, notwithstanding the unusual cost of some supplies we have not heretofore had to purchase, and the necessity for heating out of maintenance money the two large infirmary buildings during a portion of the year while they were still unoccupied.

The net cost of maintenance for the year that ended September 30, 1901, was \$155.93, while for the year just closed it was \$152.82, the difference being \$3.11 in favor of this year.

In arriving at the net cost of maintenance the value of miscellaneous receipts turned back into the State treasury is first deducted.

THE DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIES.

We especially desire to call your attention to that part of the superintendent's report that deals with the urgent necessity for more industries. We think the practice of turning back into the State treasury moneys earned by the Colony from the sale of its manufactured home products is wrong. We believe that the Colony should have the right, under proper supervision, to use the money it earns for its industries, without first having to turn it back into the State treasury, and we earnestly request that you assist us in having the law changed in a manner that will permit this.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

Among the more important improvements made during the year we mention the following:

The completion of the two infirmaries, one for either sex, each holding forty to fifty cases, and which were occupied early in the year; the new store and warehouse, situated in a central position near the Pennsylvania Railway track, from which point it is easiest to deliver supplies throughout the institution; the new wing to the Trades School building, in the basement of which we are installing a steam disinfecting plant at a cost of \$1,500. The line fence has been completed by building a mile and a quarter of wire fence along the southwest side of the forest.

Much work has also been done on the south farm in the clearing of stumps on some forty-five acres for additional lands for farming purposes.

A great deal of work in grading, making repairs to woodwork, painting all buildings outside in the women's group, Sonyea Hall, the hospital, the laboratory and the four buildings on the village green.

The greenhouse in the garden for which we had a special appropriation of \$2,500. was finished with the appropriation and is in use. The filter beds have been improved by putting more sand and gravel on bed No. 2 and sodding the embankments. The reservoir for 100,000 gallons of rain water in the women's group is finished and in use.

A new static machine and X-ray outfit has been purchased and placed in Peterson Hospital. Several hundred small trees and shrubs have been set out about the buildings and along the roadways, but the amount of landscape work yet to be done, on account of the large size of the place, is enormous, and it will take years to do it.

The four cottages for employes, for which we have an appropriation of \$5,400, could not be built by contract, the bids exceeding the amount, so we are preparing to put them up by days' labor. This also applies to the cottage for employes and hotel combined. We are confident that all this work can be done for the appropriation by days' labor.

The two sixty-horse-power boilers in the power house have been reset and repaired at a cost of \$740. A contract has also been let for building another brick kiln at a cost of \$550; while \$250 more will be spent for sheds in the brickyard.

A night watchman's time detector system is being put in, with ten stations, at a cost of \$341.

We made a contract late in the season for the construction of the new steel bridge across the Kishauqua creek on the old aqueduct site, on the line of the new public highway.

The appropriation for the bridge was \$7,500, and the contract was let for \$7,000. The balance will be used in grading the long approaches.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR 1903.

We append herewith a summary of the special appropriations the Colony shall want another year, reasons for the same having been given in detail in a report sent the State Board of Charities some time ago and which are also to be found in the superintendent's report incorporated with this:

For dormitories	\$100,000
For communicable diseases pavilion.....	8,500
For furnishing	15,000
For additional sewage bed.....	2,000
For roads, walks, grading and planting.....	12,500
For farm stock and implements.....	2,000
For medical and surgical books and instruments.....	1,200
For general repairs and improvements.....	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$146,200
	<hr/>

OTHER IMPORTANT NEEDS.

We endeavor constantly to remember that the Colony's development should be as far as possible along village or community lines. This conception of its work keeps us from adopting forms of construction that would not be suitable for people of this class; and above all must we build in a manner to secure the necessary classification, for we have come to regard the caring for "like with like" the keystone in the arch of colonization.

Nor can we forget, developing as the Colony is, the needs for community facilities, like places for religious worship, a public library, an amusement hall, etc. To this time our needs for dormitories have been so great that we have had to forbear asking the State for these things; but we cannot do without them much longer.

For details of the Colony's work during the year we beg to refer you to the reports of the medical superintendent and the treasurer, both of which are parts of this.

We are gratified in being able to say that the work of the Colony, with the means at its command, was as satisfactory during the year as it was possible for it to be.

We shall aim to secure special appropriations this winter of sufficient size to enable us to receive as many as possible of the hundreds of cases now pressing for admission.

We were pleased to receive a number of visits from different commissioners of the State Board of Charities during the year; the visit of the President, the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, having been made in September.

In conclusion we earnestly ask your aid in the further development of this important charity.

**GEORGE L. WILLIAMS,
H. E. BROWN,
JAMES H. LOOMIS,
PERCY L. LANG,
DANIEL B. MURPHY,
JEANETTE R. HAWKINS,
ABBOT L. DOW,
GEORGE E. GORHAM,
MRS. EDWARD JOY,
PEARCE BAILEY,
E. W. HUFFCUT,
JOHN NILL.**

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers of Craig Colony:

The treasurer of Craig Colony respectfully submits the following annual report for the year ending September 30, 1902:

GENERAL FUND—MAINTENANCE.

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance treasurer's hands	\$625 14
	Balance Comptroller's hands	1,315 61
	Appropriation, chap. 644, Laws 1901. . . .	125,000 00
	Appropriation, chap. 645, Laws 1901. . . .	8,000 00
	Clothing	7,645 80
	Private patients	620 00
	Miscellaneous earnings	633 61
	Refunds	65 57

\$143,905 73

Receipts.

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance treasurer's hands,	\$625 14	
	From Comptroller	128,000 00	
	From clothing	7,645 80	
	From private patients	620 00	
	From miscellaneous earn- ings	633 61	
	From refunds	65 57	
	Bal. Comptroller's hands..	6,315 61	
		<hr/>	\$143,905 73

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$125,450 57	
Disbursed to State Treas- urer, as per sec. 37, chap. 580, Laws of 1899	8,899 41	
Bal. treasurer's hands	3,240 14	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	6,315 61	
	<hr/>	\$143,905 73

DEFICIENCY IN CONSTRUCTION.

(Chap. 419, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands	\$3 09
------	--	--------

Receipts.

From Comptroller		
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	\$3 09	
	<hr/>	\$3 09

Disbursements.

Total disbursements		
Lapsed	\$3 09	
	<hr/>	\$3 09

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$15 16
------	-------------------------------------	---------

Receipts.

From Comptroller . . . . .	.....
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	\$15 16	
	<hr/>	\$15 16

Disbursements.

Total disbursements . . . . .	.....
Lapsed	\$15 16	
	<hr/>	\$15 16

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR TRADES SCHOOL.

(Reappropriated from chap. 314, Laws 1900, by chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$325 51
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$308 79	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	16 72	
	<hr/>	\$325 51

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$308 79	
Unexpended balance	16 72	
	<hr/>	\$325 51

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$168 20
------	-------------------------------------	----------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$165 70	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	2 50	
	<hr/>	\$168 20

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$165 70	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 425, Laws 1902....	2 50	
		<u>\$168 20</u>

FURNISHING TWO INFIRMARY DORMITORIES.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands	\$1,367 16	
---	------------	--

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$1,178 03	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	189 13	
		<u>\$1,367 16</u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$1,178 03	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 425, Laws 1902....	189 13	
		<u>\$1,367 16</u>

TWO INFIRMARY DORMITORIES.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands	\$10,002 26	
---	-------------	--

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$10,002 26	
		<u>\$10,002 26</u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$10,002 26	
		<u>\$10,002 26</u>

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSION TO BRICKYARD
PLANT.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands	\$9 05	
---	--------	--

Receipts.

From Comptroller . . . . .	.....
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	\$9 05	
	<hr/>	\$9 05
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements . . . . .	.....
Lapsed	\$9 05	
	<hr/>	\$9 05
		<hr/>

OUTSIDE ELECTRIC LINE WORKS AND POWER MOTORS.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$98 08
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$78 30	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	19 78	
	<hr/>	\$98 08
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$78 30	
Lapsed	19 78	
	<hr/>	\$98 08
		<hr/>

FIRE HOSE, REEL AND EXTINGUISHER.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands	\$115 00
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$113 56	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	1 44	
	<hr/>	\$115 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$113 56	
Lapsed	1 44	
	<hr/>	\$115 00
		<hr/>

SUPPLEMENTARY PUMPING STATION.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$600 15

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$600 15	
		\$600 15

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$600 15	
		\$600 15

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$5 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$5 00	
		\$5 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$5 00	
		\$5 00

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$300 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$280 73	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	19 27	
		\$300 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$280 73	
Unexpended balance	19 27	
		\$300 00

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$2,732 75
------	-------------------------------------	------------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$2,667 68	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	65 07	
		<u>\$2,732 75</u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$2,667 68	
Unexpended balance	65 07	
		<u>\$2,732 75</u>

DORMITORIES, REAPPROPRIATED.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$185 15
------	-------------------------------------	----------

Receipts.

From Comptroller .....	.....
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	\$185 15	
		<u>\$185 15</u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements .....	.....
Unexpended balance	\$185 15	
		<u>\$185 15</u>

ADDITIONAL DORMITORIES.

(Reappropriated from Chap. 330, Laws 1901, by Chap. 425,
Laws 1902.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$89,977 88
------	-------------------------------------	-------------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$1,521 57	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	88,456 31	
	<hr/>	\$89,977 88
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$1,521 57	
Unexpended balance	88,456 31	
	<hr/>	\$89,977 88
		<hr/>

FEED WATER HEATER, PUMP AND FIXTURES.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$137 70
		<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$123 13	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	14 57	
	<hr/>	\$137 70
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$123 13	
Unexpended balance	14 57	
	<hr/>	\$137 70
		<hr/>

STEAM PIPE CONDUIT.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$1,291 00
		<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$1,291 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,291 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$1,291 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,291 00
		<hr/>



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL BOOKS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$1,471 10

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$1,100 31	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	370 79	
	<u> </u>	<u><u>\$1,471 10</u></u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$1,100 31	
Unexpended balance	370 79	
	<u> </u>	<u><u>\$1,471 10</u></u>

INCIDENTALS—COMPLETION OF INFIRMARY BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$362 50

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$361 00	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	1 50	
	<u> </u>	<u><u>\$362 50</u></u>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$361 00	
Unexpended balance	1 50	
	<u> </u>	<u><u>\$362 50</u></u>

BRICK CONDUIT.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance Comptroller's hands..... \$5,835 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$3,927 16	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	1,907 84	
	<hr/>	\$5,835 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$3,927 16	
Unexpended balance	1,907 84	
	<hr/>	\$5,835 00
		<hr/>

GRAVELING POND.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

1901.

Oct.	1. Balance Comptroller's hands.....	\$273 12
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$273 12	
	<hr/>	\$273 12
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$273 12	
	<hr/>	\$273 12
		<hr/>

TWO SILOS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$900 00
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$885 80	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	14 20	
	<hr/>	\$900 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$885 80	
Unexpended balance	14 20	
	<hr/>	\$900 00
		<hr/>

CLEARING AND DRAINING LAND, FRUIT TREES, ETC.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$1,200 00
-------------------------	------------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$862 40	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	337 60	
		\$1,200 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$862 40	
Unexpended balance	337 60	
		\$1,200 00

WAREHOUSE AND BAKERY.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Reappropriated from chap.

284, Laws 1899, by chap.

330, Laws 1901. \$100 11

Appropriation, chap. 330,

Laws 1901 1,450 00

	\$1,550 11
--	------------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$1,550 11	
		\$1,550 11

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$1,550 11	
		\$1,550 11

FURNISHING COTTAGES AND DORMITORIES.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$10,000 00
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$3,908 93	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	6,091 07	
		\$10,000 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$3,908 93	
Balance reappropriated by		
chap. 425, Laws 1902....	6,091 07	
		\$10,000 00

THIRD WING TO TRADES SCHOOL BUILDING.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Reappropriated from "In-		
dustry and Wing to		
Building," chap. 284,		
Laws 1899, by chap. 330,		
Laws 1901	\$4,199 62	
Appropriation, chap. 330,		
Laws 1901	2,000 00	
		\$6,199 62

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$6,199 62	
		\$6,199 62

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$6,199 62	
		\$6,199 62

PUTTING ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE WIRES UNDER GROUND.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$3,750 00
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$3,750 00	
		\$3,750 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$3,750 00	
		\$3,750 00

SEWER CONNECTIONS TO TWO INFIRMARY DORMI- TORIES.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

Appropriation	\$300 00
-------------------------	----------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$300 00	
		\$300 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$300 00	
		\$300 00

WATER CONNECTIONS TO TWO INFIRMARY DORMI- TORIES.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

Appropriation	\$200 00
-------------------------	----------

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$200 00	
		\$200 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$200 00	
	<hr/>	\$200 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

SECURING AND STORING RAIN WATER SUPPLY.

(Chap. 314, Laws 1900.)

Appropriation	\$800 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$108 00	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	692 00	
	<hr/>	\$800 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$108 00	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 425, Laws 1902....	692 00	
	<hr/>	\$800 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

HOT HOUSE AND FORCING BEDS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$2,800 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$2,790 53	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	9 47	
	<hr/>	\$2,800 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$2,790 53	
Unexpended balance	9 47	
	<hr/>	\$2,800 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

WATER AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation	\$1,500 00
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$840 00	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	660 00	
		\$1,500 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$840 00	
Balance reappropriated by chap. 425, Laws 1902....	660 00	
		\$1,500 00

WATER AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Reappropriated from "Water and Sewerage Connections," chap. 330, Laws 1901	\$660 00
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$447 34	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	212 66	
		\$660 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$447 34	
Unexpended balance	212 66	
		\$660 00

FURNISHING COTTAGES AND DORMITORIES.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Reappropriated from "Furnishing Cottages and Dormitories," chap. 330, Laws 1901	\$6,091 07
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Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$699 12	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	5,391 95	
		\$6,091 07

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$699 12	
Unexpended balance	5,391 95	
		\$6,091 07

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Reappropriated from "Farm Stock and Implements," chap. 314, Laws 1900..	\$2 50
Appropriation, chap. 425, Laws 1902....	1,000 00
	\$1,002 50

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$520 25	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	482 25	
		\$1,002 50

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$520 25	
Unexpended balance	482 25	
		\$1,002 50

SECURING AND STORING RAIN WATER SUPPLY.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Reappropriated from "Securing and
Storing Rain Water Supply," chap.

314, Laws 1900..... \$692 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller \$663 98

Bal. Comptroller's hands.. 28 02

\$692 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements \$663 98

Unexpended balance 28 02

\$692 00

FARM TEAMS.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation \$1,200 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller \$902 00

Bal. Comptroller's hands.. 298 00

\$1,200 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements \$902 00

Unexpended balance 298 00

\$1,200 00

STORAGE RESERVOIR AND WATER DRAIN.

(Chap. 330, Laws 1901.)

Appropriation \$3,200 00

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$2,274 30	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	925 70	
	<hr/>	\$3,200 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$2,274 30	
Unexpended balance	925 70	
	<hr/>	\$3,200 00
		<hr/>

X-RAY OUTFIT.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation	\$400 00
	<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$400 00	
	<hr/>	\$400 00
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$400 00	
	<hr/>	\$400 00
		<hr/>

FURNISHING TWO INFIRMARY DORMITORIES.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Reappropriated from "Furnishing Two Infirmary Dormitories," chap. 314, Laws 1900, by chap. 425, Laws 1902..	\$189 13
	<hr/>

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$127 75	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	61 38	
	<hr/>	\$189 13
		<hr/>

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$127 75	
Unexpended balance	61 38	
	<hr/>	\$189 13
		<hr/>

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
GENERAL REPAIRS.
(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)**

Appropriation **\$5,000 00**

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$2,257 22	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	2,742 78	
	<hr/>	\$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$2,257 22	
Unexpended balance	2,742 78	
	<hr/>	\$5,000 00

STEAM DISINFECTING PLANT.

(Chap. 425, Laws 1902.)

Appropriation **\$1,500 00**

Receipts.

From Comptroller	\$74 50	
Bal. Comptroller's hands..	1,425 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,500 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements	\$74 50	
Unexpended balance	1,425 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,500 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CONNOR,
Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report of John F. Connor, Treasurer, and compared the same with the treasurer's books, bank accounts, vouchers, and the books of the institution, and that such report is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

October 28, 1902.

H. E. BROWN,
J. H. LOOMIS,
DANIEL B. MURPHY.

Auditing Committee.

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

SONYEA HALL, SONYEA, N. Y., *October 1, 1902.*

To the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics:

THE YEAR'S WORK SATISFACTORY.

Had there been a particle of doubt left a year ago as to the superior value of the colony system for the care and treatment of epileptics over any other system known, the very satisfactory work of the twelve months just passed would have destroyed any trace of it.

The Colony grew just fast enough during the year to make it easy to assimilate and mold to ways of colony life those who came in. It discharged fewer patients unimproved and more improved in proportion to the total number that went away than during any previous year; while the death rate was not much over one-half that generally found in large public institutions.

THE COLONY STILL FAR FROM COMPLETE.

These gratifying results were attained, too, with a Colony yet far from complete, and that, because of its broad purposes, it will not be possible to complete for a good many years to come.

The Empire State embraces over 49,000 square miles; is populated by more than 7,000,000 people, among whom there is an estimated epileptic population of not less than 14,000 to 15,000.

The epileptic's claim to public care went unrecognized longer than that of any other class demanding such care, except the consumptive; and it was natural for the first institution built for epileptics in the State to be pressed hard for the admission of worthy cases that represent large accumulations and many years of waiting.

If the Craig Colony could to-day throw open its doors and admit all who apply, our census would be doubled in twelve months' time.

It is easy to see that completion is impossible while growth is so active; and because of the relatively large sums we need to spend now in houses for more patients, we must spend less than later on in scientific research, in industries, and in education, along which three lines the best work of the Colony is yet to be done.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

A year ago we had 743 patients; 440 males and 303 females. Since then we have received 182 more; 116 males and 66 females, while during the same period 62 men and 37 women were discharged, or died, or transferred as insane, leaving the census at this time 494 males, 332 females; 826 all told.

CONCERNING THOSE DISCHARGED, OR WHO DIED, OR BECAME INSANE.

During the year 27 men and 11 women were discharged improved; 8 men and 3 women unimproved; while 12 were sent to State hospitals as insane, in the manner provided by law. Only the more violent and unmanageable of the insane were sent away, since there still remains here a very large number distinctly unsound in mind.

Especial attention is called to the very low death rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on the daily average of 762 under care, the number of deaths being 33.

We again note epilepsy as the chief cause of death, this being the cause in 14 cases out of the 33. Valvular heart disease was the cause in 4; pulmonary tuberculosis in 3.*

One young man, without the slightest previous manifestation of insanity, committed suicide by the knife. It is a mistake to suppose that epilepsy is not a dangerous disease, for, apart from its liability to destroy the mind, *any epileptic may die suddenly as the result of a seizure at any time*; or be killed by a series of attacks running into "*status epilepticus*." The average age of those who died was 28.65 years.

So far as it lies in our power, we do not permit patients to leave the Colony unless we arrange for their going away. Sometimes they are needed at home and we let them go for two or three months, discharging them at the end of that time if they do not need to come back. In other cases, where their condition has been so much improved that they are capable of earning a living outside, we advise them to go out and try it, and nine-tenths who go in this way do not have to come back. Still others, who appear to have been entirely cured after two or three years here — and no epileptic can be cured in less time than that — go away on trial with permission to stay if they get along all right, and in but one case has a patient of this kind had a recurrence of his trouble, and that was because he failed utterly to lead the form of life his condition demanded.

* "The question of sudden death," says Brouardel, author of 'Death and Sudden Death,' "in the course of an attack of epilepsy, is of great interest. In such cases death is due either to rupture of the heart or to the passage of food from the mouth (or stomach) into the trachea or bronchi, or to asphyxiation resulting from the position occupied by the patient during the fit, such as may cause the mouth to be pressed into the pillow. But besides these there is another mode of sudden death, which, in all probability, sometimes occurs during a fit of epilepsy, viz.: Sudden paralysis of the respiratory center. Its occurrence was firmly believed in and taught by the late Dr. Hilton Fagge, and it is, perhaps, the best explanation that can be given of the death of those chronic epileptic patients who are occasionally found to have died in their sleep without any evidence of their having been seized with convulsions or of their having been accidentally asphyxiated."

A CLOSER CONTROL OVER SOME EPILEPTICS DESIRABLE.

Not infrequently we are confronted by the curious anomaly of trying to force charity on an individual who does not want it, and who will not voluntarily stay at the Colony while we are trying to get him to take it, no matter how greatly he may need it. In the absence of a judicial commitment, we find it difficult to keep some patients who do not want to stay, yet who by all means should do so. Many of such cases do well so long as they remain at the Colony, but do badly as soon as they get outside. For these we ought to have an amendment to the law that would enable us to keep on the premises such cases as we feel, for obvious reasons, should not live in the outside world.

CHARACTER OF NEW ADMISSIONS.

On the whole, the character of those admitted during the year was better than any previous year, due to greater care exercised in the selection of cases.

We have repeatedly called attention to the lack of wisdom in trying to care for the irresponsible in the same way we care for the responsible; and since it seems the Colony is destined to be for a mixed class, caring for some who have good minds along with those who have little or no minds, the only thing left for it to do is to build rightly for the several classes. The enlargement of the two infirmary groups as now contemplated is with this idea in view.

WE NEED HOUSES MORE LIKE HOMES FOR MANY PATIENTS.

We sometimes feel that we ought to apologize to some patients for the seeming crudeness of the home life we are able to offer them. It distresses many of the better class to be put into houses in which from three to five have to live in one room, while the chief thing many of them want and ought, without any unreason, to have, is a room to themselves, or one in which there is

but one other person. Here again comes in the great value of classification, and we ought to try hard to build up that important side of the institution. *Experience has taught us that we can no more fill up a big house with all sorts of epileptics and have things go right in it, than we can put out a fire with a liberal deluge of kerosene oil.*

THE SIMPLE BETTER THAN THE STRENUOUS LIFE FOR THE EPILEPTIC.

However much we may admire the strenuous life for the majority of people, for the epileptic it will not do. He demands the simpler kind. With his higher nervous system "set on a hair trigger," so to speak, ready to "explode" or "discharge" under the slightest unusual irritation, he must lead a form of life far removed from that of the strenuous type.

There is for him a modicum of activity combined with a modicum of quiet that is just right. He neither requires to rest to the point of rusting, nor rush to the point of destruction. It is important that he work; important for medical, moral and economic reasons, but most of all for medical, for in doing this he typically exemplifies the truth of the saying, "The working hand makes strong the working brain." And in a Colony like this there are perpetual tasks suitable for all.

There is no finer sight at the Colony than to see a man who has been a clerk or bookkeeper, accustomed to long hours of labor in a dark, unwholesome atmosphere, pale and anaemic when he enters the Colony, don a suit of overalls, rough shoes and a broad-brimmed hat and take his place with a hoe in the garden or on the farm, where his face is constantly "kissed by the sun and bronzed by the wind." When he does this kind of work he goes to his meals full of the desire to eat and with plenty of ability to digest, and his slumbers, early commenced and early ended, are sweet and natural and never need to be induced or disturbed by the use of unwholesome drugs.

It is a capital thing for many persons of sedentary occupations, especially if they be subject to epilepsy, to get back to *primitive conditions in matters of toil*, because that sort of life serves so

admirably, and without expense, to banish brain fatigue and nervous instability, at the same time it builds up muscle and brawn.

GENIUS AND EPILEPSY.

Our experience so far has not led us to believe that genius and epilepsy, when the latter is genuine, are often, if ever, associated in the same individual, although we have seen many persons of fine intellect who suffered from occasional convulsions; and our views in this respect agree so fully with those expressed by the distinguished English scientist, Sir Lauder Brunton, that we venture to give an extract from a paper read by him at the meeting of the British Medico-Psychological Association in November, 1901:

"It is quite true," says Sir Lauder Brunton, "that some of the most remarkable men in the world's history have been epileptics, but I do not think that Julius Caesar, Napoleon or Mohammed were great because they were epileptics. As a rule, epilepsy tends to destroy mental power rather than to increase it, and the curious lethargy which Napoleon exhibited at the battle of Leipzig, and which there led to his defeat and consequent ruin, is probably rather to be ascribed to his epileptic tendency than to the indigestible bun which is said to have led to the disaster. Julius Caesar and Napoleon were great men, not because of their epilepsy, but in spite of it; and the visions of Mohammed alone would not have given him his extraordinary power over his countrymen and over the then known world had it not been that they were backed up by extraordinary mental power and energy in the intervals between his fits."

A WORD ABOUT SOME EPILEPTICS WHO NEED NOT HAVE THE DISEASE.

When a man (we have seen a number of cases among men only) who has reached middle life and begins to have convulsions, at first three to six or eight months apart, then oftener, wants to learn the cause of such attacks, he may be told without reservation that they are due to one of three things, 75

times out of 100: too much alcohol, too much food of an improper kind, or syphilis of the brain. Some ten or twelve cases of this kind have come under our observation during the past two years, and two cases due to too much improper food and alcoholic drink that I saw three years ago, and that reformed in their habits, have been entirely cured.

Epilepsy is often preventable in middle or adult life when convulsions develop for the first time at that period.

NERVE NOSTRUMS.

In previous reports we have spoken of the harm suffered by epileptics through the use of nerve nostrums so glowingly described in the public prints. The last "sure cure for epilepsy" to come to our notice is manufactured in Ireland and reaches the United States through Canada, in one-pound cans, hermetically sealed. If the claims for this particular nostrum could be substantiated, 98 per cent. of all epileptics need not have the disease longer than it would take to consume a pound or so of this alleged remedy.

An analysis of it showed it to be equal parts of ordinary brown sugar and the bromide of potassium, being like all other nostrums for "epilepsy or fits" in having one of the potassium salts as a basis and having the same shallow, deceptive virtue of the rest in being able to *suppress* the attacks for awhile but possessing *absolutely no power to cure*. And while this suppression is going on the patient's mind is being destroyed and his digestion ruined. We say to all epileptics that it is far better to let such nostrums entirely alone.

IS EPILEPSY CURABLE?

We have no hesitancy in saying it is in many cases if it is taken in time and rightly treated, and the treatment kept up long enough. And notwithstanding the fact that substantially all cases we get at the Colony are chronic,* we have permitted some eighteen or twenty patients whom we regarded as entirely

* "Out of 1,070 cases admitted to the Colony, only 15, or less than 1½%, had had epilepsy less than one year, 197 had been epileptics for from one to five years; 267 from five to ten years; 405 from 10 to 20 years; 156 from 20 to 40 years, while 30 had had the disease 40 years and over."

cured to leave Sonyea; and, so far as we know, all of them, save one, have remained perfectly well; the one young man who suffered a relapse doing so because he failed to lead the form of life we urged him to lead after quitting the Colony. Since his return to the Colony his attacks have again disappeared, and in a year or two he can go away again and not have to return if he will live as he should.

The case of V. A. S., a young man who came to the Colony in February, 1896, who had been an epileptic eighteen years, averaging 115 to 125 attacks a month — about 25,000 in all — who had been twice discharged from State hospitals as hopeless, and who was cured completely here in two and one-half years, not having had an attack now in five and one-half years, continues to be the most remarkable recovery from epilepsy within our knowledge, and we call attention to it especially to show that cure is possible even in some cases that appear to be the most hopeless.

SOME PLAIN LESSONS IN HEREDITY — A CASE IN POINT.

When C. E. M., a woman, was admitted to the Colony, in August, 1898, she was nineteen years of age, and had been an epileptic six years. Her family history was unsatisfactory, her father being an alcoholic, her mother and a half-sister dying from cancer of the stomach.

The patient had a convulsion at two months and another at the age of two years, and when eighteen years old she had "seventy-five attacks in one day," going into *status epilepticus* that seriously threatened her life.

She stayed at the Colony eight months, greatly improving in that time, having fewer attacks and changing for the better in a physical way.

She went home on a visit in April, 1899, and her father insisted that she be allowed to stay at home, as he needed her help; so, against our judgment, we were obliged to let her stay. Three and a half years later, September thirteenth last, she reëntered the Colony under another name, having married three

months after leaving the Colony; and a part of our first interview with her follows:

"So you are married?"

"Yes."

"Where is your husband?"

"He left me several months ago, and is living in a distant part of the State."

"Where is your home?"

"I live with my father."

"Have you any children?"

"Yes; a boy of nine months."

"Is he well and strong in every way?"

"No; he has had three epileptic convulsions; or at least that is what the doctor called them."

This is the most recent case of inherited epilepsy that has come to our notice, though we have been familiar with scores of others. In addition to what seems almost like a crime against society and against a helpless progeny as well, in bringing an epileptic babe into the world — epileptic practically from the hour of its birth — who, in having the disease so young, can have nothing but an empty and unhappy life to look forward to, is the desertion of the wife by the husband, although the husband knew the wife had epilepsy when he married her.

Nor is this feature of the case unusual, for there are now several married epileptics at the Colony who have been abandoned by the husband or wife, as the case may be.

If it is within the province of our form of government to make laws that decree what grade of butter a man shall eat, or of beer he shall drink, and when he shall drink it, it would not seem unreasonable to suppose that it should also have the power to make laws designed at least to try to prevent the multiplying of human miseries by those ignorant enough to transgress the plainest laws of nature.

If we could but check the production of the descendental diseases, epilepsy, insanity, alcoholism, tuberculosis and crime, we venture to assert that in a measurable space of time the State could close its accounts with more than one-half its charitable and penal institutions.

The marriage of epileptics in Sweden was forbidden by royal decree as far back as 1734, while spasmodic attempts have been made to do the same thing by legislation in some states in this country.

The question is, Can such a thing be regulated by law? Would not education be better for those wise enough to heed the teachings of natural laws, and enforced living in suitable institutions better for those who are not, or who will not heed such teachings?

Human nature is stronger than laws.

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY IN 182 PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

When cases quite as strong as that of C. E. M., stated above, come to our notice, we are forced to believe that there is much in heredity, and the following studies, carefully prepared by Dr. Doran, are full of interest:

ALCOHOLISM.

Fifty of the 182 patients admitted during the year, or 27 per cent, had a history of alcoholism in the family. This condition, appearing more than once in some of the family histories, occurred fifty-eight times in all, as follows:

	Times.	
Alcoholism in father occurred,	44	} 53 times in direct antecedents of 44 cases.
Alcoholism in mother occurred,	5	
Alcoholism in grandparents occurred	4	} 5 times in collateral branches.
Alcoholism in brothers and sisters occurred	4	
Alcoholism in collateral branches occurred	1	
Total,	58	

INSANITY.

	Times.	
Insanity in father occurred,	0	} 9 times in direct antecedents of 9 cases.
Insanity in mother occurred,	3	
Insanity in grandparents occurred,	6	} 8 times in collateral branches.
Insanity in brothers and sisters occurred,	1	
Insanity in collateral branches occurred	7	
Total,	17	

Insanity in the family history occurs in 9 per cent. of the cases.

•
EPILEPSY.

	Times.	
Epilepsy in father occurred.....	8	} 18 times in direct antecedents of 12 cases.
Epilepsy in mother occurred.....	5	
Epilepsy in grandparents occurred.....	5	
Epilepsy in brothers and sisters occurred.....	9	} 28 times in collateral branches.
Epilepsy in collateral branches occurred.....	19	
Total.....	46	

A history of epilepsy is found in the family history in approximately 20 per cent. of the cases. This disease appears in the family histories of thirty-eight patients admitted during the year. Like alcoholism, it appears more than once in the history of certain cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Times.	
Tuberculosis in father occurred	10	} 31 times in direct antecedents of 24 cases.
Tuberculosis in mother occurred	12	
Tuberculosis in grandparents occurred.....	9	
Tuberculosis in brothers and sisters occurred.....	12	} 19 times in collateral branches.
Tuberculosis in collateral branches occurred.....	7	
Total.....	50	

Tuberculosis appears repeatedly in the same history in several cases, occurring 50 times in 37 cases out of 182, or in 20 per cent.

MIGRANE.

	Times.	
Migraine in father occurred.....	3	} 24 times in direct antecedent of 20 cases.
Migraine in mother occurred.....	20	
Migraine in grandparents occurred.....	1	
Migraine in brothers and sisters occurred.....	3	} 3 times in collateral branches.
Migraine in collateral branches occurred.....	0	
Total.....	27	

Showing the occurrence of this disease in the family history in 14½ per cent. of the cases.

RHEUMATISM.

	Times.	
Rheumatism in father occurred.....	14	} 29 times in direct antecedents of 20 cases.
Rheumatism in mother occurred.....	9	
Rheumatism in grandparents occurred.....	6	
Rheumatism in brothers and sisters occurred.....	0	} 0 times in collateral branches.
Rheumatism in collateral branches occurred.....	0	
Total.....	29	

Showing the occurrence of this disease in the direct antecedents in approximately 11 per cent. of the cases.

CANCER.

	Times.	
Cancer in father occurred	0	13 times in direct antecedents of 13 cases
Cancer in mother occurred	7	
Cancer in grandparents occurred	6	
Cancer in brothers and sisters occurred	1	1 time in collat- eral branches.
Cancer in collateral branches occurred	0	
Total	14	

Showing the occurrence of cancer in 7 per cent. of the family histories of these cases.

Similar consideration of hysteria and asthma shows that each of these diseases occurred in approximately 3 per cent. of the family histories.

Considering alcoholism, tuberculosis, epilepsy and insanity, we find that these diseases occurred 171 times in the family histories of 142 out of 182 patients admitted during the year, or in 78 per cent.

The same disease occurred 112 times in the direct antecedents of eighty nine patients, or in 48 per cent. This last percentage represents the probable combined hereditary effect which these four diseases have had in causing the epilepsy in the patients admitted during the year.

HOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?

Just as some portions of this country are making unparalleled progress towards filling more and larger insane asylums than the world ever saw before, they are also preparing to multiply at a heavy rate the number of epileptics a generation or so hence.

No fact in nature is truer than the handing down of disease, or of its equivalent, from parent to child, and none so lightly or universally ignored. And what is of equal importance, but not as yet fully understood, is the conversion of an apparently simple thing in the parent, like alcoholism or the "blood poisoning" of lay expression, into a compound malady like idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy and crime in the child.

After all, may it not be that these conditions are but factors designed to rid the body politic of the grossly unfit, for they

all tend without exception to destroy, and certain it is that they never permit the unit to go beyond the third or fourth generation; at least there is the best evidence on file to that effect, and nothing to prove it false or the opposite true.

It has been claimed that fever is only a condition generated for the express purpose of destroying the disease germs, the things that caused the fever, and it seems as reasonable to suppose that insanity, idiocy, epilepsy, and like transmutable diseases, are self-limiting so far as progeny is concerned, designed in each instance to uphold the natural law that provides for "the survival of the fittest."

NO RACE EXEMPT FROM EPILEPSY.

We have heard it denied that the Jewish race ever suffered from epilepsy, but this is a mistake, for 57 Jews, 41 men and 16 women, have been admitted to the Colony to this time, making nearly 41½ per cent. of the total number received.

One thousand two hundred and seventy of the 1,286 admitted belonged to the white race; 14 were negroes and 2 full-blooded Indians. One thousand and ninety-two of the 1,286 were born in the United States. The foreign born came from 14 countries, as follows:

Germany, 43; England, 38; Russia, 20; Ireland, 24; Canada, 22; Austria-Hungary, 6; Sweden, 4; Italy, 6; Scotland, 7; Switzerland, 2; Japan, 1; Roumania, 2; Arabia, 1; Belgium, 1. The nativity of 11 men and 6 women could not be ascertained.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I am particularly gratified in being able to speak of the good work done by the members of the medical staff during the year.

Situated as we are, remote from populated centers that boast physicians and surgeons of exceptional skill, the members of our medical staff have to be able to do anything that comes to hand.

Under the leadership of Dr. Doran sixty four operations of importance were performed in the Peterson Hospital during the year. Three of these were capital operations on the brain, while

five were double ovariectomies, the eight operations being done for the possible relief of epilepsy. Others were for appendicitis, hemorrhoids, resection of elbow, and things of like gravity.

From a surgical standpoint, the results in all cases were uniformly good, all operations without exception being followed by rapid and satisfactory convalescence.

It is yet too early to speak of the results in operations for the relief of epilepsy, but we may say that the ovarian operations were all justified by the pathologic conditions found in those organs, and that there has been a diminution in the number of attacks and a general improvement in the physical condition of all the cases. The three cases trephined were of the Jacksonian type, and the results, in the long run, have been generally disappointing, as heretofore.

We believe that the active practice of medicine and surgery in these institutions should be stimulated and encouraged, for aside from the distinct value of such work to the cases in hand, the conservative treatment and utilization of the wealth of material for the benefit of others similarly afflicted ought not to be forgotten.

SOME INCIDENTAL RESULTS OF 200 SEIZURES A DAY.

Our records show that with an average daily population of 762 patients during the past year, there were over 74,688 seizures, making an average of about 200 a day. One result of so many seizures is the reception by patients of a number of minor accidents and injuries. A record of all these is kept, and our books show that 479 little injuries of this kind were recorded and treated by the physicians during the past year.

In some instances the force of the muscular contractions alone during the fit causes dislocation; in others the patient falls sharply to the ground, breaking a bone, perhaps, or sustaining ugly cuts and bruises; while some of the more fortunate never fall at all, and others have a warning of sufficient duration to permit them to go and lie down.

It is not uncommon for patients to be taken hold of to be cared for by an attendant just as the patient is going into a seizure; for a struggle to ensue, and for the patient to declare

after the seizure is over, when he may find himself bruised and sore, that he was ill treated by the person employed to look after him. Reports from other epileptic institutions on this point coincide with ours.

EYE STRAIN AS A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF EPILEPSY IN SOME CASES.

Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, has long been of the opinion that epilepsy was caused in some cases by eye strain, and that its relief would cure the disease. So firm and enthusiastic is Dr. Gould in this belief that he requested the privilege of examining and fitting glasses on sixty or seventy patients at the Colony, there being no charge for his services; the only cost to the State being about \$100 for glasses.

Dr. Gould's very kind offer was accepted, and he came to the Colony in August and spent a week in this work, Dr. Arthur G. Bennett, of Buffalo, being associated with him in making the required examinations. Seventy-eight patients in all were examined, and glasses fitted on sixty-eight, the rest being excluded for obvious reasons.

The preliminary report of this work, published by Drs. Gould and Bennett in "American Medicine" for September eighteenth last, is full of interest. Among other things the report states:

"The astonishing fact, and one that we think deserves most serious attention, is the enormous proportion among these patients of cases of injurious astigmatic and anisometropic defects. Sixty-seven of sixty-eight had astigmatism, and it is noteworthy that about one-half of the entire number of patients had unsymmetric astigmatism, a defect which almost invariably produces the most injurious results upon cerebral and assimilative function. * * * We do not say that these high and most injurious ametropic defects caused the epilepsies of these patients; that can only be determined in future by the careful records of seizures to be kept and compared with those of the past."

If there is anything of value in the treatment of epilepsy along this line we are anxious to know about it, and all patients that were so carefully fitted with glasses by Drs. Gould and

Bennett are being especially observed, so that in a year or so we may begin to make comparisons of their seizures before they put on glasses and after.*

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

We were entirely free from communicable diseases during the year, save nine cases of pharyngeal diphtheria, all the cases making a good recovery. The first case was discovered late in December in a building on the Village Green, in which a case was treated the previous winter. Prompt and efficient quarantine measures and the free use of antitoxin, both as a remedy and as an immunizing agent, very soon checked what might have become a serious epidemic. The fact that we had these cases is an additional argument for the construction of a communicable diseases pavilion as soon as possible.

We desire to thank Dr. Macy, of the Willard State Hospital, for making bacteriological tests for us in these cases without cost to the Colony.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

During the year nine persons were graduated from the Craig Colony Training School for Nurses. The work of this school has been reorganized with a view of giving its members more practical instruction in actual nursing without diminishing the amount of theoretical instruction given by lectures.

It is the aim of this school to graduate nurses who will be competent to care intelligently for epileptics under all conditions, consequently all possible training is given in special medical and surgical nursing, as well as in subjects closely allied to epilepsy. The equipment of the Peterson Hospital affords facilities for training in general nursing unsurpassed by those in any other State institution and equalled by few.

VACCINATION.

The prevalence of smallpox throughout Western New York during the past winter, and its proximity in some instances to the Colony, caused the vaccination, on January seventh last, of

* The Buffalo Optical Co. sold the glasses to the Colony at cost and kindly sent a representative here to fit accurately each case.

all persons on the premises. All new patients and employes who have come to the Colony since that time have been likewise protected, making 1,119 persons, all told, vaccinated during the year.

MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIBRARY.

All the medical books belonging to the Colony have been brought together and placed in one room in Sonyea Hall. Several hundred new books were added, and all of them have been catalogued, indexed and classified for easy reference. The library now numbers over 800 volumes.

We are always glad to have gifts of books of any kind, medical or general, and the Colony is prepared to pay the cost of carriage when they are sent by freight or express to "The Craig Colony Library."

We are also pleased to get circulars and announcements of patent and quack remedies, and samples of the remedies themselves when convenient.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Material progress was made in the school work during the year. In the female department two schools, divided into three grades each, are carried on, the combined attendance during the year averaging sixty. The average age of the girls in Grade 1 was 19 years; in Grade 2, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; in Grade 3, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; all being really children in intelligence.

Were these patients students in schools outside, it would be impossible for them to keep up to the standard of work required of normal children. It is exceedingly difficult for the majority of them to learn, making repetition necessary; while an attack to-morrow often destroys what they acquired to-day.

The Sloyd School is by far the most valuable thing in the educational line we have. It seems to come natural to a boy to handle tools and machinery, and the sloyd system of education enables him to do this in a graded, definite, systematic way.

I take the following from the report of the sloyd instructor:

"As defined by an American authority, sloyd is tool work so arranged and employed as to stimulate and promote vigorous,

intelligent self-activity for a purpose which the worker recognizes as good. During the past year we have had an average attendance of twenty-eight in the Sloyd School. Aside from the regular sloyd work, the patients have made articles for use in their respective buildings, such as game boards, tables, screens, stands, boxes, etc., thus showing the practical value of sloyd to the epileptic. A light, airy room of ample size in the Trades School building has been set aside for our work."

WHAT MAINTENANCE MEANS.

The growing tendency to compare the cost of maintenance in one institution with that of another, without properly considering the widely different character of work they are doing in widely different ways, leads us to make a brief statement as to what maintenance at the Colony now means, and which is as follows:

1. Salaries of officers.
2. Wages and labor.
3. Expenses of managers, etc.
4. Provisions.
5. Household stores.
6. Clothing.
7. Fuel and light.
8. Hospital and medical supplies.
9. Shop, farm and garden supplies.
10. Ordinary repairs.
11. Transportation of inmates.
12. Miscellaneous.*

Barring items 1, 2, 3 and 8, this list is about the same in its expenditures in all the thirteen charitable institutions outside of the State hospitals. Item 1 with us differs in that it includes the salaries of six medical officers in addition to other officers, each physician having the care of 100 to 150 patients.

Item 2 includes the pay of a large number of trained nurses, three teachers and three laborers in the brickyard. The cost of educational work alone last year was over \$1,200. Laborers

* For the cost to each patient of each of these items, see the steward's report.

in the brickyard were paid nearly \$900 out of maintenance, though they contributed nothing to maintenance since the brick they made were sold and the money turned into the State treasury.

Item 8 includes all drugs and instruments used in the treatment of patients: \$1.692 being spent for these things in carrying out the purpose of the Colony.

In the cost of its educational, medical and industrial work the Colony differs radically from other institutions, and it is impossible justly to compare the cost of maintenance here with the cost elsewhere.

The sum of \$152.82 was taken from the State treasury for the maintenance of each patient at the Colony during the past year.

PAY AND INDIGENT PATIENTS.

The law makes it the duty of the Colony to receive epileptics who are in poor or indigent circumstances in preference to those who are able to pay in whole or in part the cost of their maintenance. This makes it undesirable to admit pay patients at this time.

Nor can the Colony take patients who are not residents and citizens of New York State just now, for the reason that all such would have to come as pay patients.

Ultimately the Colony may receive pay patients at prices ranging from \$10 per week up, the amount being determined in each case by the character of accommodations and care the patient may require. It is also believed that later on a patient may enter the Colony and build a cottage for himself on the premises, subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Board of Managers. But the number of indigent State patients now awaiting admission is so great (there being several hundreds of them) that it may not be possible to take pay patients for some years to come.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE.

A recent law, chapter 356, Laws 1902, provides for an inquiry by the Colony into the financial condition of all patients admitted to the Colony, its purpose being to have all patients

who are able pay back to the State, in whole or in part, the amount the State expends for their care. For instance, if it costs the State \$165 a year to keep a patient at the Colony, that patient, if he is able to do so, must return that amount to the State. There is no intention in the law, however, to keep any worthy indigent epileptic of the State out of the Colony, for the law requires and permits only those patients to pay who can do so or who want to do so, and very many prefer to pay something, if it be only \$75 or \$100 a year, in preference to coming as a pauper.

A PLAIN BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

It is an absolute fact that the epileptic who is idle is badly handicapped in the race for improvement or cure as compared with the epileptic who is properly employed.

The time is ripe for the Colony to carry on more industries. It is impossible for us now to employ patient labor to anything like the extent it ought to be employed. There are now nearly 100 male epileptics at the Colony wholly untrained and who do no work, yet who might do a great deal if they could be trained and directed.

The Colony farm is not yet developed to anything like the extent it should be. Money ought to be spent in its development. Not money appropriated for the purpose, but money made by selling things grown on the farm as we do now, only now we turn it back into the State treasury. This practice tends to discourage incentive and enthusiasm in production, and it is production we need. For instance, we have just sold to the State \$2,376 worth of brick made by the Colony and turned the money back into the State treasury.

My proposition is just this: Let us secure to the law an amendment that will permit the Colony to use the money it earns for carrying on its industries. Then let us enlarge the farm and garden by cultivating 1,000 to 1,200 acres instead of about 600 as at present, keeping the forest of 600 acres as it is now.

Then let us undertake to produce all the canned goods in the way of vegetables required by the charitable institutions

of the State. With our small acreage and limited facilities we produced during the past year

9,384 cans of corn,
11,076 cans of peas,
5,328 cans of string beans,
1,096 cans of tomatoes,
nearly 27,000 cans all told, besides having plenty of all these things for use during the season.

This is more than we shall need to consume by 7,000 to 8,000 cans, and we propose selling the surplus to other institutions — but, let me repeat, we get no benefit from the sale.

The 400 acres of flat lands on the estate, where the soil is five to six feet deep, are as fertile as can be found anywhere, as shown in part by the fact that eighteen acres of it planted in peas yielded a profit of \$53.87 an acre.

Working in the open air in the production of farm and garden truck is ideal labor for the epileptic, and we urge the development of the Colony along these lines with all the force at our command.

It is not only a plain business proposition — it is a remedy for disastrous idleness as well.

The initial cost will be something, to be sure, but what business man does not have to invest money to make money? Why treat the economic side of the charitable institutions in any other than a business way?

TABLE NO. 2: ATTENDANCE AND COST.

Attendance for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1902.

1. No. of inmates in this institution October 1, 1901	743
2. No. of inmates admitted during the last fiscal year.	182
3. No. of inmates discharged or died during the last fiscal year	99
4. No. of inmates in this institution October 1, 1902	826
5. Average population for the last fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.	762.206

Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1902.

1. Salaries and wages of officers, employes, etc. . . .	\$55,208 76
2. Expenses of managers (and officers)	*1,205 96
3. Cost of provisions	34,376 89
4. Total cost of maintenance	125,461 50
5. Per capita cost of maintenance	†156 33

SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS OF
THE YEAR.*The Two Infirmaries.*

These two buildings, one for either sex, each holding forty to fifty cases, and occupied by the infirm and irresponsible, were brought into use early in the year, and while they relieve the situation considerably in the care of our poorer cases, they need to be enlarged as soon as it can be done. Classification for the patients who live in these buildings is of but little value and there is no reason we know of why they should not ultimately hold 125 to 150 epileptics each.

New Store and Warehouse.

This building was finished and we commenced using it last July. It is so located as to make it the best point from which to deliver supplies throughout the Colony. A railroad switch has been laid to its door to avoid handling and hauling goods any more than is necessary. The switch cost \$140. An hydraulic elevator to connect the three floors of the building is now being put in by the Otis Elevator Company, of Rochester, at a cost of \$400.

New Wing to Trades School.

The third wing to the Trades School, 75 x 25 feet, two stories and basement, is finished and in use. It is a good building.

* Six hundred and eighteen dollars and seven cents of this amount was spent by the resident officers away from the Colony on State business, such as examining patients, buying supplies, etc., while the remainder, \$587.89, was spent by the twelve Managers in attending Board meetings at Sonyea.

† This does not include the amount advanced by the State for the clothing of patients, and which is refunded by the counties.

Steam heat from the power house is now being put in it, and the basement will be occupied in part by the new steam disinfecting plant, to be installed by the Kuy-Scheerer Company, of New York, at a cost of \$1,500, and in part by the plumber's shop, the latter having outgrown its present quarters.

Fencing.

During the winter the farm laborers got out enough posts in the forest for building a wire fence of the Page type one and one-quarter miles long across the southeastern end of the property. This completed the line fence about the place and permits the use of several hundred acres of wooded lands for pasturage. The new fence cost sixty five cents a rod.

Taking in More Land.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five acres seems like a big farm, and so it would be if it were all arable; but out of that amount owned by the Colony, there is only about 600 acres under cultivation. The rest is taken up by railroads and the gorge (about 152 acres in this way); by buildings, orchards and forests (640 acres in the latter), so we are put to the necessity of clearing more land on which to raise food stuffs for our rapidly increasing population. Just now a field of forty five acres is being cleared along the southwest line, about two miles from Sonyea Hall. Another year as much or more should be cleared in the lot adjoining the brickyard.

Carpentry, Grading and Painting.

About \$1,200 has been expended in making repairs to wood-work, in painting the exteriors of all buildings, in whitewashing some, and in grading in the women's group. Later in the fall the floors in the eleven buildings of this group will be waxed and polished and the plastered walls painted, for all of which there is now money available. When all this is completed, the Villa Flora Group will be greatly improved, but there will still remain a vast amount of work to be done in the way of grading, making lawns, laying walks, and planting, that will require some years to accomplish.

Sonyea Hall, the Peterson Hospital, the Laboratory, Willow, Beech, Birch and Walnut cottages on the Village Green have also been painted outside complete, at a cost of about \$200, greatly improving their appearance.

Greenhouse Finished.

The greenhouse in the garden was finished early in the summer. It is 20 feet wide, 100 feet long; is supplied with a Hitchings heater, and was built by contract at a cost of \$2,800.

Sewer Beds.

We spent about \$100 on the sewage filter beds—the bulk of it on bed No. 2—by putting 247 yards of sand and gravel on it so as to raise the surface from two to four inches. The embankments of the new bed were also sodded.

Reservoir for Rain Water.

The reservoir in the women's group, holding 100,000 gallons, that collects the rain water from the twelve buildings of that group and stores it for laundry purposes, is completed and ready for use. We believe that the use of soft water for washing will effect a considerable saving in laundry expenditures.

X-Ray Outfit.

A new static machine with an X-ray outfit has been purchased and is in use in the Peterson Hospital. The machine was bought with the special appropriation of \$400 given us for that purpose.

General Landscape Work.

Last spring we planted 150 small trees, and 350 shrubs, all the latter coming from the Colony nursery. The vast extent of the Colony, the number of buildings to be planted about—more than fifty at the present time—and the six miles of roadway to be bordered with trees, makes a great deal of this work yet to be done. Much of it could be done under special appropriations in a very short time, but the cost would be too great. The only way is to do a little each year.

WORK UNDER WAY.

Four Cottages for Employees.

Bids were opened during the year for four cottages for employees, for which we had a special appropriation of \$5,150. The lowest bid received exceeded the amount available by \$600. It being impossible to bring the cost of the work within the amount available, we got permission to do it by days' labor, effecting a saving of \$600.

The Bridge Across the Kishaqua.

We also secured a special appropriation from the last Legislature of \$7,500 for a new steel bridge over the Kishaqua creek on the line of the new public highway, and a contract was let for it for \$7,000. The balance of the appropriation will be used for grading the new highway east and west.

Repairing and Resetting Boilers.

Bids were opened in August, under the appropriation of \$1,000, for repairing and resetting the two boilers in the power house, and the contract for the work was made for \$740, the amount of the lowest bid. The balance of the appropriation will be used on general repairs in the power plant.

Cottages for Employees and Hotel Combined.

When we came to open bids for the cottage for employees with rooms for occasional visitors, the lowest bid was found to exceed the amount of the appropriation, and the only way, in which the building could be put up was to do it by days' labor, and the work is about to be commenced in that way. We have found that we save anywhere from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. in doing such work by days' labor, instead of by contract.

Brickyard.

A contract has been let under the special appropriation of \$800, for improvements to the brickyard for the construction of a new kiln, the size of the one we now have in use, at a cost of \$550, the present kiln costing, \$548. The balance of

the appropriation will be used for building sheds over all the machinery in the brickyard, and for providing new pallets and dry racks.

Watchman's Time Detector System.

Out of general repairs and improvements, at a cost of \$341. a night watchman's time detector system is being put in, the main station being in Sonyea Hall, with ten registering stations scattered over the place, some being over a mile apart.

Many Other Minor Improvements.

In addition to the foregoing specified things a host of minor improvements great enough to fill half this report if enumerated, were made by the heads of the several departments. We have a list of these, but it is not necessary to present it.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS THE COLONY OUGHT TO HAVE ANOTHER YEAR, WITH REASONS FOR SAME.

The following list of special appropriations is as complete as it seems possible to make it so long in advance of the time when they will be required.

For Dormitories,

\$100,000.

The epileptic census at the Colony on this date, September 30, 1902, is: Males, 494; females, 332; total, 826; a difference of 162 in favor of the males.

With the expenditure of money now available for dormitories, the same difference in the ratio of males to females will exist then as exists now. The excess of male over female patients was due in the first place to the use of the old Shaker buildings that held about 200 patients, and that were at first occupied in part by males, in part by females, but now are occupied by males only.

Most of the dormitories put up another year should therefore be in the women's group and should be on the sites designated as 11, 12, 17, 18, 6 and 22. Four of the new cottages would hold 16 to 18 persons each; while two would hold 30 to 32 persons each.

If built on the sites specified they can be heated from the present plant in the group in which they go, and they would also be directly on the main sewer and water lines, and their construction would provide almost enough additional room to balance the number of the two sexes.

Isolation Pavilion for Communicable Diseases,
\$8,500.

In several previous reports we have called attention to our need for a pavilion for contagious diseases. Every village and town that tries to control communicable diseases like small-pox, diphtheria, etc., has a special building a little removed from populated districts for the care of such cases.

We believe that an epidemic of any kind would be particularly disastrous among a people feeble enough to require institutional care, and while we think \$200 a bed, \$3,000 all told, would build as good a house of this kind as would be required, building of wood, the State Architect thinks it should be of brick and stone, and that it could not be built for less than \$8,500.

For Furnishing,
\$15,000.

The Colony remains inadequately furnished for a people whose permanent home it is, and must be, all their lives, in the great majority of cases.

Besides providing the actual furnishing necessities, such as beds, chairs, crockery and kitchen utensils, the managers would like to see placed in the houses of those patients capable of appreciating it, some little things, such as rugs, bits of carpets, pictures, etc., that bring home life. On account of the rapid growth of the Colony we shall require a large sum for new furnishings with the actual necessities.

Construction Sewage Bed No. 3,
\$2,000.

There are now two sewage filter beds in use, each an acre in extent. One bed is supposed to take care of the sewage from 500 persons, but the present plant is now doing more than that.

Another year we ought either to build another bed like the ones we now have, and which during the seven years of their operation have been entirely satisfactory, or make some other arrangements to care for the increase in the sewage flow.

A septic tank has been suggested and it might be advisable to build one. Plans and estimates as to cost of one are now being made by the State Architect.

For Roads, Walks, Grading and Planting,

\$12,500.

Each year that passes shows the growing need for better roads, for grading and for planting. Not a foot of the six miles of roadways laid out seven years ago have yet been built, and the stiff clay roads on the place during seven to eight months in the year are about as bad as roads can be.

The item of \$6,000 given us by the Legislature for beginning this work was vetoed by the Governor. We earnestly request that you recommend the entire amount of \$12,500 wanted for this work.

For Farm Stock and Implements,

\$2,000.

The continued growth of the Colony makes it necessary to buy more cows, horses and other stock, while the large and increasing size of the farm and garden requires the use of additional implements and machinery.

For Medical and Scientific Books and Instruments,

\$1,200.

This is an important item. The Craig Colony is the only institution for epileptics in the State, and we strongly advocate the building up of as good a reference and working library on epilepsy and kindred disorders as it is possible to get.

The Colony also needs more surgical and scientific instruments, that should come under original equipment and not be a charge under maintenance.

We especially request that you urge the importance of this item.

General Repairs and Improvements,
\$5,000.

The value of the real estate on the premises is not far from half a million dollars.

To us it seems that an expenditure of 1 per cent. for keeping such property in the best state of efficiency is too small, but we ask for that amount only this year. In addition to numerous extraordinary repairs, we have in mind a number of items ranging in cost from several hundred to \$1,000 each that should be done under such a fund.

STEAM CONDUIT FROM POWER HOUSE TO WOMEN'S
GROUP THAT MAY OR MAY NOT BE WANTED
ANOTHER YEAR.

In addition to the foregoing we may ask for an appropriation for enlarging the central power plant and for building a steam conduit from it to the women's group, there to connect with the present conduit that carries steam to all the buildings of that group.

We think it would be a matter of economy now to heat all dormitory buildings east of the Kishauqua creek, if possible, from the central plant, for these reasons:

First. In the central plant we use soft coal that now costs \$2.10 a ton.

Second. In the women's group, to save disfiguring the white buildings, we burn hard coal, that now costs \$4.90 a ton.

Third. We understand that the heat value of hard coal is greater than that of soft, but we do not think it is enough so to make it undesirable to build the conduit.

Fourth. It now costs approximately \$1,200 a year to deliver coal by wagons to the women's group, and to provide men to run the heating plant in that group, all of which would be done away with under the new system.

Fifth. We do not like to have males, either patients or employees, regularly at work in the women's group, where the women are free to wander about the premises at will.

The State Architect is about to send an engineer to the Colony to study in detail the cost and desirability of building this conduit, and until we receive his report we are unable to say whether or not we shall ask for this item another year.

Ultimately it may be desirable to build a similar conduit to most of the buildings occupied by patients west of the Kishaqua creek.

For maintenance for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1903, we estimate that the Colony will require not less than \$160,000.

SUMMARY—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For dormitories	\$100,000
For communicable diseases pavilion	8,500
For furnishing	15,000
For additional sewage bed	2,000
For roads, walks, grading and planting	12,500
For farm stock and implements	2,000
For medical and surgical books and instruments	1,200
For general repairs and improvements	5,000
Total	<u>\$146,200</u>

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

October 1, 1902.

To Dr. WM. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent*:

I have the honor to submit to you the ninth annual report of the steward of Craig Colony for Epileptics, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, which includes a brief review of some of the general industries of the Colony and some suggestions as to their wants.

THE FARM.

In the early spring, cold, freezing weather kept work at a standstill. Wheat wintered well; the cold, wet spring and early summer were favorable for it to grow, and it was well filled, but extremely heavy rains during harvest injured it badly.

The cold, wet weather was also favorable for pasture and meadow, the hay crop being exceptionally good; but owing to continuous heavy rains, the crop was secured in bad condition.

The flood of July 6th destroyed about twenty-five acres of corn, potatoes and other crops, besides doing a large amount of other damage. The want of sunshine injured the corn, tomatoes and potato crops; although by diligent work of the farmer the corn was the best in the valley.

Oats and peas were never better; peas yielding \$53.87 to the acre.

Strawberries were very fine, and the largest crop we have ever picked.

Apples were about one-half crop, but are so inferior in quality as to unfit a large proportion of them for marketing purposes.

With the exception of tomatoes, all kinds of garden truck were excellent.

THE DAIRY.

The dairy is one of the most important interests of the Colony. On account of its close relation to the farm it is impossible to give a debit and credit account of it separate from the farm.

The average number of cows milked during the year was 52. The total number of pounds of milk produced was 262,414 (130,144 quarts). The average number of pounds per cow was 5,046½ (2,502 quarts).

I would suggest that you ask for an appropriation to purchase milch cows to replace old cows. Also, an amount sufficient to build a tight board fence around the barnyards and build sheds for farm tools.

I would again most respectfully call your attention to the necessity of employing more persons to take charge of patients who work in the field, as practical farm and garden instructors and helpers.

TAILOR SHOP.

There has been employed in the tailor shop one paid foreman, who has, with the patients employed there, manufactured two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine

cents (\$2,289.99) worth of clothing. The stock used in manufacturing clothing cost seven hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$751), plus foreman's time, four hundred and twenty dollars (\$420). Total cost of clothing, eleven hundred and seventy-one dollars (\$1,171); net profit to the State for patients' labor, eleven hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety nine cents (\$1,118.99).

I would suggest that you ask for a small appropriation for the purchase of four sewing machines and a buttonhole machine.

BRICK YARD.

The brick yard was opened May 22d, two weeks later than last season. During the season 280,000 good, common hard brick have been made, which, if sold at the season's market price, \$8 per thousand, would amount to \$2,240. The cost of labor, repairs and coal was \$1,157, or \$4.13 per thousand. This leaves a net sum of \$1,083 for the season's work.

I would suggest that you ask for an appropriation of \$500 to purchase lumber for 5,000 pallets, one-half dozen brick wheelbarrows, shafting, belting, fire-brick to rebuild fire arches in kiln, and a brick smokestack forty five feet high for two draught kilns. The yard could furnish the brick.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

1,218 bushels apples	\$853 60
11 bushels beans, lima.....	22 00
248 bushels beans, string.....	74 40
4,604 pounds beef.....	322 05
265 bushels beet greens.....	26 50
1,133 bushels beets	433 25
5,081 heads cabbage.....	68 55
588 bushels carrots.....	273 30
125 dozen canliflower.....	25 10
1,141 dozen celery	306 40
99 pounds chicken.....	12 36
850 gallons cider	42 50
85 bushels corn, ensilage.....	51 00
270 tons corn, ensilage.....	640 00

150 tons corn fodder.....	\$450 00
921 dozen corn, green.....	73 68
1,600 bushels corn, hard.....	960 00
145 dozen cucumbers.....	13 42
2,700 dozen cucumber pickles.....	5 40
11 dozen egg plant.....	2 20
131 dozen eggs	21 66
210 dozen eggs	38 57
1,300 pounds grapes	26 00
310 tons hay	3,100 00
3,314 pounds lamb.....	334 89
1,981 pounds lard.....	184 17
490 dozen lettuce.....	44 90
32,536 gallons milk	3,493 04
69 dozen muskmelons.....	20 70
314 pounds mutton.....	25 12
3,071 bushels oats	922 72
14 dozen okra	2 80
536 bushels onions.....	375 60
224 dozen bunches onions, young.....	19 82
1,000 bushels parsnips	500 00
109 bushels peas, green.....	105 50
62 bushels peas, green.....	46 50
96 dozen peppers.....	16 60
11,443 pounds pork	965 06
6,330 bushels potatoes.....	3,180 60
381 dozen bunches radishes.....	33 26
64 dozen bunches rhubarb.....	6 79
20 pounds sage.....	1 00
800 bushels salsify.....	400 00
188 bushels spinach.....	15 92
148 dozen squash, yellow.....	32 45
2 tons squash, Hubbard.....	50 00
95 tons straw	390 00
4,318 quarts strawberries	215 90
208 bushels tomatoes.....	83 20
682 bushels turnips.....	280 85
1,812 pounds veal.....	184 32

1,535 bushels wheat.....	\$1,150 00
923½ dozen cans peas.....	969 65
444 dozen cans beans.....	399 60
1,116 dozen cans corn.....	669 72
82½ dozen cans tomatoes.....	66 76
	<hr/>
	\$23,029 38

FARM DEBIT.

90 bushels beets, home product.....	\$28 50
57½ tons bran.....	1,138 00
600 pounds binding twine.....	72 00
37 pounds corn meal.....	958 25
25 tons corn stalks, home product.....	62 50
45 tons corn fodder, home product.....	112 50
747 bushels corn, shelled, home product.....	482 25
131 dozen eggs for hatching, home product.....	21 66
195 tons ensilage, home product.....	345 00
14 tons fertilizer.....	308 00
4 tons gluten.....	100 00
225 tons hay, home product.....	2,460 00
150 bushels oats.....	90 00
1,160 bushels oats, home product.....	572 00
128 bushels oats, seed, home product.....	64 00
170 bushels parsnips, home product.....	34 00
50 bushels pea seed.....	100 00
1,000 bushels potatoes, seed, home product.....	600 00
96 tons straw, home product.....	758 00
16 bushels timothy seed.....	48 00
35 bushels wheat, seed, home product.....	28 00
80 bushels wheat, seed.....	68 00
Wages.....	5,183 07
Miscellaneous garden seeds.....	125 89
Farm and garden implements (to replace those worn out).....	121 21
Shearing sheep.....	25 00
Repairs to tools and harnesses.....	106 47
	<hr/>
	\$13,912 30

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Hides, tallow and pelts sold.....	\$223 14
1,100 pounds wool	187 00
2 ram lambs	28 00
Old scrap	154 10
98,100 brick	734 20
	<hr/>
	\$1,326 44
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

The value of the produce raised on the farm and garden used as provisions, including canned goods, vegetables, hay, grain and coarse fodder now on hand is.....	\$23,029 38	
Increase in value of live stock as shown by inventory.....	951 30	
Miscellaneous sales	1,326 44	
	<hr/>	\$25,307 12
The cost of production, including hay and grain raised on the farm last season and that purchased for feed for live stock, together with wages and labor, fertilizer and incidental expenses was		13,912 30
		<hr/>
		\$11,394 82
		<hr/> <hr/>

MAINTENANCE.

1. The daily average number of patients supported during the year was.....	762.206
2. The total cost of maintenance with home product was	\$142,219 80
3. The total cost of maintenance without home product was	125,461 50
4. The total cost of maintenance without home product or clothing	121,599 94
5. The per capita cost of maintenance with home product	186 59

6. The per capita cost of maintenance without home product	\$164 50
7. The per capita cost of maintenance without home product or clothing.....	*156 33

PER CAPITA COST OF DIVISIONS OF MAINTENANCE
WITHOUT HOME PRODUCT, BUT INCLUDING VALUE
OF RECEIPTS TURNED INTO STATE TREASURY.

Est. No.

1-2. Wages and labor.....	\$72 41
3. Expenses of managers.....	1 64
4. Provisions	45 12
5. Household stores	5 06
6. Clothing	†8 17
7. Fuel and light.....	17 02
8. Hospital and medical supplies.....	2 57
9. Shop, farm and garden.....	7 17
10. Ordinary repairs	1 21
11. Transportation of inmates.....	21
12. Miscellaneous	3 92
	<hr/>
	\$164 50

INDUSTRIES.

Carpenter shop (work done by patients with one paid foreman)	\$4,663 75
Blacksmith shop	662 55
Tailor shop (work done by patients with one paid foreman)	1,118 99
Paint shop (work done by patients with one paid foreman). We had no foreman and no account kept for seven months.....	348 75
Printing office (work all done by patients).....	604 12
Dressmaking department (work done by patients with one paid seamstress).....	804 69

* \$156 33 represents the amount drawn from the State treasury for the support of each patient.

† The money expended for clothing is not a charge against the State, the amount being refunded by the counties

Shoe shop (work done by patients).....	\$47 65
Sloyd school (work done by patients).....	37 86
Brick yard; 280,000 brick at \$8.....	2,240 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,521 36
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INVENTORY.

The annual inventory made on Sep- tember 30, 1902, and presented with this report shows the value of per- sonal estate to be.....		\$81,512 72
Real estate	579,005 09	
	<hr/>	
Total value of real and personal estate.....	\$660,517 81	
Total value of real and personal property on Octo- ber 1, 1901, was.....	628,741 60	
	<hr/>	
Increase in real and personal property.....	\$31,776 21	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

REPORT OF MATRON.

October 1, 1902.

To Dr. W. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent*:

DEAR SIR.—I herewith submit the matron's report for the
year ending September 30, 1902:

LIST OF THINGS MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM.

Aprons	579
Bags, broom	121
Bags, coffee	99
Bags, laundry	8
Blouses, boys'	15
Bed ticks	312
Bakers' coats	6
Dresses	317
Dress skirts	19
Dress waists	17
Drawers, pairs	109
Dresser scarfs	7

Gowns, operating	8
Holders	217
Jumpers	22
Night gowns	75
Night shirts	58
Napkins, table	181
Napkins, sanitary	389
Overalls	126
Pants, boys', pairs	118
Shirt waists	46
Sacques, women's	16
Sacques, children's	106
Shirts, men's	252
Towels, dish	308
Towels, roller	120
Towels, hand	163
Tray cloths	25
Table cloths	123
Table cloths (hemstitched)	12
Underwaists	29
Underskirts	129
Valance	1
Window curtains, pairs	26
Silence cloths	2
T bandages	10
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Number of articles made	4,171
Number of articles mended	7,686
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In the mattress shop 100 new mattresses were made for the infirmaries which opened since our last report, and 226 old ones were renovated, the hair being cleansed by steaming in the laundry, after which it was teased by some of the male patients before being put in the ticks.

In the sewing room from twenty to twenty-four patients have been employed daily and about the same number in the mending room. We might employ still more, but the accommodations are rather limited.

The laundry employs from fifteen to twenty female patients daily. Great care has to be exercised in selecting them, as on account of the nature of their disease they are more liable to accidents than any other class of patients.

In the twenty-five households which are included in the matron's department there are twenty-three employes, cooks, waitresses and kitchen assistants, for whom she is directly responsible, and also for the seamstress' work.

The Administration Building, the houses for patients, and all dormitories for employes are regularly inspected, usually every alternate day, as on account of their being so far apart it is impossible to visit them daily.

During the year the employes, almost without exception, have been attentive to and interested in their work, and in the different households there have been very few changes in the help since our last report.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. FOX,

Matron.

REPORT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

October 1, 1902.

To Dr. Wm. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent:*

At the close of my second year as Catholic Chaplain of Craig Colony I have the honor to submit the following report:

On October 1, 1901, there were 261 Catholic patients at the Colony. During the past year 60 have been admitted and 9 have died. The present Roman Catholic census is 312, or nearly three-eighths of the entire number.

All of these, with the exception of about 50 who are physically or mentally incapable, attend the services provided for them on Sundays and holy days throughout the year. Of the sixty Catholic patients admitted during the year about twenty-five are children. These, together with the Catholic children already here, are given religious instructions on Sunday afternoons and at other convenient times.

I am gratified to state that our chapel, which was in construction at the time of our last annual report, is now com-

pleted, and was opened for services on January 19th of the present year. It was dedicated on April 8th by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, the donor, and we are pleased to note that on that occasion several members of the board of managers, and all of the officers of the Colony honored the occasion by their presence.

Visitors to the Colony who come to see the chapel are always agreeably surprised to find it so artistically beautiful. And this is as it should be, for if there are any people under the heavens who stand in need of all the support and encouragement which religion can give them they are those who come to this chapel to adore God according to the dictates of their conscience.

It has been my endeavor to make the patients feel that their new chapel is to be to them all that a village church is to its congregation, and I can positively state that for many of them it is the greatest consolation of their lives.

I am sometimes asked by visitors to the Colony if religion is not detrimental to our patients on account of their tendency to religious mania. While I freely admit that some of the patients have such a tendency, at the same time the number is small, and even in these cases I claim that sane religious instruction will more often prove beneficial than the taking away of all religious instruction.

Although our chapel is completed and will remain a monument to the practical charity of Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid and the generosity of the good people who contributed to the fund for its erection, we can still make good use of donations to decorate the interior, buy vessels and decorations for the altar and procure religious literature for the patients.

The Catholic employes are doing nobly in the way of contributing toward the maintenance of the chapel, after having already given about \$400 toward the furnishing of the chaplain's house; but we do not feel that it is entirely their duty, and we hope to receive donations for the above purposes during the coming year.

In conclusion I wish to state that the uniform courtesy which I received from the officers and employes during my first year

as chaplain has in no way diminished during the second, and I wish to express my gratitude to them for the same.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. MALEY,

Catholic Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

October 1, 1902.

To Dr. Wm. P. SPRATLING, *Medical Superintendent*:

During the year closing October 1st, services for worship have been regularly held, with the exception of the month of August, which, during the absence of the chaplain, were omitted.

Public worship, with an attendance varying from 200 to 250 (the capacity of the hall now used for services), is followed by Sabbath school, with an average attendance for six months of 129, the largest number present on any one Sabbath being 165. An evening service was commenced on the first Sabbath in November, and continued until the first Sunday in June.

Appropriate services were held at Christmas, Easter, and on Children's Day. The devotional services held on Thursday and Friday evenings have been informal in character. An occasional story, sometimes humorous in character, enforcing some practical lesson, has been read with profit.

The anniversary of the poet Burns was suitably observed by reading selections from his work. Public participation through responsive reading and reciting of Scripture, together with congregational singing, which is always a prominent feature in the service, has resulted in a more earnest study of the Scriptures, a more devout attention, and the quickening of the spirit of reverence for God in all worship.

Our Sabbath school has studied during the year the International series of lessons, and the work of the school has been greatly helped by those who have assisted in the work of teaching. A chorus choir composed entirely of patients has rendered good service.

A gift of money from Dr. Spratling enabled us to secure a much needed supply of singing books. We gratefully acknowl-

edge gifts of bibles from the agent of the Livingston County Bible Society; also from the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, N. Y.

To meet the growing needs of the Colony a new chapel building is a necessity. It is hoped that through the generosity of some friend or friends, whose love seeks expression in sympathy for those so sadly afflicted, a suitable and commodious house of worship will soon be erected, where, free from distractions, those who gather for worship may, through the Gospel of Christ, find the comfort and consolation they so much need.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. ANDERSON,

Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF DENTIST.

Mr. MORRIS, N. Y., *September 30, 1902.*

To the Medical Superintendent, Craig Colony:

I have the honor to report to you a summary of my professional attendance as dentist upon the patients at Craig Colony for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

I have made during the past year 908 examinations and treatments classified and described as follows:

Males treated	559
Females treated	349
Total treated	908
Teeth filled, males	40
Teeth filled, females	31
Total teeth filled	71
Teeth extracted, males	480
Teeth extracted, females	205
Total teeth extracted	685
Special treatment, males	27
Special treatment, females	18
Total special treatments	45

Teeth scaled, males.....	5	
Teeth scaled, females.....	8	
	<hr/>	
Total teeth scaled.....		13
Examinations, males	50	
Examinations, females	44	
	<hr/>	
Total examinations		94
		<hr/>
		908
		<hr/> <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. MILLES,
Dentist.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, TRANSFERS AND
NUMBER REMAINING BY COUNTIES SINCE
OPENING OF COLONY.

County.	Admitted.	Discharged, died or transferred.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.
Albany	29	9	20
Allegany	18	4	14
Broome	9	3	6
Cattaraugus	17	8	9
Cayuga	18	6	12
Chautauqua	14	7	7
Chemung	22	12	10
Chenango	4	1	3
Clinton	3	0	3
Columbia	7	3	4
Cortland	7	3	4
Delaware	8	3	5
Dutchess	17	8	9
Erie	99	46	53
Essex	4	3	1
Franklin	11	3	8
Fulton	9	5	4
Genesee	10	5	5
Greene	3	3	0

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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County.	Admitted.	Discharged, died or transferred.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
Hamilton	2	1	1
Herkimer	6	2	4
Jefferson	11	7	4
Kings	102	26	76
Livingston	18	10	8
Lewis	6	3	3
Madison	5	3	2
Monroe	85	33	52
Montgomery	10	4	6
Nassau	2	1	1
New York	362	107	255
Niagara	16	5	11
Oneida	26	8	18
Onondaga	33	18	15
Ontario	14	6	8
Orange	8	2	6
Orleans	12	5	7
Oswego	15	3	12
Otsego	5	2	3
Putnam	4	3	1
Queens	8	1	7
Rensselaer	15	6	9
Richmond	7	1	6
Rockland	6	0	6
St. Lawrence	33	16	17
Saratoga	11	2	9
Schenectady	2	2	0
Schoharie	5	1	4
Schuyler	6	4	2
Seneca	8	4	4
Steuben	18	8	10
Suffolk	6	0	6
Sullivan	1	1	0
Tioga	18	5	13
Tompkins	10	2	8
Ulster	13	4	9

County.	Admitted.	Discharged, died or transferred.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
Warren	5	0	5
Washington	7	2	5
Wayne	6	1	5
Westchester	27	8	19
Wyoming	13	7	6
Yates	8	3	5
State at large	1	0	1
Out of State	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,286	460	826
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DONATIONS.

The Colony being so new, its growth so rapid, so many patients awaiting admission, and the need for spending so much money for things absolutely essential, have made it impossible for the State to furnish things like pictures, books, etc., to anything like half the extent we require. Fortunately, however, this deficit is largely made up by the Colony's many generous friends.

Among the gifts of the year especial mention must be made of a library of 600 volumes of well bound, standard works, comprising complete sets of history, the British Poets in 46 volumes, the works of Goldsmith, Coleridge, Channing, De Quincey, Carlisle, Thackeray and others of like eminent character and renown. This very valuable library was given the Colony by the Livingston County Historical Society, through the initiative of the Hon. Lockwood R. Doty, president.

This gift reëmphasizes very strongly the Colony's urgent need for a separate library building.

The money received was used for the benefit of patients in many ways; in providing numerous little things the State does not buy, including indoor and outdoor games, and other forms of recreation, and the publication of literature in aid of the epileptic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the courtesy of Mr. G. W. Creighton, General Superintendent, use of an excursion car of fifty persons to Portage.

Mrs. C. A. Macy, Jr.....	\$100 00
J. W. Masters.....	100 00
Dr. Frederick Peterson	*60 00
Charles Buehl	20 00
George L. Williams.....	20 00
Malone Congregational Sunday School.....	10 00
John Rapuzzi	10 00
J. G. Davis & Co.....	10 00
Syracuse Stoneware Co.....	10 00
Jenkins & Macy.....	10 00
Mrs. Minnie Biehle.....	5 00
Miss Helen Guion.....	5 00
Mrs. J. Seder.....	5 00
William Shaad	5 00
Samuel Sloan & Co.....	5 00
John Price & Co.....	5 00
Schieffelin & Co.....	5 00
F. & C. Crittenden & Co.....	5 00
The Clark Paint, Oil and Hardware Co.....	2 00
Mt. Morris Lumber Co.....	2 00
Mrs. Esther R. Gottlieb.....	1 00
Mrs. Eva Dinglelain.....	1 00

Mrs. T. G. Ramsdell, books, etc.

Mrs. R. Obenholzer, magazines.

Mrs. Herbert Coffman, books and magazines.

Mrs. D. P. Richardson, books and periodicals.

W. R. Douglas, magazines.

Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, reading matter.

Mrs. J. E. Best, magazines.

Miss Kathryn E. Chamberlain, clothing.

Mrs. I. Patchin, reading matter.

W. E. Clark, reading matter.

Mrs. William Pape, books.

* Forty dollars of this amount was for the prize given by Dr. Peterson for the planting of flowers, shrubs, etc., around buildings by employees.

C. E. Society Warsaw Congregational Church, literature.

E. V. Kohmstamm, magazines.

State Charities Aid Association, Amsterdam, reading matter.

Mrs. George Rhodes, reading matter.

G. E. Cotton, magazines, etc.

David B. Sickles, papers, etc.

Thomas Feary, reading matter.

Miss Mary A. Dingman, reading matter.

Mrs. P. Klinger, magazines.

Miss Ellen Frazer, books and magazines.

Miss Margaret Christie, books.

Mrs. Isabella Sampson, books.

Mrs. Jennie H. Barbour, book.

Mrs. S. Gumpert, books.

Mrs. Robert S. Stevens, books and magazines.

We are much indebted for copies of the following papers:

Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.

Caledonia Advertiser, Caledonia, N. Y.

Castilian, Castile, N. Y.

Catholic News, New York city.

Christian Advocate, New York city.

Dansville Advertiser, Dansville, N. Y.

Dansville Express, Dansville, N. Y.

Hammondsport Herald, Hammondsport, N. Y.

LeRoy Gazette, LeRoy, N. Y.

Livingston Democrat, Geneseo, N. Y.

Livingston Republican, Geneseo, N. Y.

Livonia Gazette, Livonia N. Y.

Mt. Morris Enterprise, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Mt. Morris Union, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Ontario County Times, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Penn Yan Express, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Rochester Post Express (daily), Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester Union and Advertiser (daily), Rochester, N. Y.

Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y.

We have received a number of other donations of reading matter, but not knowing from whom they came, we are unable to thank the donors personally for same.

EMPLOYES' COLONIAL LEAGUE.

After thoroughly canvassing the project among all concerned, the "Employees' Colonial League" was organized early in the summer, its main objects being stated in the form of an agreement each person signs on entering the Colony service, and which is as follows:

"First. I agree to give the superintendent two weeks' notice in writing of my intention to leave the service of the Colony; and in case I fail to give such notice I agree to forfeit two weeks' pay, unless I have the superintendent's consent in writing to give a shorter notice.

"Second. I agree to perform the duties assigned me to the very best of my ability at all times.

"Third. I agree not to use intoxicating liquors, nor to bring such liquors on the Colony premises; and I will abstain from profanity in any form.

"Fourth. I agree to do all that lies in my power to promote and sustain the good name of the Colony and of all persons therein, by refraining from any hurtful speech or criticism, and to do all I can to promote friendly feeling among the inhabitants of the Colony, realizing that 'in union there is strength' and that all should labor for the common good.

"Fifth. I agree to do whatever may be reasonably required of me in assisting to devise, foster and encourage proper means of social diversion and recreation among my fellow laborers."

The officers of the club are: President, Mr. F. H. Crofoot; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. MacMahon; Secretary, Miss Nellie Sullivan; Treasurer, Miss Mary Tracy.

Rooms for the League are being fitted up in the old store.

We believe that this organization will tend to elevate materially the standard of work and general behavior on the part of all, and help the Colony in many ways.

A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF ALL OUR NEEDS.

First. An appropriation of \$160,000 for maintenance during the year beginning October 1, 1903.

Second. Special appropriations amounting to \$146,200 for the purposes named in the body of this report.

Third. An appropriation of \$500 for a complete model of the Craig Colony, for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair.*

Fourth. An amendment to the State Finance Law that would permit the Colony to detain on the premises certain epileptics who ought to stay here.

Sixth. An amendment to the law that would permit the Colony to make autopsies on the bodies of indigent patients dying at the Colony, in aid of science and of those suffering from the disease.

Seventh. Fifteen thousand dollars for building and furnishing a Protestant chapel to seat 1,000 to 1,200 persons. (Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, gave the Colony \$12,000 last year for a Roman Catholic chapel and priest's house, both of which have been completed and are now in use.)

Eighth. A library building that need not cost over \$5,000.

Ninth. An endowment fund large enough to yield \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, to be used for the scientific study of epilepsy.

Tenth. Gifts of books, magazines, newspapers, pictures, framed and unframed, indoor and outdoor games, and musical instruments for the patients.

THE CRAIG COLONY PRIZE AWARDED.

The prize of \$200, annually given by Dr. Frederick Peterson for the best original essay on the etiology, pathology and treatment of epilepsy, was awarded this year to Dr. Julius Donath, of Budapest, Hungary, for his paper on "The Presence of Cholin in Epilepsy and its Significance in the Production of the Convulsive Attack." The award was made by a committee of the New York Neurological Society, consisting of Dr. Pearce Bailey, Dr. C. A. Herter, and Dr. George W. Jacoby, and the essay will be published as soon as possible.

Dr. Peterson again offers a prize of like amount for the same purpose and under the same conditions, viz:

First. That the paper must show original research work;

Second. That the subject matter of the essay shall not have been before published;

* There is much enthusiasm in the Middle West just now over colonies for epileptics, and it would be a fine thing to be able to show, by means of a good model just what the colony system in use at Sonvea means.

Third. That all manuscripts submitted shall be in English and shall be sent Dr. Peterson, at No. 4 West Fiftieth street, New York city, before September 30, 1903, the successful manuscript becoming the exclusive property of the Craig Colony;

Fourth. Each essay submitted must be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the author and bearing on the inside a motto or device, which is also to be inscribed upon the essay.

THE COLONY BULLETIN.

The Colony bulletin, an illustrated pamphlet of some sixty to seventy pages, describing the origin, purposes, results and methods of work of the Craig Colony, has just been published, through private aid, to stimulate the public care of epileptics.

Copies of the bulletin may be had by enclosing twenty-five cents in stamps to "The Craig Colony Library, Sonyea, N. Y."

SOME PERSONAL ALLUSIONS.

When Dr. Clark went to Europe last October to study before entering private practice in New York city, as mentioned in our report a year ago, his place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Doran, who had been on the staff of a large State hospital for seven years, and who was first on the eligible list furnished by the State Civil Service Commission. Dr. Doran has done good medical and executive work and is especially interested in surgery.

When Dr. Sharp, at that time second assistant, left in December to accept a fine position at a much larger salary in a private institution near New York city, his place was filled by Dr. Shanahan, who was well qualified for the promotion. Dr. Sharp was a first-rate officer in every respect. He could do the greatest variety of practical things, ranging from brain surgery to the accurate fitting of glasses, and doing capital work in microphotography. We miss him, his energy, enthusiasm, and pleasant personality very much.

The position of third assistant, made vacant by the promotion of Dr. Shanahan, was filled by the appointment of Dr.

LaMoure, who had served an apprenticeship of a year and a half in the Rochester State Hospital.

We were very sorry, indeed, to lose the services of Dr. Adele Gignoux, just resigned to engage in private practice in New York city. Dr. Gignoux left a host of friends at Sonyea who will not soon forget her conscientious devotion to every detail of her duty.

Dr. Tremaine, woman physician, has had charge of all the medical work in the women's group for nearly two years, and has done a great deal of valuable work in that time. We now propose, however, to arrange the work in the women's group in a way that will permit the woman physician to devote more time to the study and treatment of diseases of women, turning over the routine executive work to some one else.

Dr. Collier, of North Carolina, has just joined the staff as medical interne, with a view to learning something about epilepsy.

Father Maley and Mr. Anderson, the resident chaplains, are entitled to great credit for the splendid devotion they have shown to their work, which at all times has been of a high order and of great practical value.

I must say a good word for the business and administrative assistants, including Mr. Stone, the steward, Mr. McFetridge, the bookkeeper, Miss Fox, the matron, Miss Murphy, the stenographer, Mr. Terwilliger, the druggist of Peterson Hospital, Mr. Porter, the storekeeper, and others who labored diligently and effectively to keep the administrative work going at the required standard.

FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

It is a pleasure to bring to your notice the following names of persons who have given the Colony five years or more of honest, efficient labor:

Paul R. Kingston, Frank Stevens, John Hurley, W. S. Cameron, James Caldwell, W. H. Cuddeback, Richard P. Kingston, Fred H. Crofoot, Robert Oakley, Martin Fitzgerald, Frank Lowe, William Patton, George Gould, Mrs. Kate Crofoot, Jesse F. Miller, Edward M. Logan, Duncan McRae, Miss Nellie Sullivan.

VISITORS FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

We were pleased to receive an unusual number of visitors from this and foreign countries during the year. Twice in that time commissioners came from England to study the Colony system, while members of boards of managers and other representatives came from Kansas, Connecticut, Illinois and New Jersey for the same purpose.

Among the official representatives who came during the year were the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, President State Board of Charities; Dr. E. V. Stoddard, Vice-President; Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner, and Mr. Hebbard, Secretary.

We also received two visits from the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, and one from the Hon. George L. Heins, State Architect.

The thoroughly good and impartial advice and directions, combined with the most generous support, it was my pleasure to receive at your hands during the year, were invaluable aids in my work, for all of which I beg to express my most cordial thanks.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. SPRATLING, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Blind.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the Blind presents the following report for the year ending September 30, 1902:

Since that afternoon in September, 1771, when Haüy, the organizer of what became the first regular school for the blind, received the impression which made him determine, as none had done before him, to engage in the practical education of the blind, the methods and means to accomplish best the great end have enlisted the attention of many others in all civilized countries.

In the United States the history of educational work among the blind is exceedingly interesting, and from the establishment of the first school in New York in 1832 up to the present time, progress has been clearly marked. The point system of printing has been most perfectly developed in the schools of this State, and many of the important aids now used in educational work for the blind are due to the inventive genius of teachers in the schools of New York. Leaving aside all questions of differences of view upon methods, point print and similar matters of detail, it may be stated that educational work for the blind has been more generally satisfactory in the United States than elsewhere. The great schools fostered and maintained through private endowments and public appropriations have now reached a high degree of efficiency, and the people of the United States may well be proud of the work which has been accomplished by them. Perhaps one helpful influence which is not always recognized by the general public is the maintenance of a printing press for the exclusive use of the blind throughout the United States. This has made it possible for text books, literature and music to be made accessible to all blind who can read.

In the consideration of the beneficent work done for the blind, the people of the State of New York have a right to be proud of what has been and is being done in the two schools located in the State.

The New York Institution for the Blind, established in the city of New York in 1832 by a private corporation, was the pioneer in this country; and although the year following schools were established in Boston and Philadelphia, this institution has the honor of being the first on this continent to undertake the systematic education of the blind.

The school at Batavia is of much later date, being established in 1865 by the State itself in response to a strong public demand for a properly equipped institution somewhere in the western portion of the State. It is a worthy mate of the New York city school, and both together, in work and equipment, are prepared to give to the blind of school age an educational training which ought to assure abundant ability for self-support.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

The work in this School has made progress during the year to some degree along new lines, as the board of managers carefully revised and made some additions to the curriculum. The number of pupils October 1, 1901, was 109, and 42 were received during the year. The number in attendance at the beginning of the fiscal year 1902-3 was 121, which shows a larger attendance at the beginning of the school year than there was at the same date in 1901. The average number in attendance for the twelve months was 111, and the average weekly cost of support, including home products, was \$7.04 per week per capita. The receipts for the year were \$44,824.09, and the total expenditures \$44,559.14, of which sum \$4,428.33 was for improvements.

The pupils of this school have made gratifying progress in their studies, as was evidenced by the number of Regents examinations successfully passed. Some of these young men and women were prepared for college. The more thoroughly educated these boys and girls become, the less likelihood of

their ultimate fall into dependence. It is desirable therefore that when prepared for competitive examinations for scholarships in college the blind should not be barred out.

The course in music offered to the pupils of this institution is being made to conform to the requirements of the American College of Musicians. It is hoped that some of the pupils will be able to pass the final examinations for fellowships, and thus pave the way to profitable employment.

The system of indicating musical notation in point print has been made to conform to that in use in the New York city school, so that hereafter it will be possible to interchange the books and music printed by the two institutions. Whatever may be said about the comparative excellence of other systems, the great advantages of uniformity should be recognized. As the two schools are otherwise closely following similar methods, such changes will bring them still more closely together.

In connection with the musical course it may be stated that one of the graduates of this school has been engaged as teacher of vocal music, and this fact is acting as a stimulus upon the other pupils who perceive that they are not barred out from public employment if they are competent to render good service.

A large number of improvements to the buildings are necessary for this institution. These have been referred to in the reports of the Inspector of State Charitable Institutions. Next to the new power house and laundry, which has long been needed, the most important change that should be made is one which will provide a better kitchen and dining room for the School. In all probability the ultimate solution of this problem of a good dining room will be found in a mess hall separated from the present main building, but so arranged as to be easily accessible from it, and to have abundant windows to let in the fresh air and sunlight.

There are many blind children in this State who are eligible for admission to this School. That they do not attend, and are growing up without proper education, indicates the necessity of some means by which they can be reached and trained. There should be a compulsory provision of law covering the

case of all defective children, requiring parents or guardians to send them to school as soon as they are of age to entitle them to admission. This School could easily educate at least fifty more children than it is now doing. The children are in the State, needing education; it only remains for means to be devised by which they can be committed to the care of the institution.

**NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
NEW YORK CITY.**

This school, located at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, has had about the same average attendance as during the year preceding. Thus, for the year 1900-1901 the total number under instruction was 206; during the year ending September 30, 1902, the whole number under instruction was 203. The number remaining October 1, 1902, was 161, as against 173 at the same date in 1901, a loss of 12. Probably before the end of the first quarter, this number will be more than made up and the last year's average reached.

The work of this school has been prosecuted in the ways that have made it so successful in the past, and it is a matter of gratification to be able to report that the educational training of the pupils shows most excellent results. At the close of the school year eighty-five pupils took the Regents examination in fifteen subjects, and all the answer papers except one were accepted. Eight pupils successfully took the examinations of the American College of Musicians in five subjects.

Special work for the education of the blind is here developed to a very high degree of efficiency, and the school is equipped with devices and apparatus of most ingenious character. The stereograph, invented by its ingenious and able superintendent, is used in almost every school for the blind, and is a most effective means for duplicating literature in point print. A special typewriter, called the kleidograph, for typewriting in point print, also invented by the superintendent, is, like the stereograph, manufactured upon the premises. The kleidograph has become an important factor in educational work. These two machines have done much to make it possible for

the blind to be independent in their communication with one another, and their value in the education of the blind is now recognized in all the schools of this country.

MUSIC.

The music department, while under the general supervision of the superintendent, is in direct charge of Miss Hannah Babcock, who has brought it to a high degree of efficiency. The statement already made, that eight pupils successfully passed examinations of the American College of Musicians in five subjects, is an indication of the thoroughness of the work. Since Henry Tschudi, the first pupil of the school who attempted the full examinations of the college, passed so successfully, each year has witnessed others following in his footsteps until there are now quite a number who have successfully taken these examinations, which are beyond question most thorough and comprehensive.

FINANCIAL.

The financial statement of this school shows that the receipts of the general fund during the year, including the balance on hand October 1, 1901, were \$116,032.56, and the expenditures \$112,448.37. Of the receipts, the State of New York paid \$41,578.95, the State of New Jersey \$5,684.86; the State of Connecticut \$485, and the city of New York \$2,437.27. In addition there was received from New York county, \$2,750.41; Kings county, \$1,359.45; Queens, \$169.18; Richmond, \$100; Suffolk, \$46.36; Rockland, \$46.36; making the total amount from public sources \$54,657.84.

It will be seen that the amount received from public sources, \$54,657.84, falls far short of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the institution. Leaving out of the disbursement account the sum of \$42,000 paid for a bond and mortgage as an investment, the actual maintenance expense for the year was \$70,448.37, making it necessary to add from other funds \$15,790.53, in order to supplement the subsidies received from the public treasury.

REMOVAL.

The near approach of the time when the Pennsylvania railroad station in New York city will be located within a short distance of this school makes it necessary for the institution to prepare for removal. It possesses a well-located tract of land near the northern end of Manhattan Island, adjoining the Fanwood property of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. This land will afford ample room for the institution and it will be to the interest of the school to make the removal at an early date. There are limitations to the open air exercises which the children can take in the heart of the city, and for their sake the removal of the institution at an early date is greatly to be desired.

The grounds and buildings have been generally well kept, although some changes in the interior courtyards are necessary from a sanitary point of view.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

W. H. GRATWICK,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Deaf.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the Deaf reports as follows on the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb:

There are in this State ten schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Five of these are located in Greater New York, and five are in other parts of the State. Of the five in the city of New York, three are parts of one institution, the St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. One of these branches is located in Brooklyn, one in Fordham and the other in Westchester.

The several schools have been visited and inspected regularly by the Board's Inspector of State Charitable Institutions. His work has covered the management and care of the property, as well as the general treatment of the pupils.

The pupils of all the schools are usually chargeable either to a county or to the State, as there are very few private pupils. A child is eligible for education as a county pupil at the age of five years, and may be received at any one of the schools in the State on the certificate of a town overseer of the poor or a supervisor of the county, whose duty it is to place such child in an appropriate institution if it is likely "that it may become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State." At the age of twelve years the child can become a State pupil, and instruction be continued to graduation or to the age of twenty-five years, on the yearly appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The county pupils are paid for by the several counties on the basis of \$300 per capita, this sum covering board, tuition and clothing. State pupils are paid for now at the rate of \$280 per capita. In addition to this, if a State pupil is in indigent circumstances the county to which he belongs must pay for clothing a sum not to exceed

\$30 per year. All of the schools in the State receive both State and county pupils.

The following table gives the name of the several institutions, their location and the number of pupils in attendance September 30, 1902:

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third street, New York	259	156	415
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo	89	69	158
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York	105	107	212
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:			
Fordham branch . . . . .	....	108	108
Brooklyn branch . . . . .	....	68	68
Westchester branch	207	....	207
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	61	58	119
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	83	93	176
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	41	34	75
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany	19	17	36
Totals	<u>864</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>1,574</u>

During the past fiscal year there were 1,574 pupils in attendance, the largest enrollment in all their history. Last year's report showed an enrollment of 1,564, which was an increase of two over the number of pupils present on October 1, 1900, and a loss of seven as compared with the 1,571 pupils of 1899. For

the purpose of a further comparison, there were in attendance October 1, 1882, and also October 1, 1892, 1,297 pupils, the same number with an interval of ten years between the two dates. October 1, 1902, there were 1,574 pupils. The growth of these schools seems to keep pace with the increase in all population, nearly 22 per cent. in the last decade.

There are no reliable estimates as to the number of teachable deaf-mutes of school age in this State, but it is certain a large number are not in the schools. For their benefit compulsory measures should be enforced to insure their attendance and education.

Resulting probably from the increased efficiency of medical science and greater skill in the treatment of children's diseases, the number of these defectives in this State has not increased proportionally beyond the growth of the population. When it is remembered that a large portion of all deaf mutes are so as the result of disease, and become such after passing the age of three years, it would seem that medical science in time will be able to decrease greatly the proportion of deaf-mutes to the general population.

Beside the deaf-mute children of normal mind there are many of the feeble-minded class who are deaf, and there are others whose mental powers are so much slower in development that they require special and protracted training, based primarily upon the methods most effective for the feeble-minded. For such as these there should be a special school somewhere in the State, and to it those of this class should be sent who now are receiving little if any benefit in existing institutions. In such a school many now classed as helplessly defective would be stimulated so as to become able, eventually, to care for, protect and support themselves fully. Many of the deaf-mutes who are called feeble minded are probably only undeveloped. Having no means of understanding relations other than what they can discern by the eye, although quick to see, their comprehension is limited to the actual images which are impressed upon their vision. They have not the advantages which the ordinary child possesses of obtaining information and suggestions by

listening to their associates, and so coming into an understanding of relations. The normal child is not dependent solely upon the sense of sight and touch for his conceptions. He has the power of imaging abstract relations and is thus able to pass from an object to the laws which govern it. Before a deaf-mute can come into possession of such knowledge he has to be taught for years, and oftentimes his parents, friends, even teachers, judging from the slow progress, pronounce him feeble minded, and sometimes despair of ever giving him a proper education. But a consideration of the difficulties under which he labors should cause a revision of such judgment. That there are feeble minded deaf mutes is true, but it is doubtless true as has been said that in many instances the so-called feeble-minded deaf mutes are simply undeveloped. It is a question of longer time, of years of association. The end is to be reached through careful, persistent instruction until the pupil has acquired the power of understanding relations without having to see and touch objects. The power of reflection and logical thought cannot be acquired in a short time. Too much is expected of a deaf-mute because he can see an object.

Whatever can be accomplished through the use of the imitative faculties, the deaf-mute is quick to undertake. In the Rochester school a young man is making a success of yacht designing, and throughout the State a large majority of all deaf-mutes are capable of self-support because they can do things. They can exercise the hand and the eye naturally and accurately, but when it comes to logical thought it takes time before their work can be considered satisfactory.

In spite of all the difficulties under which deaf-mutes labor, the work in the schools of this State is eminently satisfactory. Although the supervision of their scholastic education is now committed entirely to the Department of Public Instruction, this committee takes a deep interest in the educational work of these schools, and is glad to report that there is good, practical and satisfactory scholastic work being accomplished in each one.

The success of all schools is conditioned by environment. Most of the schools for deaf-mutes have ample playgrounds, and the pupils secure abundant healthful exercise. Some, however, are limited in this respect, being located in the heart of cities, and to make up for the want of such playground should be equipped with suitable means for gymnastic exercises.

In the matter of bodily comfort the pupils are generally very well clothed, are well fed and have excellent dormitories, properly heated and ventilated. As a consequence the health of the children in attendance during the past year was very good.

Your committee suggests the desirability of a uniform system of bookkeeping in all the schools. A good method made obligatory would promote accuracy, economy, efficiency and clearness, all of which are desirable.

Summarizing the year's work, it can be stated that with a single exception the management of the schools has been satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN NOTMAN,
NEWTON ALDRICH,
MICHAEL J. SCANLAN,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Thomas Asylum for
Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

REPORT

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee on the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children reports as follows:

This Asylum has been regularly visited and inspected at frequent intervals during the past fiscal year. In his several reports, the inspector of State charitable institutions noted the condition of the Asylum, as well as the methods of administration followed, and gave particular attention to the educational training of the children. His reports were carefully examined by this committee, and, with notes of personal observations, are made the basis of this report.

This institution has grown from very small beginnings. Originally established as a charity dependent upon the benefactions of private individuals, it has become one of the most interesting of the State institutions. Its full capacity will be reached when two dormitories for boys are erected to take the place of the two frame structures which now stand on the right wing of the main group of buildings. It will then have room for 160 pupils. At the present time the number cared for is 145, of whom 61 are boys and 84 girls. During the past fiscal year the average attendance was 143. In order to accommodate this number there has been considerable crowding in the boys' dormitories. The two brick dormitories devoted to the girls easily accommodate the 84 who were present on the first of October, and are pleasant, well-ventilated structures, admirably adapted for the special use to which they are put.

The per capita cost of maintenance during the year, excluding the value of home products, was \$3.20 per week; and home products to the value of \$26 per capita were raised on the farm and applied to the support of the school. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, the receipts from all sources were \$28,955.28,

and the total expenditures \$28,668.86, of which amount \$4,801.20 were for improvements.

During the year it was found impossible to make a contract for the erection of the dormitory building for boys, for which chapter 707 of the Laws of 1901 made an appropriation of \$13,000. Since the close of the year, however, a combination contract, which includes the new power house, the laundry, and this dormitory building, has been made so that work upon the new buildings will begin as soon as weather in the spring will permit.

Since the last annual report a new water tower and tank for water supply, with pressure, have been finished and are in service. This improvement cost \$2,500. Some repairs and alterations were made to the hospital and a large amount of grading was done.

The new dormitory under contract will be the first of the two intended for boys. In order to complete the plans as soon as possible, an appropriation for the second dormitory should be made by the legislature of 1903. All the improvements needed to complete the institution should be provided for at one time so as to secure their construction economically. This institution is so far from the railroad that construction work is much more expensive than at other places. When all arrangements for hauling are made, however, a contractor finds it to his advantage to do a larger amount of work at one time rather than to divide the same work into several portions, each done at a different period.

Among other improvements which are needed are certain changes in the school building. These have been indicated in the inspector's reports, and are necessary for the health and comfort of the children. The education and training of these dependent Indian children are of great ultimate importance to the State, and the work which the Asylum is doing is entitled to hearty support. Each Indian child who is trained in this school usually proves a force for good to other Indians upon the reservation. The Indian wards of the State, now numbering over 5,000, deserve such care as will secure to them, and especially to the orphans, the advantages of a practical education. Not only from humanitarian motives, but as a matter of pure economics it is wise for the State to lift up to civilization the feeble remnants of the great Indian

tribes who once possessed the whole of this Empire State. A number of the boys and girls who have graduated from this Asylum and gone out upon the reservation are leaders among their people, and from the close association and personal influence of the teachers have become advocates of a high moral standard and are therefore impressing upon others that respect for law and the value of an honest, self-supporting life they were taught in this Asylum.

During the year some changes were made in the teaching staff of the Asylum, and also some additions to the industrial equipment. It is the purpose of the managers of the Asylum to enlarge the industrial department of this institution in time, so that boys and girls may be trained in useful occupations as well as receive the ordinary scholastic instruction.

Some of the boys have been trained already in carpentry, painting and electric work, as well as in farming and gardening. Some of the stairs in the new dormitories were made by boys under the instruction of the carpenter, and are very creditable to their skill.

Work of this practical character is especially helpful to Indian children, who are more or less under a handicap in the struggle for existence. An industrial or trade school building, well equipped for instruction in such industries as are adapted to Indian men and women, should find a place in the scheme of final equipment. What trades shall be taught, or what industries for women be fostered, is a matter for consideration when the building is under way, but as in Carlisle and Hampton, and other Indian schools maintained by the United States, industries have been found which appeal to the Indian nature, and which assure to those who become experts a certain means of livelihood, there is no doubt the establishment of an enriched industrial department will be very helpful. It is impossible to introduce such industrial education into an ordinary day school, but in the home life of Indian children who live with their father and mother, there is more or less training in work calculated to increase both perceptive power and manual efficiency. The Thomas Asylum, however, affords a splendid opportunity to test fully the value of

manual and industrial training under the best auspices. In this Asylum we have complete control of the children from the day of their entrance to its shelter until they have left it as graduates. With an administration imbued with high ideals, with teachers enthusiastic in their effort to lift up the remnants of a once powerful race, there can be no doubt that an experiment of industrial and trade education in the Thomas Asylum can be made abundantly successful.

Your committee therefore urges the necessity of liberal appropriations for this institution, believing that such appropriations will in the end be returned to the State manifold through the beneficial influence of educated Indian men and women, once the dependent wards of the Asylum.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. GRATWICK,
Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the New York State Hospital for the
Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.

REPORT

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children reports as follows:

Since the last annual report of this committee little change has taken place in this institution. Its present capacity, for 25 patients, is the same as when it was established. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1900-1901 there were 19 patients in the institution. During the year 10 boys and 6 girls were admitted, and 6 boys and 4 girls were discharged, leaving, September 30, 1902, 16 boys and 9 girls, or the full number the institution can care for. The average number of patients was 24.

As this is a hospital and not a custodial asylum, and as it can care for only a very small number of patients, its per capita cost seems high as compared with other institutions, being \$8.37 per week. When the institution was established by chapter 369 of the Laws of 1900, it was anticipated that the per capita cost would be high, yet considering the work which is being done the expense comparatively is not great.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, the receipts from all sources were \$12,549.43, and the expenditures for all purposes \$12,365.40, of which amount \$10,449.13 was for ordinary maintenance. For the fiscal year 1902-1903 the appropriation for maintenance is \$12,000.

Among the items in chapter 701, Laws of 1901, was a provision of \$1,500 "for an isolation pavilion of wood construction to be used as a hospital for contagious diseases." This has not been erected, and there is question whether the plans provided will permit of its construction for the amount of the appropriation, yet this is a very essential part of the equipment for any children's institution. At any moment the contagious diseases peculiar to children are liable to break out, as they may be introduced by visitors, in which case under present condi-

tions every child in the hospital would be endangered. A small frame structure, properly arranged, could be built for the amount of the appropriation, and the plans should be modified so as to secure such a building at the earliest possible moment.

The hospital is poorly equipped for an outbreak of fire, and should be equipped with fire-escapes as well as with hose and chemical extinguishers. Fortunately a number of porch roofs can be used in the event of fire, but as these children are crippled and small, many of them must be lifted in and out of bed by the nurses, especially after operations, and ample provision should be made to insure their escape.

EDUCATION.

Up to the present time the State has made no provision for the education of these children. Private benevolence has supplied funds to pay a teacher for a part of her time. She teaches such of the patients as can attend a morning school. Education in any public institution should not be left to private charity. If the present maintenance fund is not sufficient to permit the employment of a teacher it should be made large enough to cover this essential feature of public care.

ENLARGEMENT.

This institution has been crowded with patients since it was established. Without enlargement, which is hardly possible upon the present location, the hospital can benefit only a small number of the many hundreds of children in this State who are crippled and deformed. The demonstrated possibilities of cure cover many types of disease and deformity, and this hospital therefore should be equipped to extend its usefulness to children of all counties in the State.

Of the 25 children who are patients the great majority are from New York city. Of the total 35 admissions up to September 30, 1902, 27 were from that city and 3 from the adjoining county of Westchester, leaving only 5 from all the other counties of the State. During that period 10 patients were discharged, but 20 of the 25 who remain are from the city of New York.

There are in institutions reporting to this Board more than 100 children who need special treatment and surgical aid, and steps should be taken as soon as possible to widen the beneficial work of this hospital. During the year the hospital received over 150 applications for admission, and in the past two months of the present fiscal year there were fully 500 additional applicants for whom there is no place. The surgeon-in-chief states that "there are thousands of crippled children in the city of New York for whom no provision exists, although they can be saved by proper treatment. In addition there is probably an equally large number in the State at large who are equally unfortunate."

For these reasons it seems desirable to your committee that a farm of fifty or more acres be purchased in some suitable locality, and that there be erected thereon a hospital large enough to accommodate at least 100 patients. This would permit the extension of what has proved a most beneficial work. In the last report your committee called it experimental, but it has proved its usefulness, and now the time seems ripe for its enlargement. If the institution is to be continued it will require additional facilities, and the best way to provide them is to move from the present leased building, which is small and in every way unsuitable, into a properly planned and well located hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE G. DE PEYSTER,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the New York State Hospital for the
Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis respectfully reports that work upon this new hospital, established by chapter 416 of the Laws of 1900, and chapter 691 of the Laws of 1901, is under way. The first chapter created the hospital and provided for its location; it also required the board of trustees to proceed with the construction and equipment of suitable buildings upon plans to be adopted by the trustees and approved by the State Architect and the State Board of Charities. Chapter 691 of the Laws of 1901 appropriated \$100,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary" to enable the trustees to carry out the requirements of the first chapter.

Upon the selection and approval of the site, plans for all the buildings were prepared by the State Architect, and contracts made at once for the erection of an administration building and also for the necessary preliminary work. The construction of this building was not begun during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, but immediately after its close, in the month of October, excavation for the foundation began. By the end of 1902 probably all the foundation work will be finished, and then as rapidly as the weather permits, but in all probability not before the spring opens, building operations will go forward.

The final plans contemplate three connected buildings, of which the central one shall be devoted to administration, and be flanked by cottages, one of which is intended for male and the other for female patients. For service until these cottages are completed, the administration building will be used for the reception of patients as well as for housing the administrative staff. The necessity for the speedy completion of the full hospital as planned is indicated by the fact that the administration

building can hold but few patients at best, and the main object in the establishment of this institution will be defeated unless there is ample room for patients.

The proposed administration building is to be four stories in height and must depend upon its own resources in the event of fire. The plans provide for a single stairway to the three upper stories, and this is located close to the elevator shaft. Fortunately the building is to be on a slope, so that it will not be so far to the ground from the rear windows as it will be in front. Ample fire-escapes, however, to cover all points of the building where there is danger should be provided before patients are placed in it.

Under the law establishing the hospital no person who has not been a citizen in this State for at least one year preceding the date of application can be received as a patient. There are to be two classes of patients: First, those able to pay wholly or in part for their care while at the hospital; and second, patients to be treated free. These free patients, however, are to be chargeable to the locality from whence the patients are sent. This makes a new departure in the administration of a State Hospital, the outcome of which will be a matter of great interest to the public.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on State and Alien Poor.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The Department of State and Alien Poor is charged, under this Board, with the care, maintenance and removal of non-resident poor persons who have no legal claim upon any of the counties of this State. The superintendent and his assistants make investigation of all applications for relief made by persons of this class, and visit and inspect the almshouses of the State. Through this work the State has been relieved during the year ending September 30, 1902, of the permanent maintenance of a large number of persons. Not only have many inmates been removed from the State almshouses, but many others were taken out of county and city institutions and returned to their homes and friends.

A large number of persons on arrival in this State find themselves destitute. Their only recourse for aid is an appeal to public charity. To prevent imposition as far as possible, and to relieve the several communities of the State of the care of such destitute non-residents, is the special function of the Department of State and Alien Poor. It is not to be expected that all persons who come to this State will prove thrifty and successful. Accidents happen and misfortune is common. Too many people come with barely sufficient means to pay their transportation to the State; others, with more means, meet with disappointment, misfortune or disaster. In all cases, as they are non-residents, without legal claim upon a county, they must be removed at the expense of the State. It is just that the State should itself assume the care and removal of persons of this character, and in the end the expenses incurred under the law prove economical. It is far better to pay for the transportation of a non resident to his home than to permit him to become a permanent inmate of a charitable institution.

In the one case he is probably restored to self-support, and in the other he becomes a permanent burden.

The principal part of the work of removal is carried on at the eastern and western ends of the State. The city of New York draws to itself immigrants and visitors from every state in the Union and from foreign lands. Among the thousands of arrivals in the city probably an average of about 3,000 per month are compelled to ask charitable assistance. The Western States and Canada also send thousands every year to this State, and these usually enter at Buffalo. There, of course, the applications for assistance are not nearly so many as in the city of New York, but in the course of the year the number relieved forms a grand total which is surprising.

Beside those who are returned to their homes, a large number of cases after investigation are dismissed as not properly coming within the provisions of the law, so that the amount of work done cannot be represented by the number of removals, and yet this showing, when considered from a financial standpoint, is of exceeding interest.

It has been estimated that were it not for such removals, since the State Poor Act of 1873, and the Alien Poor Act of 1880 went into effect, the expense to the State for the maintenance of the 31,967 non residents sent to their homes would have reached the enormous sum of \$49,868,520. Even were this estimate cut in four parts, and only 25 per cent. of it taken as the maximum saving, the result is still startling. The estimate of saving given, however, is based upon the average life of public dependents in almshouses, and is under rather than over the true amount.

During the past year the Department of State and Alien Poor, as shown by its report, returned 1,016 persons to their homes. Of this number eighty-one were aliens. It is an interesting fact that many alien paupers still find easy entrance into this country. Some are supplied with just enough money to permit them to pass customs inspection on arrival. Others are consigned to friends with the understanding that upon arrival they will shift for themselves. Still others are passed in by careless inspectors, or enter from Canada. The limit of

time within which the general government will permit aliens who become dependent to be deported is now increased from one to three years. The result of this will be a larger number of cases for action by this Department, and will necessitate a larger outlay hereafter, but it will permanently benefit the State.

The report of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, and statistical tables showing the work of the Department of State and Alien Poor, are appended as part of this report, and will be found of interest.

Respectfully submitted,

D. McCARTHY,

Chairman of Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE AND ALIEN POOR.

To the State Board of Charities:

The general work of the Department of State and Alien Poor during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, was carried on in compliance with the law. Chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896 places all State, alien and Indian poor under the direct supervision and care of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, who is appointed by the State Board of Charities. The work of his department includes the inspection of State institutions, county and city almshouses, investigations of special cases requiring attention, and the preparation of reports embodying the results of such inspections and investigations. Beside these things, the care, maintenance and removal of State, non-resident and Indian poor are imposed upon the superintendent by statute; and by the rules of the Board the oversight of children placed out in homes is also committed to him.

STATE POOR.

Such persons as have not resided for sixty days in any one county of the State of New York within one year of the date of their application for relief are designated as State poor, and as

such the law provides that they shall be removed to and maintained in one of the State almshouses pending their return to the places to which they belong. The superintendent, in person and by his representatives, has visited each State almshouse once or more every three months, has examined into the condition and needs of all State poor persons, and provided for the return to their legal residences of all aliens and other non-residents committed as State poor to public institutions. These inspections have been made regularly in accordance with the requirements of the law, and full investigation of all applications for relief under this law has also been made.

REMOVALS.

The Department of State and Alien Poor, during the past fiscal year, has returned 1,016 persons to their homes after careful inquiry into the circumstances which made such removals at public expense necessary. Many such persons became public charges immediately on return to the United States from service in South Africa with contractors in the employ of the British Government. As they were American citizens, legal residents of other states, and destitute, they were promptly forwarded to their own homes.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The report on the inspections of almshouses and other institutions shows a general tendency toward improvement. The county boards of supervisors throughout the State take intelligent interest in the welfare of public dependents under their charge, and as a consequence have made provision for many repairs and betterments in almshouses.

These improvements are especially manifested in more adequate provision for the care of the sick, and better methods of lighting, heating and ventilation.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics embody that portion of the work of the department during the year, which has to do with State, Alien and Indian poor:

STATE POOR.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, the total number of State poor provided for pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 225, Laws of 1896, was 1,814, as against 1,760 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 54. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged as able to go out and care for themselves, 677; absconded, 81; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 931; died, 13; thus leaving 112 in State almshouses October 1, 1902, of whom 99 were males and 13 females. Ten children were at the same time in the custody of orphan asylums, making a total of 122 under State care October 1, 1902.

The expenditures for the fiscal year have been \$26,953.76, as against \$23,035.03 the preceding year, the increase being for the greater cost incurred for maintenance and removals. These expenditures were distributed as follows: For care and maintenance in State almshouses, \$12,913.82; for care and maintenance in orphan asylums and homes, \$1,003.88; for removal to State almshouses, \$421.95; for removal from State almshouses to homes in other states and countries, \$9,062.54; for miscellaneous expenses, traveling expenses and printing, \$3,551.57. The per capita expenditure was \$14.86, as against \$13.09 in 1901.

Twenty-nine years have elapsed since the State Poor Law became operative, during which time 44,297 persons have been committed to State almshouses, a yearly average of 1,527. Of these, 34,407 were males and 9,890 females. This large number has been disposed of as follows: Discharged as able to provide for themselves, 12,554; provided for by adoption or in families as self-supporting, 87; absconded, 2,113; transferred to State hospitals, 249; sent out of the State to their friends or places of legal settlement in other states or countries, 22,285; died, 897; thus leaving under care September 30, 1902, 112 in almshouses, and 10 in homes, as follows: At the Albany State Almshouse, 4; at the Broome County State Almshouse, 19; at the Erie County State Almshouse, 10; at the Jefferson County State Almshouse, 4; at the Kings County State Almshouse, Flatbush, 6; at the Monroe County State Almshouse, 11; at the New York City

State Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 37; at the Oneida County State Almshouse, 6; at the Onondaga County State Almshouse, 3; at the St. Lawrence County State Almshouse, 12; in the Albany Orphan Asylum, 5; in the New York Catholic Protectory, 3; in the New York Juvenile Asylum, 2.

ALIEN POOR.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, 81 alien poor were removed to their homes in other countries. These were found in almshouses, hospitals, and other charitable institutions in this State, and their condition at the time of landing in this country, as brought out by the inquiries, was as follows: Feeble-minded, 5; vagrant and destitute, 17; diseased, 12; children, 28; sick or disabled after landing, 19.

These had been furnished transportation to this country, as far as known, as follows: By relatives, guardians and friends, 21; not known, 71.

By their own statements they were found to have been landed as follows: At New York ports, 40; at other United States ports, 7; at Canadian ports, 7; not known, 27.

After careful examination these persons were returned to their homes as follows: To England, 5; to Ireland, 18; to Italy, 12; to Germany, 9; to Austro-Hungary, 4; to Sweden, 5; to Russia, 5; to Tunis, 4; to France, 2; to West Indies, 7; to Canada, 2; and to Spain, Holland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bermuda, Egypt, Syria and Mexico, each 1.

The total expenditure for these removals was \$1,719.04, the average per capita expenditure \$21.22. Since this act went into effect in 1880, up to September 30, 1902, there have been 3,676 removals made, at a total expenditure of \$82,298.78, an average per capita cost of \$22.39.

Besides alien and State poor removed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, there were four non-resident poor persons sent to their homes in other States, under the provisions of section 120 of chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, namely: To Washington, 1; to Pennsylvania, 1; to Illinois, 1; to North Carolina, 1. The expenditure for these removals was \$91.40, making the total cost of removals, \$1,810.44.

INDIAN POOR.

The relief of such Indians as may require assistance is undertaken by the State of New York through this department of the State Board of Charities. There are a large number of Indians resident in this State, but comparatively few of them are permanent public charges. Many require temporary relief, but they are seldom willing to remain in almshouses. In the care of the sick, in the assistance of such as are partially able to support themselves, as well as by the supervision of dependent and orphan Indian children, the purposes of the law are carried out. The Indians are encouraged to support themselves and not depend upon charity, either public or private.

The total number of Indian poor provided for in almshouses or asylums during the fiscal year was 25, of whom 6 were in custody at the beginning of the year, and 19 were admitted during the twelve months. Of these 12 have been discharged as able to provide for themselves; 3 absconded; and 2 died; leaving remaining September 30, 1902, 8; of whom 5 were in the Niagara County Almshouse, and 3 in the Erie County Almshouse.

The expenditures during the year have been \$2,113.32, as follows: For maintenance in the Cattaraugus County Almshouse, \$10.50; for maintenance in the Erie County Almshouse, \$431.75; for maintenance in the Niagara County Almshouse, \$226.25; for maintenance in the Onondaga County Almshouse, \$29.75; for maintenance in the Western New York Home, Randolph, \$20.20; for outdoor relief, \$1,394.87.

The total expenditures of the department are summarized as follows: On account of State poor, inclusive of salaries, \$38,526.26; on account of alien poor and non-resident poor, \$1,810.44; on account of Indian poor, \$2,113.32.

There are appended, as part of this report, seven tables which have relation to the work of the Department of State and Alien Poor, and set forth its operations.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON M. CHILD,

Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the present rate of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.		Rate of support per week.
Albany City.....	Albany.....	October	1, 1873	\$2 00
St. Lawrence County.....	Canton.....	October	1, 1873	2 00
Erie County.....	Buffalo.....	October	1, 1873	2 00
Broome County	Binghamton.....	January	1, 1875	2 00
Jefferson County.....	Watertown.....	January	1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga County	Syracuse.....	January	1, 1875	2 00
Kings County.....	Flathush.....	June	20, 1875	2 50
Oneida County.....	Rome.....	December	28, 1875	2 00
Monroe County.....	Rochester.....	December	4, 1877	2 00
New York City... ..	Blackwell's Island....	February	28, 1902	2 50

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1902.

STATE ALMSHOUSES	Number of inmates October 1, 1901	Number committed during the year	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted	Absconded	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1902		
									Males	Females	Total.
Albany.....	4	72	76	27	...	22	22	1	4	..	4
Buffalo.....	7	217	224	81	..	32	99	2	9	1	10
Canton.....	11	15	26	11	..	..	3	..	11	1	12
Binghamton.....	19	24	43	14	..	5	3	2	17	2	19
Syracuse.....	3	13	16	4	..	1	7	1	2	1	3
Watertown.....	4	5	9	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	4
Flatbush.....	29	681	710	379	..	13	310	2	3	3	6
Rome.....	3	22	25	15	..	1	3	2	5	1	6
Rochester.....	7	44	51	12	..	4	24	..	11	..	11
Blackwell's Island*	..	634	634	133	..	3	458	3	33	4	37
Total.....	87	1,727	1,814	677	.....	81	931	13	90	13	112

* Contract entered into with the State February 28, 1902.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the number and sex of the State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889	1,369	388	1,757
For the year ending September 30, 1890	1,133	307	1,440
For the year ending September 30, 1891	1,026	339	1,365
For the year ending September 30, 1892	1,095	272	1,367
For the year ending September 30, 1893	1,057	349	1,406
For the year ending September 30, 1894	1,490	484	1,974
For the year ending September 30, 1895	1,669	502	2,171
For the year ending September 30, 1896	1,589	513	2,102
For the year ending September 30, 1897	1,448	539	1,987
For the year ending September 30, 1898	1,300	504	1,804
For the year ending September 30, 1899	1,582	467	2,049
For the year ending September 30, 1900	1,522	350	1,872
For the year ending September 30, 1901	1,371	314	1,685
For the year ending September 30, 1902	1,471	256	1,727
Aggregate	34,407	9,890	44,297

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the several almshouses to which State poor were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1902.

ALMSHOUSES.	Whole number admitted	Discharged	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred to State hospitals	Sent out of the State to friends or places of legal settlement	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1902.
Albany.	3,536	1,138	7	527	20	1,752	88	4
Buffalo.	8,696	1,967	33	484	31	6,036	135	10
Canton.	417	157	4	73	9	90	73	12
Delhi*.	74	37	.....	20	1	10	6	.....
Yaphank*.	1,110	76	.....	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton..	764	324	8	79	10	265	59	19
Syracuse	845	384	2	118	15	290	33	3
Watertown...	274	79	4	41	12	120	14	4
Flatbush . . .	*24,113	6,946	5	292	55	16,501	308	6
Rome . . .	710	352	1	78	69	144	60	6
Waterloo* . . .	513	345	.....	88	5	54	21	.....
Rochester.	2,611	616	18	226	21	1,628	91	11
Blackwell's Island.....	634	133	.....	3	.....	458	3	37
Total	44,297	12,554	87	2,113	249	28,285	897	112

* Discontinued

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the ages of the State poor committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1902.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	582	836	739	556	363	282	178	3,536
Buffalo.....	2,552	2,035	1,540	979	752	535	303	8,696
Canton.....	46	61	81	52	47	69	61	417
Delhi.....	6	9	12	17	10	13	7	74
Yaphank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	120	118	130	110	107	92	87	764
Syracuse.....	174	191	167	125	75	57	56	845
Watertown.....	74	49	63	25	23	21	19	274
Flatbush.....	5,361	7,348	4,965	3,055	1,872	1,066	446	24,113
Rome.....	40	151	210	117	86	71	35	710
Waterloo.....	10	40	73	78	101	128	83	513
Rochester.....	573	616	448	333	282	211	148	2,611
Blackwell's Island.....	136	232	110	70	45	28	13	634
Total.....	9,721	12,102	8,873	5,689	3,852	2,618	1,442	44,297

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the classified quarterly expenditures for the support, care and removal of State poor for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

QUARTERS.	For removal to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medi- cal attendance and care in State almshouses.	For mainte- nance in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscella- neous expenses and printing.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1901.....	\$148 41	\$3,294 35	\$272 03	\$1,989 13	\$880 97	\$6,584 89
Quarter ending March 31, 1902.....	115 05	3,458 85	276 15	2,070 78	855 14	6,775 97
Quarter ending June 30, 1902.....	97 68	3,122 14	223 46	1,827 45	908 00	6,178 73
Quarter ending September 30, 1902.....	60 81	3,038 48	232 24	3,175 18	907 46	7,414 17
Total.....	\$421 95	\$12,913 82	\$1,003 88	\$9,062 54	\$3,551 57	\$20,953 76

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Inspection.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee on inspection respectfully submits the following report touching the work of the Department of Inspection for the year ending September 30, 1902. One of the chief efforts of the department during the past year has been the examination regarding long term inmates maintained at public expense in homes for children under private control. It is therefore proper that the burden of the report should have to do with the results of this important investigation. At the same time, statistics commonly given in the report respecting those present at the end of the fiscal year and also certain facts regarding those discharged during the year are herewith presented.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO HOMES FOR CHILDREN UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL BUT IN RECEIPT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Homes for children under private control but in receipt of public moneys are required by the rules of the Board to make monthly returns showing the admissions and discharges of inmates with certain facts concerning all new beneficiaries. As a result of this information the Board is able to present statistics showing the number of children remaining in institutions at the close of each fiscal year for which the institutions have been required to make such reports. The following table and diagram will indicate the total population in homes for children under private control but in receipt of public moneys on September 30 of each year from 1896-1902, inclusive:

YEAR.	Total population.	Number as compared with September 30, 1896.	
September 30, 1896 (119 institutions).....	27,769	.....
September 30, 1897 (121 institutions).....	28,380	611	Increase.
September 30, 1898 (123 institutions).....	29,967	2,198	Increase.
September 30, 1899 (123 institutions).....	29,440	1,671	Increase.
September 30, 1900 (122 institutions).....	28,649	880	Increase.
September 30, 1901 (121 institutions).....	29,241	1,472	Increase.
September 30, 1902 (121 institutions).....	27,385	384	Decrease.

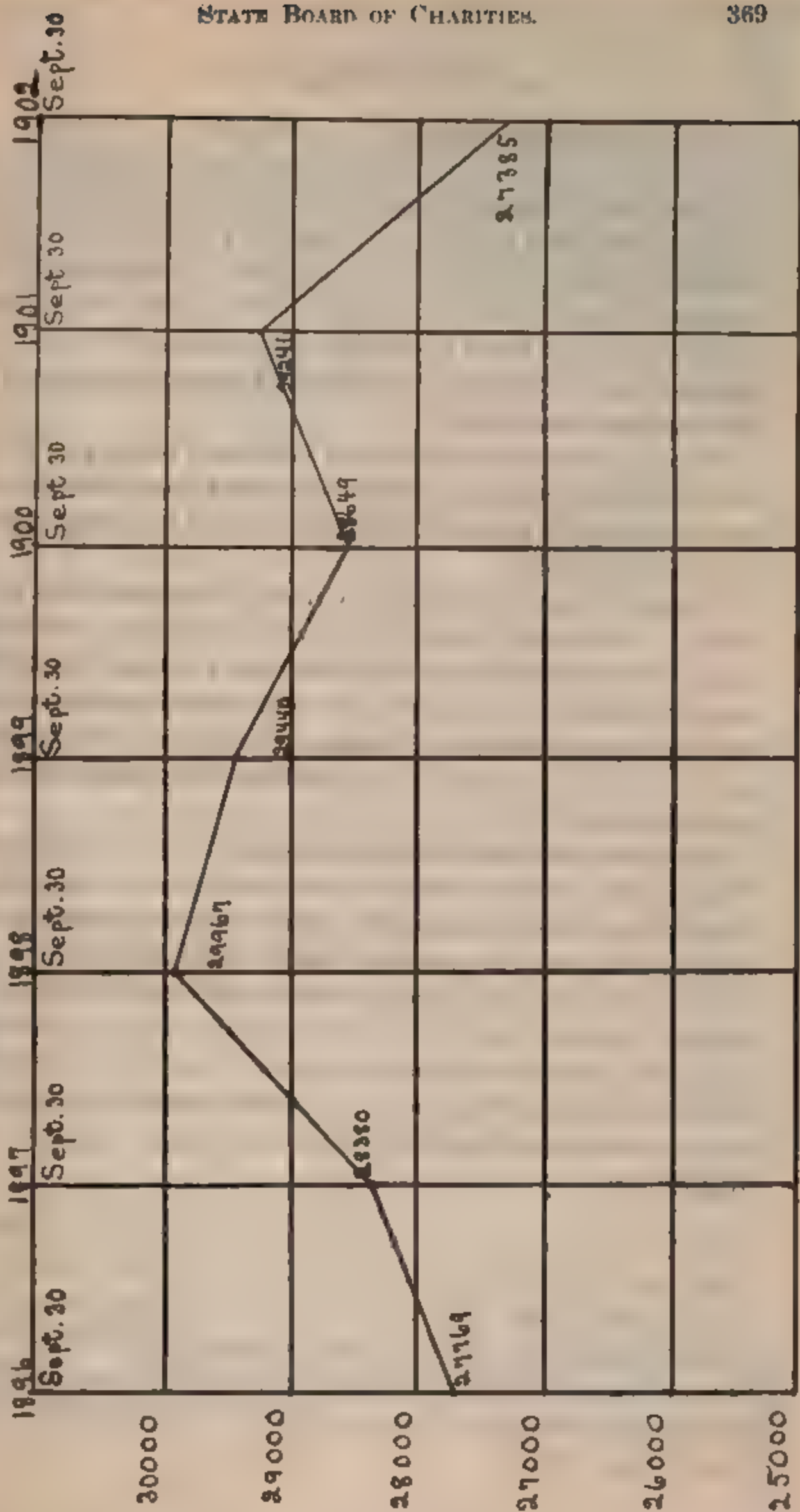
Reference to this table shows a marked increase in the population of children's institutions from 1896 to 1898 inclusive, amounting to 2,198 inmates, or nearly 8% in two years.

From 1898 to 1900 there was a decrease of 1,318, or upwards of 4%, while the next year, that of 1901, recorded a further increase.

The most marked change occurred between September 30, 1901, and September 30, 1902, the decrease during these twelve months amounting to 1,856 inmates. Comparing the maximum population as recorded on September 30, 1898, with the minimum population, that of September 30, 1902, the decrease during the past three years amounted to 2,582 inmates, or between 8% and 9%.

This movement of population during the last seven years or since the institutions have been required to make monthly reports to the State Board of Charities may be represented by the following diagram:

Table showing movement of population in homes for children under private control but in receipt of public moneys, from September 30, 1896, to September 30, 1902, inclusive.



From the foregoing diagram, it will be seen that on September 30, 1902, the population of children's institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board was less than at any time since the Board has required from children's institutions monthly reports showing movement of population. Undoubtedly this decrease is due in no small measure to the special investigation conducted by the Board's inspectors in pursuance of the policy indicated by the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Board on June 4, 1901:

"Whereas, The records filed with the Board relating to homes for children in receipt of public money, show that 5,000 such inmates or fully 20 per cent. have been retained five years or over in said institutions,

"Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendations of its eastern and western inspection district committees, this Board direct that a systematic inquiry be instituted through the department of inspection to learn the causes of retention of all inmates who are supported as public charges in homes for children under private control, provided said retention has continued longer than five years.

"Resolved, That this inquiry be conducted in such a manner as to show the age, sex, religion, civil, physical and mental condition of said public charges, the causes for which committed or otherwise received, the authority under which received, the per capita amounts received from public sources, and, furthermore, that the effort be made to ascertain whether the acceptance of each such public charge has been renewed annually as provided by the rules of the Board, as well as to obtain any other information on the general subject which may be of service to the Board."

INQUIRY REGARDING LONG TERM INMATES RETAINED AT PUBLIC
EXPENSE IN HOMES FOR CHILDREN UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL.

The methods and results of the inquiry regarding long term inmates retained at public expense in homes for children under private control have been briefly summarized on pages 132-137 inclusive of the present volume. More detailed statistics are herewith presented.

The records of 4,109 children falling within the classification adopted were carefully examined and the children were in almost every instance personally interviewed by the inspector making the inquiry. As a result of the examination, the children were divided for purposes of proper distribution into three classes:

CLASS A.

Children reported as eligible for placing out by reason of orphanage, abandonment, improper guardianship of parents or other cause.

CLASS B.

Children who were found to have relatives with moral or legal claims to the custody of such children.

CLASS C.

Children reported as physically or mentally defective.

The following facts concerning these 4,109 children are presented, the children being grouped in accordance with the classification described above.

It should be explained in respect to the tables regarding long term inmates, which follow, that the facts were obtained by the inspectors of the Board from personal visitations to the institutions and the enormity of the work was such that it necessarily ran through several months and the results do not, therefore, actually represent the period, September 30, as do other tables in this report.

FACTS REGARDING 4,109 INMATES OF CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS,
RETAINED UNDER INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR FIVE YEARS OR
UPWARDS AND WHO WERE AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION
SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

SEX	Class A.	Class B	Class C	Total
Boys	1,275	760	147	2,182
Girls	1,082	707	134	1,927
Total	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

Thus it appears that the number of boys in each class is but slightly in excess of the number of girls, the greatest difference being in Class A or children who were found to be eligible for placing out. Even here the percentage of excess of boys among the long term inmates is less than the proportion of boys to the entire population in children's institutions.

The most important fact to be observed, however, is that the majority of the long term inmates were found to be eligible for placing out, namely, 2,357 or 57 per cent. of the total number maintained by public expense; while 1,467 children or 35 per cent. so maintained were found to have relatives with legal or moral claims to their custody. A rather surprising result of the inquiry is the fact that but 285 of the 4,109 children examined or not quite 7 per cent. were found to be physically, mentally or morally deficient. Thus it is by no means true that the chief reason for the retention of children for long periods of time is because they are defective.

AGE AT TIME OF EXAMINATION.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Five years old	30	19	31	80
Six years old	30	11	21	62
Seven years old	41	28	4	73
Eight years old	104	65	11	180
Nine years old	172	113	18	304
Ten years old	248	180	21	449
Eleven years old	362	241	24	627
Twelve years old	392	260	42	694
Thirteen years old	347	215	36	598
Fourteen years old	312	168	25	505
Fifteen years old	229	125	26	380
Sixteen years old	70	31	14	115
Over sixteen years old	19	11	12	42
Total	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

Of the children whose age at the time of examination is given in the foregoing table, 270 were received when under two years of age, 1,704 were received between the ages of two and five years, 1,584 between five and eight years of age, 527 between eight and twelve years of age, while the remaining, 24 in number, were twelve years old or upward when admitted.

While the number of defectives in the whole population of long term inmates is but 285, or not quite 7 per cent. of the total, the number of long term inmates who were received under two years of age and who were found to be defective, was 73 or about 26 per cent. of the total received at that early age. Of those received between two and five years of age, 109 out of a total number of 1,704 were found defective, either physically, mentally or morally. This is 6 per cent.

TIME IN INSTITUTIONS.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Five years.. . . .	606	543	71	1,220
Six years.. . . .	533	372	67	972
Seven years	336	236	39	611
Eight years.. . . .	353	170	29	552
Nine years	250	88	22	360
Ten years	183	28	19	180
Eleven years	82	21	13	116
Twelve years	42	7	12	61
Thirteen years. . . .	14	...	6	20
Fourteen years.. . .	7	2	3	12
Sixteen years	1	...	1	2
Over sixteen . . . .	...	...	3	3
Total...	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

The total number of inmates who had been present 5 years and upward on September 30, 1901, was 5,030. Of these, upon examination, but 4,109 were found to be public charges, or nearly 82 per cent. of the long term inmates recorded as present when the inquiry began. This proportion as between public and private charges corresponds pretty closely with that for the total population, indicating that the question of public or private support does not seem to be a controlling factor in retaining inmates over long periods of time. Thus, for example, of the 29,241 present on September 30, 1901, 6,322, or over 21 per cent., were supported by the institution or by relatives, guardians or friends.

It was hoped that the inquiry would throw light upon the question, How far are children who are received in babyhood retained for long periods of time under institutional care? The fact that there is considerable migration of children from one

CIVIL CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED	Class A	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Orphan.	409	26	28	463
Half orphan	1,035	821	111	1,967
Parents living	570	541	55	1,166
Unknown	283	66	87	436
Not stated or unknown	60	13	4	77
Total	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

PRESENT CIVIL CONDITION	Class A.	Class B	Class C.	Total
Orphan.	752	41	47	840
Half orphan.	707	1,061	76	1,844
Parents living	210	299	26	535
Not stated or unknown	688	66	136	890
Total.. . . .	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

An attempt was made in the course of the inquiry to discover what change had occurred, during the period of retention, in the civil condition of these long term inmates. Thus it appears that while 463, or 11 per cent., were reported as orphans on admission, 840, or 20 per cent., were so reported at the time of the investigation, and while 1,166, or 28 per cent., were reported as having both parents living at the time of admission, but 535, or 13 per cent., were so reported after having been in the institutions 5 years or longer. The fact that there was but comparatively slight change reported in the number of half orphans is probably to be accounted for by the fact that changes from half orphanage to full orphanage were very nearly counterbalanced by changes in the civil condition of those whose parents were living at the time of admission, but who subsequently lost either father or mother, thus bringing them into the class of half orphans. In the case of 890 children examined, nothing was apparently known about their present civil condition. One hundred and thirty six of these 890 children were reported as defective.

The chief point of the inquiry as to the present civil condition of these long term inmates had to do with the question of the

institution to another makes it difficult to trace in all cases their institutional career. Thus, for example, many infant asylums transfer their inmates as they grow older to institutions for children of five years or over. In cases where institutional life has been consecutive, but transfers are known to have taken place, the duration of institutional life is reckoned without regard to whether or not the children have been in one or more institutions. How extensive this migration is may be inferred from the fact that of the 4,109 children examined, 421 were known to have been previous inmates of at least one other institution and 9 were found to have been inmates of at least two other institutions; thus, upward of 10 per cent. of the children examined had been inmates of more than a single institution. In addition to this migration, it is not unusual for children to be discharged and subsequently readmitted, as appears from the fact that there was record of such readmission in the case of 177 of the children examined. So far as the data were obtainable, the following facts appear:

Of the 270 long term inmates who had been received under 2 years of age, 68 were ten years old or over at the time of the inquiry, as appears from the following: 10 were ten years of age, 17 were eleven years of age, 25 were twelve years of age, 6 were thirteen years of age, 4 fourteen years of age, 3 fifteen years of age, 2 sixteen years of age and 1 was over sixteen.

Stated in another way, of these 270 children who were received under two years of age, 58 had been retained under institutional care for ten years or over. Of these 58, 39 were found eligible for placing out, 6 had relatives with legal or moral claims upon them and 13 were defective.

Of the 1,704 long term inmates who were received between two and five years of age, 280, or upwards of 16 per cent., had been under institutional care for ten years or longer. Of these 280, 204 were found eligible for placing out, 43 had relatives with moral or legal claims upon them, while 33 were reported as defective.

CIVIL CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Orphan.	409	26	28	463
Half orphan.	1,035	821	111	1,967
Parents living	570	541	55	1,166
Unknown	283	66	87	436
Not stated or unknown	60	13	4	77
Total.. . . .	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

PRESENT CIVIL CONDITION	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total.
Orphan.	752	41	47	840
Half orphan.	707	1,061	76	1,844
Parents living	210	299	26	535
Not stated or unknown	688	66	136	890
Total.. . . .	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

An attempt was made in the course of the inquiry to discover what change had occurred, during the period of retention, in the civil condition of these long term inmates. Thus it appears that while 463, or 11 per cent., were reported as orphans on admission, 840, or 20 per cent., were so reported at the time of the investigation, and while 1,166, or 28 per cent., were reported as having both parents living at the time of admission, but 535, or 13 per cent., were so reported after having been in the institutions 5 years or longer. The fact that there was but comparatively slight change reported in the number of half orphans is probably to be accounted for by the fact that changes from half orphanage to full orphanage were very nearly counterbalanced by changes in the civil condition of those whose parents were living at the time of admission, but who subsequently lost either father or mother, thus bringing them into the class of half orphans. In the case of 890 children examined, nothing was apparently known about their present civil condition. One hundred and thirty-six of these 890 children were reported as defective.

The chief point of the inquiry as to the present civil condition of these long term inmates had to do with the question of the

eligibility of the children for placing out. Thus it will be observed, of those reported as eligible for placing out, 752 were orphans and in the case of 688 there was no record as to the present civil condition, indicating that probably most of these children had been abandoned. Although one or both parents were reported as living in the case of 917 long term inmates, through failure to visit their children or because the parents had been deprived of the custody of these children by judicial procedure, the children were considered eligible for being placed in family homes.

PHYSICAL CONDITION, WHEN ADMITTED.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Good.....	2,055	1,329	167	3,551
Fair.....	145	64	45	254
Poor.....	147	69	60	276
Not stated.....	10	5	13	28
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Good.....	1,966	1,254	61	3,281
Fair.....	362	209	50	621
Poor.....	3	3	171	177
Not stated.....	26	1	3	30
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

Has the physical condition of the children who have been under institutional care for five years or upward improved or deteriorated? An examination of the foregoing tables does not furnish conclusive evidence on this point. In the first place, the facts regarding the physical condition of the children when admitted are taken from the monthly records submitted by the institutions. Naturally the standard of comparison will vary more or less with each institution so reporting. The facts regarding the present physical condition, on the other hand, are based upon reports of examination of the children, conducted by

the inspectors in the course of their inquiry, supplemented by any information obtainable from the caretakers of the children as to their general health. It is certainly gratifying that of these long term inmates so goodly a proportion are reported as in good physical condition, namely, 3,281, or nearly 80 per cent., while 621, or 15 per cent., were reported to be in fair physical condition. But 177, of whom 171 were defective, were reported as in positively poor physical condition. This was but 4 per cent. of the total. It will be observed that 61 who were said to be in good physical condition and 50 who were found to be in fair physical condition, are still classified as defectives under Class C. This is to be accounted for by the fact that not infrequently children with mental defects present an apparently sound physical exterior.

MENTAL CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Good.	2,039	1,301	162	3,502
Fair.....	155	72	34	261
Poor	20	5	21	46
Not stated	143	89	68	300
Total ...	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

PRESENT MENTAL CONDITION	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total.
Good.....	1,902	1,274	96	3,272
Fair.....	422	192	92	706
Poor	7	...	94	101
Not stated	26	1	3	30
Total	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

An attempt was made to learn the effect of long institutional life upon the mental condition of the children. On the face of the returns their mental condition does not, on the whole, seem to have improved, but here also it must be remembered that the standard of measurement at the time of admission and that

observed at the time of examination are not uniform, but nevertheless it is at least a fair question whether institutions which retain their inmates for long periods of time should not be able to show considerable mental improvement in their wards, provided the education afforded them is of a proper kind, combining manual and industrial training with elementary instruction in the common school branches. The fact that while 3,502 children were reported as in good mental condition at time of admission, as compared with 3,272 so reported at the time of the examination, upward of five years later, indicates, if not actual deterioration, no marked improvement in the mental condition of the children as a whole. The loss appears in part in the number of accessions to the class marked "fair," this having increased from 261 to 706 during the period of retention. Some of this increase is undoubtedly due to the assignment to this class of some of those whose mental condition at time of admission was not stated. This assignment may also account in some measure for the fact that 101 were reported as in poor mental condition at time of examination, while only 46 were so reported at time of admission.

MORAL RECORD.	Class A	Class B	Class C.	Total
Good.....	2,152	1,372	191	3,715
Fair.....	186	88	46	320
Poor.....	6	6	46	58
Not stated....	13	1	2	16
Total...	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

In determining the moral record of the children, the inspectors of the department were naturally largely dependent upon the testimony of superintendents, matrons and care-takers. The fact that but 58 of the children were reported as having a poor record in respect to behavior and morals is worthy of note, especially since reference to the cause of commitment shows that 568 of the children were committed because of improper guardianship and 26 for delinquency.

BIRTHPLACE OF CHILD	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Native	2,058	1,284	261	3,603
Foreign.....	134	135	10	279
Unknown or not stated...	165	48	14	227
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Native.	618	405	76	1,099
Foreign.....	774	669	68	1,511
Unknown or not stated.....	965	393	141	1,499
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Native.	671	435	111	1,187
Foreign....	719	717	72	1,508
Unknown or not stated...	967	315	132	1,414
Total.. . . .	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

A study of the nativity, not only of the children, but also of their parents, serves to show that while the children are for the most part native born, only about 27 per cent. of their fathers and 29 per cent. of their mothers are known to be American born. To be sure, in more than one-third of the cases the birthplace of father and mother is stated to be unknown, but the proportion of native-born parents to foreign-born parents among those for whom there is a record, appears to be, roughly speaking, two to three. Therefore, we may safely conclude that while nearly 90 per cent. of the children are native born, the majority of the parents are foreign born, showing that the larger number of these long-term inmates are native-born children of foreign parentage.

HOW RECEIVED	Class A.	Class B.	Class D.	Total.
By judicial procedure				
For destitution.	970	639	79	1,688
Under the Penal Code..	421	104	34	559
Not stated.	18	1	2	21
Under the Poor Law.				
For destitution.	706	581	123	1,410
Otherwise	21	14	1	36
Not stated	161	93	39	293
By surrender	52	29	5	86
Otherwise	5	2	1	8
No record	3	4	1	8
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

In the course of the examination an attempt was made to discover how far the long-term inmates had been committed by judicial procedure and how far they had been committed under the provisions of the Poor Law, by superintendents of the poor, commissioners of charities or other public relieving officers. The foregoing table shows the method of commitment of these 4,109 long-term inmates. It will be seen that the larger proportion are committed by judicial procedure, i. e., by the courts or justices. Of those so committed, however, by far the larger number were sent to institutions because of destitution. As is well known, before the recent establishment of the Children's Court in New York city, children were frequently committed to institutions through the courts, even when the cause of commitment was the poverty of the parents. It is desirable in the case of children who are about to become public charges and whose support is to be paid for by the Department of Public Charities or from the relief funds of the county, city or town, that wherever the cause of commitment is destitution, the children should be committed by the proper relieving officer rather than through the courts. In New York city, at least, this division of responsibility is now practically observed, as it is recognized that the Department of Charities is the proper department to pass upon the question of commitment in cases of destitution. It is to be hoped that this distinction will be observed not only in other cities and towns, but also throughout the counties, for it is

believed that the fact that so many of these long-term inmates have been committed by judicial procedure accounts in some degree for their retention, since such cases are less likely to be periodically reviewed by the Poor Law officers than are cases where the commitment is made directly by the Poor Law authorities.

It is noticeable that but 559 of the judicial commitments were made pursuant to the provisions of the Penal Code. If we refer to the table which follows, it will be observed that a somewhat larger number are reported as having been committed on account of improper guardianship. The discrepancy is probably due to the fact that the cause assigned for the commitment, even under the Poor Law authorities, has in some cases been because the parents were considered to be improper guardians.

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total.
Destitution.	1,727	1,248	205	3,180
Improper guardianship.	429	109	30	568
Delinquency.	10	9	7	26
No record.	191	101	43	335
Total.	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

The monthly report blanks hitherto furnished by the State Board of Charities have not required that the cause of commitment should be stated. Therefore, it has been necessary to make special inquiry in the course of the examination in order to learn the exact cause for commitment. In too large a number of instances, namely, 335, there was no record at the institutions concerning the cause of commitment, nor could diligent inquiry discover the reason. In but 26 cases did the commitment papers distinctly give a cause which properly falls under the general head "delinquency." About 75 per cent. of the children are reported to have been committed for destitution, while in 568 cases the cause assigned is improper guardianship.

CHARGE UPON	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
County	364	233	70	667
City.....	1,952	1,222	210	3,384
Town.....	41	12	5	58
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

While the proportion of county to city charges in the total population of children's institutions on September 30, 1901, and also on September 30, 1902, is found to be between 16 and 17 per cent., the proportion of long-term inmates chargeable to counties, as compared with those chargeable to the cities, is somewhat higher; namely, between 19 and 20 per cent. The difference is not sufficient to indicate that superintendents of the poor are less alert in regard to placing out their charges than are commissioners of charities or other city poor authorities, especially since the proportion of defectives among the county charges is considerably larger than that among the city long-term inmates, being relatively nearly twice as great.

VISITED BY	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
Parents.....	106	1,467	40	1,613
Relatives.....	747	.....	38	785
Not visited.....	1,484	.....	205	1,689
Not stated.....	20	.....	2	22
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

The rules of the Board require that "no destitute child shall be retained as a public charge in any institution wholly or partly under private control which shall fail to keep a book in which shall be entered the name and address of every person visiting such child, supported in whole or in part by public funds in such institution, which name and address shall be secured upon such visit." An evident purpose of the foregoing rule is to indicate how far the filial relation is observed between parents and children entering institutions. Thus of the 2,379 children

who were found to have one or both parents living at the time of the inquiry, 1,613, or upward of 67 per cent., are reported as having been visited by their parents within a year. This limit of time was adopted in the examination in accordance with the provision of section 5, chapter 438, of the Laws of 1884, which provides that "any corporation specified in the first section of this act may bind out any indigent or pauper child * * * which shall have been left to the care of such corporation with no provision by the parent, relative or legal guardian of such child, for its support for a period of one year then next preceding * * *."

While the mere visitation of a child can scarcely be regarded as a "provision by the parent, relative or legal guardian of such child for its support," a liberal interpretation of the statute would at least lead one to feel that where a parent was faithful in the observance of the parental obligation, as shown by frequent visits to the institution, the parental tie should not be ruthlessly severed by seeking to place the child among strangers.

It will be observed that 106 of the children placed in class A as eligible for placing out are reported as having been visited by their parents. Such a classification is based upon the provision of the Domestic Relations Law, subdivision 3, section 61, chapter 272 of the Laws of 1896, which states that the consent to adoption is unnecessary in the case of parents "judicially deprived of the custody of the child on account of cruelty or neglect." In the cases found under class A in which one or both parents were reported as having visited the children, the process of commitment has been through judicial procedure on account of cruelty, neglect or vice on the part of the parents.

REINVESTIGATED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.	Class A	Class B	Class C.	Total.
Yes....	717	534	66	1,317
No.....	1,454	845	190	*2,489
No record..	186	88	29	303
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

* Of these 2,489, in 490 instances a reinvestigation was attempted, but the parents or relatives could not be found at the address given.

The Board's rules for the reception and retention of inmates as public charges in children's institutions require that every acceptance or renewal of acceptance "shall be based upon the results of an investigation into the circumstances of the person accepted, and into the circumstances of his parents, relatives or guardians, if there be any." During the course of the examination under consideration careful inquiry was made to ascertain how far in the case of long-term inmates the rule had been observed by the public authorities. The results as tabulated are significant. In but 1,317 of the 4,109 cases was it reported that reinvestigation had been made as required by the rule cited above. This statement, however, needs to be qualified by the fact recorded that of the 2,489 in which there was no reinvestigation, 490 could not be found at the address given. Thus in about 2,000 cases, not including the 303 of which no record of reinvestigation could be found, the rule of the Board was confessedly unobserved. In this connection it is significant to note that by far the larger number of children reported as eligible for placing out were either not reinvestigated or the parents or relatives were not found at the address given.

REACCEPTED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	Class A	Class B.	Class C.	Total.
With reinvestigation.. . . .	708	524	64	1,296
Without reinvestigation... . .	1,376	802	173	2,351
No record.. . . .	192	90	29	311
No	81	51	19	151
Total.....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

The Board's rules further require that each child supported as a public charge shall be reaccepted in writing "each year that the inmate remains in the institution and within thirty days of the expiration of each successive year." Every such reacceptance is to be based upon the results of an investigation as noted above. It is plain, therefore, from the foregoing table that the rule is more honored in the breach than in the observ-

ance, 2,351 persons having been reaccepted without any reinvestigation, not including 311 for whom there was no record of any reacceptance and 151 who were reported as not having been reaccepted. Evidently, however, the latter number still continued on in the institutions as public charges.

ARE THERE APPARENT OBSTACLES TO PLACING OUT?	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Yes... ..		1,467	285	1,752
No.	2,357			2,357
Total....	2,357	1,467	285	4,109

This last table is an attempt to summarize the results of the inquiry so far as to show which of the children are eligible for placing out by reason of orphanage, abandonment, improper guardianship of parents or other causes, and which of the long-term inmates were found to have relatives with moral or legal claims to the custody of these children, and which of the children are reported as physically or mentally defective. The table shows, what has been elsewhere stated, namely, that 2,357, or 57 per cent., of the 4,109 long term inmates maintained at public expense are reported as eligible for placing out; 1,467, or 35 per cent., appear to have relatives with legal or moral claims to the custody of the children; while but 285, or nearly 7 per cent., have been found to be physically, mentally or morally deficient.

The following table shows a comparison by institutions, exclusive of infant asylums, for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, of the number present at the close of each year, the number present five years or over and the percentage of such long-term inmates to the entire population:

	144	31	21	138	41	29	141	87	26
House of Providence, Syracuse	144	31	21	138	41	29	141	87	26
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	62	14	22	45	4	8	45	2	4
Industrial Home of Kingston	34	2	5	37	2	4	35	1	4
Industrial School Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	60	7	11	48	3	2	38		2
Institution of Mercy, New York	824	330	40	754	261	34	825	136	21
John A. Children's Home	12			10	1	6	11	1	7
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	46	9	20	49	11	2	66	3	7
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western, New York, Rochester	30	5	16	30	3	10	27	8	29
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	44	5	11	40	4	8	27	8	26
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,374	289	19	1,362	255	18	1,302	195	15
Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill	1,110	317	28	1,101	359	33	1,051	318	30
St. Magdalen School of Industry, Troy	52	9	17	33	10	30	32	7	21
New York Catholic Protector	2,508	470	18	2,545	345	13	2,408	263	11
New York Juvenile Asylum	802	2	24	896	7	78	865		3
Nursery and Child Hospital, Country Branch, S. I. N. Y.	262	60	22	190	44	23	109	20	19
Ogdensburg Orphan Asylum	138	22	13	163	19	11	151	18	11
Oswego County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	184	32	17	183	25	13	160	14	9
Otsego Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	47	6	12	35	3	8	41	3	7
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	305	27	8	298	38	12	266	36	12
Orphan Home and Asylum, Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn	791	277	35	868	245	28	681	202	29
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	88	7	7	77	8	10	55	12	6
Orphanage and Home, Free M. E. Church, Gerry	20			42			31		8
Oswego Orphan Asylum	42			38			43		
Utique Orphan Asylum, East Williamsburg	57	10	28	55	19	32	51	20	39
Poughkeepsie Orphan House	38	4	10	45	3	6	46	2	4
P. P. Church Home, Rochester	25	1	4	39	2	5	39	1	6
Rochester Orphan Asylum	96	2	2	53	2	3	51	1	9
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	398	134	35	386	98	25	355	73	20
St. Ann's Home, New York	625	136	25	507	136	26	417	108	25
St. Benedict's Home, Rye	144	67	46	144	61	42	130	36	27
St. Columba's Orphan Asylum, Watervliet	130	29	20	129	27	20	111	31	27
St. Elizabeth Industrial School, New York	35	4	11	44	2	5	42	3	7
St. Francis Home, Oswego	63			69	12	17	66	17	25
St. James Home, New York	110	27	24	118	20	17	116	33	28
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Litch	134	37	27	138	29	21	143	28	19
St. John's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	1,207	274	22	1,257	301	23	1,238	259	20
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Rensselaer	91	40	43	54	19	35	39	8	20
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	493	97	19	489	64	13	561	62	11
St. Joseph's German R. C. Orphan Asylum, Rochester	86	23	26	84	23	27	82	13	15
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	161	37	20	216	37	17	196	34	17
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning	3	1	33	3	2	66	1		3
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	812	170	20	833	145	17	780	137	17
St. Mary's Home, Brooklyn	645	65	10	701	89	12	696	90	16
St. Mary's Boys Orphan Asylum, Rochester	154	34	22	144	25	17	141	20	14
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hinghamton	120	27	22	121	30	24	112	47	33
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	11	2	18	121					
St. Mary's Home and School, Dunkirk	60	19	31	81	22	27	84	20	23
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	141	20	14	143	18	12	126	34	26

RECORDS OF CHILDREN'S HOMES — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number present September 30, 1900.	Number present five years or over.	Percentage of long term in- mates.	Number present September 30, 1901.	Number present five years or over.	Percentage of long term in- mates.	Number present September 30, 1902.	Number present five years or over.	Percentage of long term in- mates.
St. Michael's Home, Green Ridge.	159	14	8.8	175	21	12	186	22	11.8
St. Patrick's Orphan Girls' Asylum, Rochester.	95	12	12.6	98	6	6.1	93	8	8.6
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Watertown.	51			57			61		
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	207	49	23.6	201	60	29.8	214	55	25.7
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	148	13	8.7	155	16	10.3	137	9	6.5
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	160	48	30	172	48	27.9	181	35	19.3
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.	187	12	6.4	203	24	11.8	201	22	10.9
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	116	48	41.5	154	13	8.4	166	12	7.7
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	206	63	30.5	184	55	29.8	173	45	26
Sacred Heart of Mary Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	145			154			171	6	3.5
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park.	80	14	17.5	87	13	14.9	103	16	15.5
Saratoga Home for Children.	21	3	14.3	16			19		
Sheltering Arms Nursery, P. E. Church, Brooklyn.	57	3	5.2	68	4	5.8	63	1	1.6
††Shepherd's Fold, New York.	25	1	4						
Society for Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.	48	6	12.5	40	6	12.2	45	6	11
Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children, West Seneca.	303	10	2.5	440	10	2.2	410	9	2.2
Society of United Helpers, Ogdensburg.	24			32			26		
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	32	2	6.2	36	2	5.5	27	3	11
*Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank.	47	1	2.1	45	2	4.4	44	2	4.5
Rusquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	141	16	11.3	147	26	17.6	123	27	21.9
Temporary Home, etc., Mineola.	58	12	20.6	56	6	10.7	42	3	7
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	225	48	21.3	251	47	18.7	255	67	26
Troy Orphan Asylum.	204	39	19.1	231	42	18.1	231	41	17.7
Utica Orphan Asylum.	158	19	12	157	27	17.1	145	15	10
Western New York Home, Randolph.	136	12	8.8	148	11	7.4	151	12	8
Westchester Temporary Home, White Plains.	126	6	4.7	139	9	6.4	139	7	5
	25,372	5,159	20.33	25,050	4,864	18.74	24,348	4,035	16.57

*Under public control. †Closed November, 1902. ‡Closed September, 1901. ††Merged with Children's Fold.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that in homes for children under private control, but in receipt of public money, not including infant asylums, the number of long-term inmates or those retained under institutional care for five years or longer, decreased from 5,159, the number present September 30, 1900, to 4,035, the number present on September 30, 1902. In other words, while the proportion of long-term inmates in this class of institutions on September 30, 1900, was 20.33 per cent. of the total population, on September 30, 1902, the long-term inmates or those retained five years or longer represented 16.57 per cent. of the entire number present.

As it costs, in round numbers, \$100 a year to support a child as a public charge in most of these institutions, the saving for a single year effected by this reduction amounts to considerably over \$100,000. But the chief point to be considered is not so much the economies effected as the true welfare of the children accomplished by their earlier restoration to the advantages of family life.

Conclusion.

A natural conclusion to be drawn from the inquiry undertaken by the Board, through the Department of Inspection, is that efforts have by no means been exhausted to restore children to family life at the earliest possible moment. That the family rather than the institution furnishes the proper environment for a child cannot be gainsaid.

That institutions, however, are necessary, at least as receiving stations for dependent, neglected and delinquent children, is also apparent. The welfare of the child, however, must always be the first consideration. The State Board of Charities has framed certain rules which place upon the public authorities of the communities chargeable with the support of dependent and neglected children, annual reacceptance in writing of all such inmates maintained at public expense in private institutions. The rules require that such reacceptance shall be based upon an investigation into the circumstances of the person accepted and into the circumstances of the parents, relatives or guardians, if there be any. Thus each case of a child supported at public expense in any institution under private control is to be care-

fully reviewed annually for the purpose of ascertaining whether the child may be properly continued as a public charge. The statutes already cited make it clear that where a child is abandoned by its parents for the period of a year, or where such parents have been deprived of the custody of their children because of cruelty, neglect or vice, parental rights are forfeited. In such cases the welfare of the child is the one consideration. Not only public economy favors the theory that such a child shall be placed out by adoption, if possible, but experience has shown that a child's welfare requires that it shall have the advantages of family training.

It is hoped that public relieving officers whose attention has been specially called through the examination under discussion to the rules of the Board regarding reinvestigation and reacceptance of all children retained as public charges will realize the reasonableness of the Board's requirements on these points and will coöperate with the Board in seeing that its rules are hereafter strictly complied with.

A comparison of the number of long-term inmates present on September 30, 1900, 1901 and 1902, leads to the conclusion that the special inquiry has not been without its effect.

	Children retained in in- stitutions five years or upwards.	Decrease as compared with September 30, 1900.
September 30, 1900.....	5,284	.....
September 30, 1901.....	5,030	254
September 30, 1902.....	4,179	1,105

Thus it will be observed that in two years the number of long-term inmates decreased 1,105, or during the year in which the inquiry was conducted the number decreased 851.

Another noticeable fact is that notwithstanding the decrease in the total population, a comparison for the last three years shows a steady increase in the number of those supported by the institutions or by relatives, guardians and friends, as the following table will show:

	Number supported by institutions.	Number supported by relatives, guardians or friends	Total	Increase as compared with September 30, 1900
September 30, 1900.. . . .	2,893	2,818	5,711	.
September 30, 1901	3,159	3,163	6,322	611
September 30, 1902	3,208	3,482	6,690	979

It will be observed that the most noticeable increase is in the number of children supported by relatives, guardians or friends, being 664 in two years. This indicates that increased attempts are being made to secure the cooperation of the natural guardians of these children, to the end that such guardians may contribute to the support of the children so far as they are able. This has been the policy urged by the Board in regard to long-term inmates in institutions, one or both of whose parents are living, or who have relatives able to support them in whole or in part.

Another striking fact brought out by the figures given below is the decrease of children between the ages of 10 and 16 years, amounting this last year to 3,040, or nearly 25 per cent., as compared with 1901.

The following tables are based upon statistics regarding the children present in private institutions in receipt of public money on September 30, 1902, as compared with the children present in similar institutions on September 30, 1900 and 1901:

TABLE B.

Table showing number of inmates and character of population in homes for children under private control but in receipt of public moneys at the close of the fiscal years 1900, 1901 and 1902, respectively.

	September 30, 1900.	September 30, 1901.	September 30, 1902.	Increase in 1902 over 1901.	Decrease in 1902 over 1901.
Sex:					
Male.....	16,154	16,645	16,153	.....	492
Female.....	12,495	12,596	11,232	.....	1,364
*Age Classification:					
Under 2 years.....	1,886	2,108	2,129	21	.....
Between 2 and 5 years.....	3,363	3,282	3,894	612	.....
Between 5 and 10 years.....	10,537	10,711	11,542	831	.....
Between 10 and 16 years.....	11,869	12,177	9,137	.....	3,040
Over 16 years.....	827	832	528	.....	304
Not stated.....	167	131	155	24	.....
*Civil Condition:					
Orphan.....	2,465	2,415	2,079	.....	336
Half orphan.....	13,523	13,898	13,049	.....	849
Parents living.....	9,355	9,787	9,190	.....	597
Unknown or not stated.....	3,306	3,141	3,067	.....	74
*Physical Condition:					
Healthy.....	24,246	24,755	23,135	.....	1,620
Fair.....	2,281	1,748	2,045	297	.....
Not healthy.....	1,939	2,057	2,082	25	.....
Not stated.....	183	681	123	.....	559

*Mental Condition:	24,280	24,857	23,251	.....	1,606
Intelligent.....					87
Fair.....	1,570	1,658	1,571	.....	30
Weak.....	224	295	265	.....	133
Not stated.....	2,575	2,431	2,298	.....
Duration of Institutional Life:					
Less than 1 year.....	8,900	9,645	8,840	.....	805
Between 1 and 2 years.....	5,500	5,629	5,740	111	.....
Between 2 and 3 years.....	4,222	3,889	3,918	29	.....
Between 3 and 4 years.....	2,698	3,069	2,681	.....	388
Between 4 and 5 years.....	2,045	1,979	2,027	48	.....
Between 5 and 6 years.....	1,519	1,487	1,264	.....	223
Between 6 and 7 years.....	1,219	1,091	960	.....	131
Between 7 and 8 years.....	855	828	668	.....	160
Between 8 and 9 years.....	657	595	472	.....	123
Between 9 and 10 years.....	419	423	340	.....	83
Between 10 and 11 years.....	295	265	221	.....	44
Between 11 and 12 years.....	130	166	112	.....	54
Between 12 and 13 years.....	92	81	71	.....	10
Between 13 and 14 years.....	46	44	34	.....	10
Between 14 and 15 years.....	21	24	18	.....	6
Between 15 and 16 years.....	10	7	12	5	.....
Over 16 years.....	21	19	7	.....	12
How Supported:					
By institution.....	2,893	3,159	3,208	49	.....
By relatives, guardians or friends.....	2,818	3,163	3,482	319	.....
By counties.....	3,167	3,107	2,838	.....	269
By cities.....	19,002	19,104	16,932	.....	2,172
By towns.....	604	563	753	190	.....
Otherwise.....	23	71	132	61	.....
Not stated.....	142	74	40	.....	34

* The statistics represent conditions reported at time of admission.

BIRTHPLACE OF CHILD.	Sept. 30, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1902.
Native born.....	25,388	26,216	24,667
England.....	115	92	85
Ireland.....	207	180	133
Scotland.....	22	20	15
Germany.....	143	135	116
Austria.....	115	91	74
Russia.....	334	327	323
Italy.....	610	611	586
France.....	37	34	34
Switzerland.....	2	4	5
Norway and Sweden.....	19	28	21
Canada.....	133	153	152
Cuba.....	22	21	19
Other foreign countries.....	208	205	207
Unknown.....	847	725	690
Not stated.....	447	399	258

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER.	Sept. 30, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1902.
Native born.....	8,857	9,475	8,973
England.....	659	671	642
Ireland.....	4,571	4,628	4,177
Scotland.....	202	222	198
Germany.....	1,802	1,908	1,734
Austria.....	430	343	342
Russia.....	955	1,154	1,234
Italy.....	1,639	1,679	1,641
France.....	211	190	173
Switzerland.....	53	64	52
Norway and Sweden.....	204	223	204
Canada.....	389	417	422
Cuba.....	52	40	40
Other foreign countries.....	502	610	617
Unknown.....	6,205	5,672	6,238
Not stated.....	1,918	1,945	698

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER	Sept 30, 1900	Sept 30, 1901.	Sept 30 1902.
Native born.....	9,192	9,815	9,323
England.....	559	570	515
Ireland.....	4,913	5,048	4,682
Scotland.....	172	197	202
Germany.....	1,518	1,648	1,468
Austria.....	565	418	410
Russia.....	1,037	1,221	1,325
Italy.....	1,573	1,624	1,591
France.....	153	149	133
Switzerland.....	38	37	32
Norway and Sweden.....	215	223	194
Canada.....	445	439	423
Cuba.....	28	24	22
Other foreign countries.....	504	690	679
Unknown.....	5,807	5,474	5,618
Not stated.....	1,932	1,664	758

The ages at time of admission of the 27,385 children remaining September 30, 1902, were reported as follows:

One day old.....	655
Between one day and one month.....	1,154
Between one and three months.....	401
Between three and six months.....	187
Between six and nine months.....	103
Between nine and twelve months.....	81
Between one and two years.....	1,611
Between two and three years.....	2,167
Between three and four years.....	2,391
Between four and five years.....	2,772
Between five and ten years.....	11,740
Over ten years.....	3,961
Age not stated.....	162

Of the children remaining September 30, 1902, 938 were reported as readmissions, of which number 257 were hospital cases returned. There were also 953 reported as having been transferred from some other institution, of which number, 376 were upon approval of a Commissioner of the Board.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, there were discharged from the homes for children under private control, but in receipt of public money, 17,125 children, as compared

with 15,217 children discharged during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901. The monthly reports made to the Board show the following facts regarding these children:

FACTS RELATING TO 17,125 INMATES OF 121 HOMES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902:

Sex.

Boys	10,329
Girls	6,796
Total	17,125

Age at Time of Discharge.

Less than 1 year	2,371
Between 1 and 2 years	648
Between 2 and 3 years	817
Between 3 and 4 years	648
Between 4 and 5 years	627
Between 5 and 6 years	783
Between 6 and 7 years	732
Between 7 and 8 years	821
Between 8 and 9 years	865
Between 9 and 10 years	953
Ten years or over	7,860

Duration of Institutional Life.

Less than 1 year	9,071
Between 1 and 2 years	2,201
Between 2 and 3 years	1,428
Between 3 and 4 years	1,010
Between 4 and 5 years	839
Between 5 and 6 years	691
Between 6 and 7 years	501
Between 7 and 8 years	401
Between 8 and 9 years	303
Between 9 and 10 years	225
Ten years or over	455

Methods of Support at Time of Discharge.

Public charges	12,392
Private charges	4,659
Not stated	74

Method of Discharge.

To parents	9,484
To relatives other than parents	1,379
To friends or guardians	39
Placed out on trial	293
Placed in permanent homes	748
Adopted	189
By indenture or agreement	499
Sent to hospitals	347
Sent to other institutions	161
Transferred upon approval of a commissioner	377
Became self-supporting	742
Left by expiration of time	326
Escaped	244
Died	1,661
Otherwise discharged	636

Of the 17,125 children reported as discharged during the year, 648 were reported as having previously been inmates of other institutions. A transfer of 885 children to hospitals or other institutions also appears.

Of the 1,661 deaths reported during the year, 1,273 were inmates of infant asylums.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Placing-Out of Children.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on the Placing-Out of Children respectfully reports as follows:

Since the consolidation, in chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884, of all prior statutes relating to the care of indigent children by institutions, there has been marked progress in the methods adopted by the State for the maintenance and supervision of its minor wards. Up to that time the intention of the State seemed to be accomplished when dependent children were safely lodged in institutions other than almshouses. Although there were provisions for the binding out of such children as apprentices or servants, and for their adoption, the safeguards upon such placing out were not sufficient to protect the interests of the child. In consequence of the crude and inadequate law, many abuses were common.

The Domestic Relations Law, chapter 272 of the Laws of 1896, marked a further departure, as two of its principal articles were devoted to the safeguarding of children who were placed out by adoption or as apprentices or servants. This law, again, was not sufficiently explicit and did not prevent persons without legal authority engaging in the business of placing out children. To correct this defect, and prevent other evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children, chapter 264 of the Laws of 1898 was enacted, and since that time the placing out of children has been far more satisfactory than before. Its one object is to safeguard the welfare of dependent childhood, and to see that proper provision is given to the homes in which such children may be placed out. The act confers upon the State Board of Charities full oversight of all dependent children placed out in family homes by public officials, charitable societies or licensed individuals, and marks

another statutory recognition of the constitutional powers of the Board. Prior to the passage of this act private individuals had engaged, for personal gain, in the business of finding homes for destitute children, and had frequently sacrificed the interests of such children. The Board was unable to reach such parties in an effective way, and as a consequence only too often the placing out of children was made a cover for immorality.

The second section of this chapter makes it "unlawful for any person or corporation, other than a charitable or benevolent institution, society or association, or society for the prevention of cruelty to children, now or hereafter duly incorporated under the laws of this State, or a local officer charged with the relief of the poor and placing-out in the manner now prescribed by law, to place out any destitute child, directly or indirectly, unless such person or corporation shall be duly licensed as hereinafter provided, by the State Board of Charities, to place out destitute children. Nor shall any local officer charged with the relief of the poor, directly or indirectly, place out any child or children in a family not residing within this State." Although this section has not entirely checked the evil, it has gone a long way toward it.

Another important section requires that "Any person or corporation who shall place out a destitute child shall keep and preserve a record of the full name and actual or apparent age of such child, the names and residence of its parents so far as known, and the names and residence of the person or persons with whom the child is placed. If such person or corporation shall subsequently remove such child from the custody of the person or persons with whom it was placed, the fact of such removal and the disposition made of such child shall be entered upon such record."

This enables the public authorities to follow the movements of the child. Heretofore after a child had been placed in a home it was frequently lost sight of, and was often transferred from family to family without either the knowledge or consent of the original guardians. Sometimes the family history of such child was entirely lost, and property rights were in consequence sacrificed. The new provision makes it possible for

public officials to keep track of all movements, and will prove a means of identification if the books of record required by the State be made as complete as possible, and the essential facts concerning the child be properly recorded. Failure to keep such record is now a misdemeanor.

It is commonly agreed that the best place for the ordinary child is in the family home, and the placing-out of children is intended to secure to the minor wards of the State the advantages of family life. The institution serves a useful purpose, and occupies an important place in the scheme of charity, but it cannot take the place of the family home. In a true home the child is brought into intimate relations with all the members of the family, and the training into habits and responsibilities is connected with the daily routine of life. A child happily placed out enters into the enjoyment of high privileges, and has opportunities which necessarily are denied to children sheltered in institutions, and hence it is desirable to extend the placing out of children as far as possible, and to find for those dependent upon the public such homes as are fitted to train children in private and public virtues.

But homes require visitation and inspection to assure the public that its wards are receiving such care and training as is beneficial, and such inspection should be thorough and at frequent intervals. Unfortunately the limited inspection force at the command of the Board does not permit as frequent visitation of such homes as is desirable. During the past year the inspectors of the Department of State and Alien Poor have made a number of visitations. They have examined into the condition and environments of many of the children, especially those placed out by public officers, and they have made several investigations of complaints which have reached the Board.

These inspectors have reported to your committee that in the main the children placed out by public officials were found in satisfactory homes, and that they are receiving training and education similar in kind to that of the sons and daughters of the households of the neighborhoods in which they are placed, and that as a rule they were found to be contented and happy. It is a satisfaction to know that the great majority

of children placed out are in homes of a commendable character. Your committee regrets that the facilities are not sufficient at the present time to enable the inspectors to make more frequent visitations. Were the Legislature to fully realize the importance of this work, there is no doubt that ample provision would be made to carry it on in a better way, but until such time as our appropriations are enlarged the visitations must continue to be made in connection with other important duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

MICHAEL J. SCANLAN,

W. H. GRATWICK,

Committee on Placing-Out Children.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Education of the
Defective Classes.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:

Your Committee on Education of the Defective respectfully reports progress in the duties assigned to it.

In entering upon their duties its members have done so with the full appreciation of the fact that for a number of years past the State Board of Charities has recognized that no specific provision exists for the careful and systematic inspection of the system of education pursued in the several State and private institutions which are supported wholly or in part by public funds. The supervisory power of this Board is of a general character and would cover, in some degree, this important field. In the appropriations made for this Board in the past a sufficient sum has not been placed at its disposal to enable it to institute a special inspectorial supervision of this important department. Experience has convinced the Board that the methods followed in the past, and which are at present largely in vogue, are old and not in accord with the newer and more advanced ideas of the present. The basis of the older efforts at discipline and its accompanying educational plans has been an attempt at moral education, into which little or no consideration of physical conditions has entered.

As far as the Board has been able it has made an effort from year to year to secure, in some measure, information upon this subject. Your committee is aware that information so secured has been meagre and unsatisfactory, yet so important has the Board believed such careful and intelligent inspection to be that at the beginning of the year just closed this special committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the same. In assuming our duties as a committee we have recognized and have been fully in accord with the position taken by the most advanced educators of the present, that an entirely

different foundation from that upon which the systems of the past have been built is, and must be, the underlying factor of all education effort.

It is now believed that no educational scheme can be successful which is not based upon *physiological* conditions. Consequently no new plan which does not involve such consideration can be considered as an adequate system. It is absolutely essential that in any effort of an educational character physiological factors should be duly coördinate, and due weight given to each. In no department is this so apparent as in the establishment of reformatory measures. The earlier attempts in this direction have begun in observing conditions of moral obliquity and depravity, and the measures adopted and the discipline established have made punitive methods prominent. Those who have come under care have been viewed collectively, as a class, with consequent treatment, no individual or special study of the physiological status of each case being regarded as essential.

Recently an entire change has taken place, and it is now considered that each case involves separate and individual study, and measures to be adopted must be guided accordingly. Observation shows that each individual is the subject of modifying circumstances which differ greatly in members of a similar group. The influence of heredity and early environment in shaping and establishing the conditions of the individual are now known to be the most powerful determining factors. Defective physical organization, in some degree, is apparent in a large number of those who become wards of the State. A large proportion of such wards are defective not only physically, but with accompanying mental and moral impairment. It is evident, therefore, that educational effort which is directed to mental and moral defects only must fall short of the end desired; and it may be stated that any effort which does not involve, at the outset and continuously a proper *physical* development is incomplete and unscientific.

The investigations of your committee amply sustain this deduction and, in the failures noted, this has been the most conspicuous. It must be constantly kept in mind that the de-

pendent and delinquent, for whose benefit the State's effort has been so extended, are almost uniformly defective physically, and that their dependency and delinquency are due largely to this cause. The education, therefore, which we seek to see established, involves a due consideration of these conditions.

Your committee, accordingly, has pursued its investigation of the educational plans followed in the several State charitable institutions with a view of ascertaining how far such plans are in accord with modern scientific opinions.

We would respectfully report, therefore, that since appointment we have established and have continued these lines of observation and inquiry.

All the State institutions have been visited, several of them a number of times, and a careful inspection has been made of such system and method as has been established or followed in each. Observations in similar directions have been pursued among those private institutions which receive public money. This latter effort has been dependent upon the individual labor of the members of this committee and such assistance as could be had from the inspectors of the Board while making visitations for other purposes and with other ends in view. No specific or extended plan of investigation has been pursued among the institutions of this class, as this committee believed that the past year must necessarily be a year of observation and organization. It will be recollected that in a preliminary report this committee indicated its purpose of confining its observations mainly, during the past year, to the system or plan of education pursued in each of the State institutions, and also to the organization of an extended system of inspection of the educational work of the private institutions which are in receipt of public money. It is desirable to extend this inquiry during the coming year to that large number of institutions, established for various purposes, each of which is conducted, so to speak, on an individual or independent plan. For this purpose the appointment of a specially qualified inspector is requisite. The duties of such inspector involve the gathering of the necessary data and statistics and such analy

ies and classification of the same as shall serve for a basis for deductions and predications from existing facts.

It will readily be seen that much complexity must exist in an attempt to arrange a scheme of observation which shall be sufficiently extended to cover all points to be considered in connection with so heterogeneous a body of institutions. Your committee believes that with such an inspector it will be able to secure a great mass of the information desired, by means of which it can formulate plans which will not only prove beneficial to the inmates of such institutions but will also prove of value economically to the State at large.

On reviewing the work of the past year, your committee experienced the embarrassment arising from a complete lack of unity of plan or system in the educational measures of the several State institutions. This is apparent even among the institutions for the care of the same class of inmates, each proceeding upon lines originated and adopted by its board of managers and administration, with no common ground for conference with others.

The several State institutions may be divided into two general classes:

- (a) Those essentially *custodial*.
- (b) Those essentially *educational* and *disciplinary*.

In each of these divisions educational effort is demanded, in the first, however, the amount is limited.

It is evident that the educational measures to be adopted for an institution of custodial character must vary greatly from those to be pursued in an institution where scholastic and technical training of a specialistic character are demanded, and in each case something more than routine methods would be expected. And it is to be considered, further, that less educational provision is demanded in institutions whose population is largely or mainly adult than in those whose inmates are children or adolescents. The character of the institution, therefore, must determine the nature and amount of its educational effort. This has been the touchstone by which this committee has endeavored to test the result of its observations.

In visiting and studying the several institutions we have considered each:

First. As to its specific character and that of its inmates.

Second. Efforts of its administration to secure a scientific and practical classification of its inmates upon a basis which shall admit of a consistent, effective and sufficient system of instruction.

Third. The character of the mental and moral discipline existing, and an outline of its plan followed to maintain it.

Fourth. The extent and character of the system of physical development for its inmates established in each institution.

It must be remembered that the great body of those gathered into these institutions for care by the State are *defectives*. Some are simply dependent; others are delinquent; but both these classes are ordinarily thus dependent or delinquent because they are in greater or less degree defective, either physically, mentally or morally. In some classes these defects extend through all three divisions. These defectives are such, ordinarily, from the circumstances of an unfortunate early environment, coupled in some degree with a defective heredity. It is evident, therefore, that to be effective, any effort in behalf of these unfortunates must comprehend a broad and full grasp of all the factors which enter into this complex problem.

In searching for the causes of the failure which has been noted in some degree in nearly all these institutions, your committee has become deeply impressed with the fact that in providing for these wards of the State those upon whom the responsibility for such provision has fallen have viewed the effort of the State as too largely custodial, losing sight of its educational and disciplinary purpose. This appears in the architecture of the several institution buildings, which are generally upon an aggregate or custodial system, and from the fact that in the provision for the maintenance of such institutions the appropriations made are gauged by a custodial and not an educational standard.

Education involves outlay and expense. Something more than mere food, shelter and clothing are required. The officers needed for educational work must be specialists, and have

education, experience and personal character. This is especially the case in institutions for the care of the epileptic, for feeble-minded children, and in those of a reformatory character. Such officers are not easily found, and when found their services cannot be secured for the same salary paid to others whose duties are simply custodial. An erroneous view of the State's purpose has resulted in retarding development, and has hampered well-considered and adjusted plans of education in some institutions.

Those who urge such economy as a plea for reduced appropriations frequently ignore the fact that the effort of the State in behalf of these wards is one of a most intelligent and rational economy. Its purpose is to take into its special charge the defective and the delinquent, and by furnishing them to such extent as may be practicable with what circumstances have previously denied them to place them in society later as more intelligent, useful and self-supporting citizens. Without such education and training they must swell the ranks of the depraved and criminal classes, into which are gathered those elements most destructive to society, and fraught with danger to the State. A wise economy and forethought, therefore, have led to the adoption of such educational policy by the State, and it should not be hampered and thwarted by ill-considered and narrow views of retrenchment.

IN CONCLUSION

We desire to call attention to the most obvious defects noted in these observations:

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the department of physical development, more than any other, a lack of systematic and extended plan is observed. To the State Industrial School at Rochester this does not apply, since, for more than five years past, an intelligent and extended system of physical development has been a distinctive feature of its administration. Carefully conducted setting-up exercises have been established under instruction, and have been steadily

pursued. These have been accompanied by a well developed system of military drill, under a competent instructor and officer, and in both the cadets have become very proficient. Under this system each boy is examined individually, on entry, as to physical and physiological conditions, and efforts to strengthen and develop his weak points are made. As a consequence, the general physique of the institution has steadily improved, and its discipline has become correspondingly uniform and efficient.

In some degree a similar system has been instituted in the Refuge at Randall's Island, but has not reached the development attained in the former institution, though much progress has been made during the past two years.

In the reformatories for young women equal facilities have not been accorded, and consequently the establishment of any carefully regulated system has not been attained. During the past two years, however, a growing sentiment of its necessity has led the several boards of managers to active effort to secure the means necessary for such instruction. Corresponding facilities should be granted to the institutions at Hudson, Albion and Bedford. While the efforts of their boards of managers have secured to some extent facilities for such development, they have been granted in a limited degree only, and much remains to be accomplished in this direction.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

A similar lack of correspondence in technical training appears in the several institutions, and falls far short of what should exist. The State Industrial School, however, has fairly well developed facilities for such instruction.

The object of such instruction in the several State institutions for juveniles is to fit their inmates for a self-supporting life when they return to society from their period of instruction and discipline. This is especially true with the reformatory class of institutions. At the Craig Colony, while this holds true to a certain extent, such technical training and occupation are necessary as a part of the *curative* effort of

the institution and to enable the epileptic, in addition, to be, in some degree, self-sustaining, though his malady may require a more or less prolonged stay in the institution.

The indispensable requisite for such training is properly equipped officers and teachers, and these can be secured only by a judicious selection with an adequate compensation for such service. It has been the uniform experience of your committee to be met with the assurance on the part of the several boards of managers that the great embarrassment in the development of this department has been a lack of competent instructors and officers.

SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

An inequality of development in scholastic instruction also appears in the several institutions. It is to be remembered that their inmates have in a very large degree been deprived of early advantages in the common schools. Illiteracy exists among the majority of these inmates in all degrees, from moderate instruction in the public school to a complete inability to read and write. This renders the question a much more complicated one than would be the case if educational qualifications were more uniform. The necessity of classification and grading of the several bodies of inmates appears prominently here.

A difficulty which is experienced by the several administrations further lies in the fact that the classes are constantly changing by the necessary discharge of inmates in the same school grade at irregular intervals, and it is rarely possible to carry any considerable number of inmates together through successive grades. It would seem, however, that some general system of gradation of instruction could be established for all of the several institutions, and that each could adopt and follow such parts of such system as the needs of its inmates demand. In this way a basis upon which the qualifications of instructors for the several grades could be established, and a degree of uniformity could be secured which does not at present exist.

RECREATION.

Provision for systematic recreation is now considered essential. Occupation is important as a means of education and of discipline, but a judicious amount of relaxation and recreation therewith is indispensable to complete mental and physical development. Here, again, the several institutions vary in the character and amount of this important factor provided.

The effort of the State, in assuming the temporary care of the defective and delinquent, is so to educate and develop them as to fit them for useful life in society. Institution life, therefore, should be so arranged as to make the life within correspond with that of the world outside, so far as is compatible with proper and effective discipline. While the inmate should be made to feel his or her responsibility to rules of conduct and to the regulations of society, this should be so adjusted that the transition from institution life to that of the social world outside should not be abrupt. To accomplish this, recreation and exercise, similar to that of the outside world, should form a part of the daily life of the inmates of our several institutions. For the adolescent, this is especially necessary. Such relaxation, if properly conceived and followed, will not embarrass but will, rather, strengthen a firm and effective discipline. The banishment of the idea of punishment and cultivating instead a recognition of the fact that loss of privilege, for a time, is the direct result of the conduct of the individual inmate, removes the vindictive and personal feature of all so-called punishment, and leads the offender to view his deprivation as the natural result of his own act, and not as that following the displeasure of an officer.

This view is accepted by the several boards of managers, and experience, already had, fully sustains its justness and importance.

In pointing out thus briefly some of the conspicuous failures in existing efforts in education, it is the aim of your committee to aid and not to embarrass those upon whom this important duty is placed. We feel that all intelligent efforts for fuller development on their part should be sustained and that, in

provision for the maintenance of the several institutions, these important needs should be kept constantly in sight.

We would acknowledge the uniform interest and coöperation in our investigations manifested by the several boards of managers, and also a desire to elevate this important department of their institutions to the position and condition which it should occupy. We believe that the effort of the State Board of Charities in the organization and pursuit of this inquiry, will be productive of useful results in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Almshouses.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your Committee on Almshouses reports as follows:

In any review of the work of the several almshouses of the State for the past year, the gratifying tendency to improve them and promote the welfare of such of the dependents as find a home therein must be recognized. As a general thing the almshouses are in a satisfactory condition. There are exceptions, but the strong progressive influence which is at work in the several counties of the State must eventually bring all up to the standard.

When your committee considers the almshouses as they were only a few short years ago, the radical changes which have taken place seem to mark a new era. The work of the State Board of Charities has proved of great benefit in many ways, but probably in none have the changes secured through its earnest efforts proved of greater permanent value than in those which concern the care of such dependents as were formerly gathered into our public almshouses. It is not many years since the almshouse was the common shelter of such unfortunates as aged dependent persons, young children left destitute and homeless, idiots, epileptics, the insane, and the tramps and vagabonds who as a temporary measure of restraint were committed by police justices to its care. To-day the law has made provision for the separation of all these classes of dependents. When full provision shall have been completed in the several State institutions, the almshouses will be relieved of all idiots, epileptics and feeble-minded women, as well as of the care of minor children, demented persons, and vagrants. That some representatives of each of these classes still remain in almshouses is due to the fact that the special institutions are in course of construction, and that it takes years for their accommodations to catch up with the need. Enough has been

done, however, in the way of classification and separation, to change entirely the character of our almshouses. Instead of being the common home of all kinds and conditions of dependents upon public care, they are now practically homes for the aged and infirm, and the policy of those in charge of them looks toward this as the end to which they shall continue to be devoted.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An indication of the progressive tendency is in the improvement in the character and plan of the buildings. The old almshouse was of the barrack type where the population was large, and of cottage form when small. In both cases the appointments were limited, and the provisions for sanitation incomplete, and sometimes non-existent. Within the last few years the older almshouses of the State have been remodeled, and many new almshouses have been erected upon plans which provide not only simple shelter but conveniences and general equipments which insure comfort and make administration easier than heretofore.

As the average population in each of the almshouses in this State is in the neighborhood of 150 persons, it is possible to have a group of buildings of which each unit is complete in itself, and in which all are connected with the general service building. By this plan complete separation of the sleeping quarters from the part of the institution devoted to kitchens, dining and work rooms can be assured. In several of the counties the almshouses are now more typical of homes than the old barracks ever could be. In the large cities, where extensive grounds are not available, the connected cottage plan has not been carried out, and dormitories are usually several stories in height, but even in these almshouses there is now complete separation of the working departments from the dormitory and hospital buildings.

HOSPITALS.

Perhaps one of the most marked improvements of the present time is the more adequate provision made for the care of the sick. The time has passed when an almshouse without a

separate hospital building is considered complete. Some of the smaller institutions, with very small population, still arrange separate wards for the sick instead of having special buildings; but in all of the larger institutions the necessity for a separate building in which to care for the sick has been recognized, and steps have been taken or are in contemplation by which such hospital will be made a part of the almshouse equipment. That such a building is essential is understood when the feeble condition of the majority of almshouse inmates is considered. The broken down and worn out, the infirm and diseased, who are unable to care for themselves, constitute the bulk of the almshouse population. Many diseases of a communicable character must be cared for in these institutions, and for this reason precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of disease. There is no better precaution than the isolation of the sick, and this is possible, in most cases, only by having the separate building.

SPRAY BATHS.

Another precaution is in the line of prevention. If the hospital makes communication more difficult, cleanliness is the primary method of prevention. The ordinary population of an almshouse, through age and infirmity, are somewhat indifferent to the bath. The old-fashioned tubs do not attract them, and the cleanliness which will act as a precaution is not always accomplished. The spray bath, which is now generally introduced into all institutions which have the care of dependents, assures cleanliness and makes the communication of disease, through the use of the same tub or the same water, an impossibility. A large number of persons can be bathed without overtaxing the attendants, and when the work is over there is the assurance that no possible harm can follow. It is gratifying for this committee to note the introduction of this form of bath in so many of the almshouses, and it expresses the hope that it will take the place of other methods in all at an early date.

SANITATION.

Under the general head of sanitation, ventilation, drainage, plumbing and sewage disposal are to be considered. In these matters our almshouses are continually making improvement. Instead of depending upon the window and the door as the sole means of ventilating crowded dormitories, modern methods have been introduced into all the almshouses recently built, as well as into such as have been remodeled. There are many almshouses in which the ventilation is defective, but from the other improvements which have been made it is fair to assume that automatic ventilation of a satisfactory character will not be long delayed.

The toilet facilities in almshouses are generally fair. The unsanitary arrangements of former days are now practically unknown. Occasionally there are defects in the interior arrangements and plumbing, but in most of the almshouses conditions are satisfactory.

The drainage and sewage disposal is not altogether what it should be. The almshouses located in cities or near large streams have little difficulty in the location of drains and sewers, but where there is no natural drainage there is usually a serious problem to solve. A large amount of money has been spent by the several counties in the way of bettering the drains and making proper provision for the disposal of sewage.

WATER.

Upon an abundant supply of water the health and safety of our almshouses depend. Where water is of poor quality or in limited quantities, there is fear of outbreaks of disease, and also the constant danger of fire. Fortunately the supervisors have taken the needs of the almshouses in this regard into consideration, and have endeavored to provide such supply as will prove adequate for all needs. The summer droughts usually test the supply, and except in two or three instances it has been found sufficient.

FIRE PROTECTION.

For a helpless population the adequacy of exits and fire-escapes is of prime importance. Almost all our almshouses

are now equipped with fire-escapes, and with ample water supply under pressure, and having also a supply of chemical extinguishers they may be considered reasonably safe. There are, however, a number where provisions of this kind are not complete, and the several reports from the judicial districts, which enter into the details of special needs, will serve to show to what an extent there is any deficiency.

DIET.

The ordinary diet of the almshouse is abundant in character, generally well cooked, but not always sufficiently varied. Sometimes, too, the food is not served as it should be placed upon the tables. It is true the inmates have plenty to eat, but the methods of preparation and service play an important part in making the food satisfactory. This does not necessarily mean additional expense, but better discipline and management. In the better almshouses more attention is given to this matter, and as the subject receives consideration from time to time, the improvement desired may be expected.

POPULATION.

The large number of comparatively able-bodied persons who continue to be maintained in almshouses is a matter which deserves serious consideration. How to prevent the increase in the number of such paupers is a problem difficult of solution. Certainly the increase cannot be checked if the almshouses continue to open their doors to them, offering not only temporary relief, but permanent shelter. If some form of work could be introduced, work adapted to the physical ability of dependents of this class, there is a probability that the numbers would decrease. To the ordinary able-bodied pauper must be added those who belong to the tramp and vagrant class as equally undesirable. For both there is a pressing necessity for some means to compel them to earn their own living.

One cause why many able-bodied paupers are found in almshouses is the unfortunate practice which has been adopted by overseers of "passing on," from town to town, many of those who apply for relief. The effort to evade local responsibility

thus fosters the growth of pauperism. An unfortunate "passed" from town to town becomes accustomed to the almshouse and its conditions, and in time becomes contented to find permanent rest therein. Something should be done to check this evil.

CHILDREN.

The law makes it illegal to maintain, in an almshouse, children between the ages of two and sixteen years. This law is in general strictly observed. It seems to your committee that the limit of sixteen years is not satisfactory, as many persons who have passed the age limit, and are yet minors, are in the almshouses. When a minor is disabled by disease or from some natural cause, if no other place is open he might be cared for in an almshouse for a short time, but to have minors over sixteen maintained in the institution because they are destitute contravenes the spirit, although not the letter of the Poor Law. Provision in other institutions should be made for the care and maintenance of all minors above the age of two years. This would prevent their abuse and corruption, as well as save the aged and infirm from petty annoyance.

IMMIGRATION.

Our almshouse population is increased to some extent by the arrival of paupers from other states and countries. Many of these have been purposely shipped into the State, and remain long enough to acquire a residence. Others come with good intentions but are handicapped before the start. They speedily exhaust the little means they possess, begin a career of beggary, and ultimately reach the almshouse. Fortunately the law provides for the deportation of aliens, and the return of all non-residents to their homes in other states whenever such homes can be determined. Paupers belonging to the non-resident class are sent out of the State.

DEFECTIVES.

We have many members of the defective classes in our almshouses. Feeble-minded women who have passed the child-bearing age are returned from the custodial asylum to find a

home in the county institution; the blind, incapable of self-support, and others who through natural defect are handicapped, must be regarded as properly placed in these institutions. For them conditions should be made as comfortable as possible. Too often, however, the comparatively able-bodied impose on the defectives. This should be checked.

COST.

Successful administration must combine economy with humane treatment of the inmates. The taxpayer is entitled to and must receive the greatest consideration. The burden falls upon him, and while he is willing to accord to public dependents reasonable and kindly treatment, he feels justified in demanding that there be no unnecessary expense incurred for maintenance.

It is not infrequently the case that the modern almshouse affords better shelter and food, as well as greater comforts to its inmates, than can be afforded or acquired by some of the struggling taxpayers. This results in large measure from the circumstance that a greater number can be more economically cared for per capita than a smaller; nevertheless, it is a striking fact; while humanity dictates that reasonable provision should be made for the inmates of an almshouse, and health laws require other provisions, which incidentally add to their comforts, it should be borne in mind that economy on the one hand must be rigidly exercised, and on the other that it is not at all necessary that almshouses be made attractive.

Some of our almshouses are very nearly self supporting institutions. The revenue is not derived so much from the labor of the inmates as from an intelligent management of resources. Where the county home is located upon a fertile farm, the home products form a large part of the maintenance. On such farm many of the inmates can be employed to advantage and the results are beneficial to health, and otherwise if practicable the inmates should be made to "earn their way" or contribute thereto.

The general expense for maintenance in the several counties seems to have diminished when the population is considered,

the average per capita cost having fallen as a consequence of this intelligent handling of resources.

CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing review it will be seen that the almshouses of the State are in such condition as must be gratifying to all who have been laboring for their improvement. This is largely due to the officials who are directly in charge of them. As a body these officials are zealous in their work, have the welfare of the inmates at heart and are desirous of the approval of the State Board of Charities. If the rules of the civil service could be extended to the several counties so as to secure certain tenure of office for faithful and competent officials connected with the administration of the almshouses, it would do much to stimulate them to strive perseveringly for the attainment of ideal conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,
NEWTON ALDRICH,

Committee.

REPORT OF VISITATION

OF

Almshouses in the Second
Judicial District.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

1. The first group of respondents (10%) was composed of individuals who had been involved in a sexual assault in the past 12 months. This group was further divided into two subgroups: those who had been the victim of a sexual assault (5%) and those who had been the perpetrator of a sexual assault (5%).

...and the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The inspections of the almshouses in the Second Judicial District were made with the usual regularity during the past year, and the reports have shown important improvements in almost every county in the district. The most notable improvement has been in Dutchess county, where a new county almshouse, modern in every particular, has been built within the year.

Attention has been given by many of the county officials in charge of the institutions to the necessity of adequate means for the protection of the inmates in the event of fire. It is a matter of deep regret that much still remains to be done before all the institutions can be considered fully equipped to cope with a fire. Fire-extinguishers and fire-escapes are needed.

In a majority of the almshouses of this district the cooking is now in charge of paid helpers. This plan should be followed in all. In the almshouses where a trained paid cook is employed the food is prepared with greater variety, making it more attractive and palatable. In the hands of a competent person the fragments of food are also used and served in various ways, effecting a large saving.

In view of the many improvements made, those contemplated, and the general good care given to the inmates, the almshouses of this district show commendable progress. The notes of inspection give their needs in detail, and make many suggestions which should lead to still further improvement.

DUTCHESS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, OAK SUMMIT, N. Y.

The old almshouse buildings were vacated by the inmates April 1, 1902, and turned over to the contractors for demolition. Temporary quarters were found for the inmates at Amenia, in a disused college building. The inmates received as good care as the worn-out condition of the buildings and equipment

afforded. The population was considerably reduced by the temporary removal of the almshouse.

The site of the new buildings was visited a number of times during their erection, and the inmates were also visited in their temporary home. The new buildings, the plans for which were approved by the State Board of Charities, are of brick, grouped according to the New York State plan, a central administration building, a building to the left for men, and one to the right for women, while immediately in the rear of the administration building is a work and service building. In the rear of the men's building is a structure which will be used to house the tramps. The buildings are connected by inclosed brick corridors with a subway for carrying the water and steam service pipes. Temporary windows for use in winter afford protection from the inclemency of the weather.

The site selected is upon a little higher ground than that occupied by the old buildings. This location affords better drainage than before, while it is not so high as to reduce the water pressure from the reservoir, which is located upon still higher ground. As the ground is moist from springs, additional precautions have been taken to divert the water which would seep through the soil and render the cellars damp. The foundation walls are coated on the outside with asphalt, and a double line of six-inch drain pipes was laid around the buildings. The water thus collected is carried to lower ground.

Precautions have been taken to dispose of the sewage in a sanitary manner. Upon the advice and following the plans of the State Board of Health, square cesspools were built upon a much lower level. These cesspools are in two parts, all sewage being caught in the larger ones, the water siphoning into the smaller and passing out through 700 feet of loose-joint tile into the soil. The solid matter is to be treated chemically. The water that finds its way to the adjacent streams will thus be rendered innocuous.

A new reservoir, located higher up the hill, now furnishes water by an independent line of pipe to the upper floors of the buildings, the old reservoir affording an insufficient supply, and sufficient pressure for the first floor only.

The buildings, with one exception, are equipped with modern conveniences, hot water heat, acetylene gas, steam cooking plant, flush water-closets and shower baths. A mistake was made in not providing a steam-power laundry plant for the new buildings.

The new almshouse, when finished, and when the grounds are graded, will represent an expenditure of about \$80,000.

TRAMPS.

A large number of tramps have found their way to this new almshouse, many of whom remain and increase the winter population. It is regretted that such liberal provision is made for the entertainment of tramps, who, being able-bodied, cannot be considered proper subjects for almshouse care. The tramp building is equipped with flush water-closets and shower baths, and should be used for the reception of male inmates, where they can be thoroughly bathed and quarantined before admission to the main building. With the new buildings, modern in every detail, this institution, which in the past has not been one of the most carefully managed, will no doubt live up to its new opportunities.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	119	24	143
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years.	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	1	4
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	26	13	39

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY ALMSHOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This almshouse maintains its position as one of the best equipped and best managed in the State. The substantial brick buildings are in three groups, either adjoining or con-

nected by covered passageways. This division into separate buildings permits of the classification of the inmates, giving a measure of privacy to the deserving poor, and at the same time permits the isolation of such as are suffering from infectious or offensive diseases.

The buildings are all in good repair, clean and in excellent order. Fire-escapes have been placed upon the middle building of the group, and the equipment of the main building with fire-escapes is being considered. A brick barn, with lofts for the storage of furniture, has been erected. A shower bath of the latest design is now installed for the use of the men, and later a similar one will be provided for the women. A sterilizer for the use of the hospital patients is to be added to the equipment of the laundry.

The care given to the inmates continues satisfactory. In no almshouse of the district is the value of a competent paid cook more apparent than in this institution. The food supplies, while no better than those purchased for other institutions, are prepared in greater variety and more attractively.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates	35	39	74
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years;	0	1	1
Number of blind	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	0	4	4
Number of idiots	0	0	0
Number of epileptics	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	17	18	35

HEMPSTEAD TOWN ALMSHOUSE, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

The town almshouse of Hempstead is located in a frame building, painted white, resembling more than anything a large country home, and presenting a pleasant exterior to the passer-by. The small number of inmates renders it possible

for the keeper and his wife, who have been in charge a number of years, to make this institution more of a home than is usually possible.

A new barn about thirty-five by forty two feet, with the repairs to some of the outbuildings, constitute the only improvements that were made during the past year, and there is no provision for others needed.

It is unfortunate that when the shower baths were installed they should have been placed in a narrow room, with no provision for carrying off the water without overflowing the shallow basin. The baths are thus entirely useless, and should be removed to a corner in the basement where they can, if properly arranged, be used for both sexes.

The main building is kept clean and in good order throughout. Some transients and feeble-minded men are cared for in an old building near the barn group. The use of this building should be discontinued unless it is put in habitable condition, and care be exercised to keep it clean. The same is true of the small detached building known as the "hospital."

The buildings should be better safeguarded from fire, at least by placing liquid chemical fire extinguishers upon each floor; and, as some of the inmates are domiciled upon the third floor, the buildings should be equipped with an outside iron fire escape.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates	30	11	41
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	1	4
Number of idiots	2	1	3
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	17	7	24

**NORTH HEMPSTEAD AND OYSTER BAY TOWN ALMSHOUSE,
POST-OFFICE, EAST NORWICH, N. Y.**

At the times of inspection the almshouse was in good order and clean throughout. On account of the lack of store-room the clothing and effects of the inmates are left in the living rooms. The food provided is well cooked and abundant.

During the past year the interior of the building was painted and a number of other improvements were made. These include a standpipe with a connection upon the second and third floor, to which lengths of hose sufficient to reach all parts of each floor are to be attached. The building was further protected from fire by four liquid chemical fire-extinguishers. Three bath rooms, one each for the keeper, the male and the female inmates, have been installed. The equipment of each bath room comprises an enameled steel bath tub, flush water-closet and wash-bowl, with hot and cold water. Two iron fire-escapes were placed on the rear of the building, and an 8 by 10 circular cesspool was built 150 feet from the building. No further improvements are contemplated at present.

The greatest present need of the institution is a furnace to heat the east side of the house. A telephone is much needed also, and would prove economical.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates	29	9	38
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	1	1	2
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	14	2	16
	=====	=====	=====

Of this number one woman and nine men (two of whom are over seventy years of age and one feeble-minded) are maintained at the expense of Nassau county.

DEPENDENT POOR OF NASSAU COUNTY.

Since Nassau county sold its almshouse farm and buildings, those dependents whose cases demand indoor relief have been cared for at the North Hempstead and Oyster Bay Town Almshouse, and at the Brunswick Home, a private institution at Amityville.

Those cared for at these two institutions have been visited. There were at the Brunswick Home fourteen cases. All these are young with the exception of two feeble-minded women, sixty-four and seventy-four years of age respectively. One boy is feeble minded and dumb, and if a place were found for him in a State institution he might develop far more rapidly than in this institution. Besides the two women mentioned, one young man of twenty one years is classed as feeble minded. There are three idiotic men; three men and one woman who are epileptics, and one man and two women who are cripples, using wheel chairs.

The general care given these inmates is good, and is better than can be afforded in an almshouse, by reason of a larger number of employes and special facilities, yet it does not equal that which they would receive in a State institution, where they properly belong. Special efforts should be made to secure the admission of these cases to State institutions, where they would receive the best of care and the county be relieved of so great a burden of expense.

The dependents, other than the mentally defective noted, were visited at the North Hempstead and Oyster Bay Town Almshouse, where there were only ten cases, one woman and nine men, two of whom were over seventy years of age and one feeble-minded.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of dependents	19	5	24
Children under two years	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	1	0	1
Number of blind	2	0	2
Number of deaf mutes	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded	3	2	5

	Relatives.	Females.	Total.
Number of idiots	3	0	3
Number of epileptics	3	1	4
Persons over seventy years old.....	2	1	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This county is small, and although there are two town almshouses caring for the dependent poor of their respective townships, there should be a county institution where the town poor could be cared for as well as the county charges. Both of the town institutions are in possession of an endowment fund, the interest meeting a large proportion of their expenses. There is no doubt the proceeds of these endowment funds might be applied to the care of the dependent poor in one county institution. Although many improvements have been made in the two town almshouses, neither of them is up to the standard.

ORANGE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, ORANGE FARM, N. Y.

The buildings at this almshouse are substantial, some of stone and others of brick. A number of improvements have been made during the past year. A riser to carry water for fire purposes to the third floor of the men's building has been put in place, and four swing hose brackets with hose and connections to the main water supply pipes have been provided. All the exterior woodwork of the residence buildings and the barns and out-buildings has been painted. The erection of an iron pipe fence, with rustic stone posts, further adds attractiveness to the place.

No appropriations for further improvements have been made, although the installation of a complete laundry and a cooking plant is deemed of prime necessity, and will be recommended by the superintendents to the board of supervisors.

On the 1st of January, 1903, Superintendent Philip Hasbrouck, the resident superintendent, will go out of office, Superintendent A. C. Sutherland taking his place. This is the first step in the discontinuance of the three superintendents system. One superintendent is to be retired each year at the end of the term of office to which he was elected, and then one superin-

tendent of the poor, who will reside at the almshouse, will be elected according to the practice prevailing in the majority of the counties.

The institution was found to be clean throughout. The locker closets and store-rooms were in good order. The beds and linen were clean. The use of the straw-filled mattresses makes it difficult for the beds to be kept uniform in appearance, as the thickness of the mattress depends upon the whim of the one who is to occupy the bed. The buildings are kept in good repair and well painted, and the institution is furnished with shower baths.

The chief need is for a steam power laundry; the hand appliances now in use are entirely inadequate, and the location of the laundry in a dark, stone-floor room is a menace to all those engaged in the work of laundering.

Another improvement needed, and fully as important, is that of a steam cooking plant. The facilities at present are most primitive. The cooking is done upon a large cook stove by an aged woman. Copper boilers are used. A competent paid cook should be engaged, as the proper preparation of food is most important and is also a matter of economy.

The principal needs are:

1. Outside iron fire-escapes upon the women's brick building.
2. Steam power laundry.
3. Liquid chemical fire-extinguishers.
4. Adequate and modern cooking appliances.
5. Competent paid cook.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates	81	42	123
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	1	1
Number of blind.....	4	1	5
Number of deaf mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	5	10
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	1	4	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	26	15	41

NEWBURGH CITY ALMSHOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The residence buildings are all of brick. They are sufficiently commodious and are in good repair. During the past year many of the strips upon which the unused clothing was wont to hang were removed from the walls, and the walls throughout the buildings were painted. The disappearance of the clothing has wrought a marked improvement in the appearance of the dormitories. The old style water-closets for the men have been removed and new plumbing substituted. Flush water-closets, a bath tub and hand washbowl have been installed in connection with the women's department. During the year it was proposed to erect a water tower of brick adjoining the men's building, in which would be placed new and modern flush water closets, lavatories and baths.

The institution throughout was clean and in good order. The food supplied was of good quality and well prepared. The inmates evidently receive good care and appear contented.

The principal needs are a fully equipped steam-power laundry and shower baths.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates	64	40	104
Children under two years.....	1	1	2
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	2	1	3
Number of feeble-minded.	3	1	4
Number of idiots	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	2	0	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	17	16	33

NEWBURGH CITY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Children's Home was also visited. This is an old-fashioned brick house provided with outside iron fire-escapes. The institution throughout was clean, and the matron appeared to have the confidence of the children. Most of the children attend the ward school. The children were well

clothed and apparently receive good care. A number of double beds are in use. These should be discarded and single ones take their place. Upon the day of visitation there were thirty children in the Home, fifteen of whom were boys and fifteen girls.

PUTNAM COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, CARMEL, N. Y.

The main residence building, in which are domiciled both sexes, is of wood. A small one-story cottage, located some distance to the rear of the main building, is used as a hospital for men, and has accommodations for eight patients. During the past year many improvements have been made. The old washhouse and woodhouse, which were located between the main building and the hospital, have been removed, and the space occupied by them converted into a lawn. A new and substantial washhouse, twenty-two by forty feet, has been constructed and located farther away from the main buildings. The hoghouse, which was a nuisance in its old location, has been removed to the barn group. The residence buildings were repainted and are generally in good repair, although some floors and stair treads need relaying.

This institution was clean and in good order, with the exception of a large amount of worn and unused clothing hanging upon the walls. A store room should be set aside for this clothing and the personal effects of the inmates, so as to keep all the rooms free from foul odor and vermin, which under present conditions is very difficult. The beds and linen were clean, but, being without uniform spreads, did not present an attractive appearance. The food was simple and well cooked.

Iron fire-escapes are needed. These should be either of the tubular type or iron stairs with an easy descent. The third floor is a fire trap. The rope fire-escapes which have been provided are a mere makeshift, and afford no real protection for decrepit inmates.

Running water and flush water closets in the men's hospital are also needed. It is probable this improvement will be made during the coming spring.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number of inmates	24	6	30
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded	2	0	2
Number of idiots	1	0	1
Number of epileptics	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	8	3	11
	=====	=====	=====

ROCKLAND COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, VIOLA, N. Y.

The residence buildings are built of brick in a substantial manner. They are three stories in height, and although they have two inside stairways at the opposite ends of each building, they should be further equipped with an outside iron fire-escape. The buildings are generally in good repair. The disuse of white-wash and the painting of the walls would be a benefit.

During the past year new roller shades were supplied for all the windows of both the men's and the women's buildings. The keeper's quarters have been papered.

It is gratifying to note improvement in the matter of cleanliness in the women's building, which was in good order. It would be better if the clothing, which is now permitted to hang upon the walls of the rooms, was hung in the large light attic opening off from the top floor, where there is abundant store room. The building for men, while it showed some improvement, was far from clean and orderly. The building was practically free from vermin, but the beds were not well made, and clothing and personal effects encumber the rooms, making cleanliness difficult. This building should be in charge of a competent paid helper, as the almshouse help is inefficient. The men's building is crowded during the winter season.

The food observed was well cooked, abundant and varied, meat being given at the meals.

The need for a hospital building has been urged a number of times by the State Board of Charities, and recommended as well by the superintendent of the poor. A steam power laundry and shower baths are also greatly needed, and an increased water supply and storage for the same.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates	63	22	85
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	6	8
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	25	10	35

SUFFOLK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, YAPKANK, N. Y.

The residence buildings are of wood with shingle roofs. The main building is three stories in height and sufficiently large to contain not only the present population, but accommodations for a considerable increase. The sick are cared for in a detached two-story wooden building, which is devoted to hospital purposes. All the buildings are in good repair and well painted. Steel covering has been placed upon the main hall in the keeper's quarters, and in the institution kitchen and women's bath room. Beyond this there have been no improvements of note.

At the times of inspection of this almshouse during the year, it was seen that the buildings throughout were scrupulously clean and free from unpleasant odors, the beds well made, and each covered with a uniform spread. The whole institution and the evident contentment of the inmates speak of good management. This care and order extend as well to the grounds, the barns and outbuildings, which were in a like orderly condition.

Efforts are made at this almshouse to classify more fully the inmates. A part of the women's building is set aside for the use of a class of inmates, to which those who make an effort to be clean and who conform to the discipline of the institution are promoted. In this portion of the building the floors are well dressed, the rooms are attractive, and the extra covering, in the form of cheese cloth comfortables, is folded across the foot of the neat white beds. Here quiet and a greater proportion of home comforts may be enjoyed by the inmates.

The needs are as follows:

1. Steam-power laundry.

2. Shower baths.

3. Indoor flush water closets. To maintain a system of flush water closets, some method for the disposal of the sewage must be provided.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number of inmates	72	60	132
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	1	0	1
Number of blind	4	0	4
Number of deaf-mutes	1	1	2
Number of feeble-minded	16	19	35
Number of idiots	1	2	3
Number of epileptics	0	2	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	20	27	47

SUFFOLK COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, YAPPAH, N. Y.

The usual visit was made to the Children's Home, located about an eighth of a mile from the almshouse. It is purely a county institution. The Home occupies an attractive, well-built house, with accommodation for fifty children. The building is equipped with outside iron fire-escapes, flush water-closets and bath tubs. During the past year many repairs were made, which have put the building in good condition.

The children were clean, well fed, apparently well cared for and happy. They are taught in the building, a teacher having been secured whose home is in the village of Yaphank, half a mile distant.

The new matron has proved energetic and efficient, and through the efforts of her husband, who is her assistant, many repairs have been made without engaging a carpenter from outside.

Upon the day of visitation there were twenty-three boys and twenty-three girls in the Home.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, EAST VIEW, N. Y.

This institution is possessed of buildings, none of which are modern. They are substantially built of stone, concrete, and brick. Although the residence buildings are old, they are in good repair and are kept clean.

A considerable number of improvements were made during the past year. The employes' dining room has been removed from the basement to a light room upon the main floor, hitherto unused. The space thus vacated was added to the men's dining-room, doubling its capacity. Then the walls were scraped and re-kalsomined, and the woodwork painted. A dumb-waiter now connects the kitchen in the basement and the helpers' dining-room. The small two-story wooden building located in the rear of the women's building, heretofore used as a carpenter shop, was altered and repaired for use as a nursery. An addition has been built to the laundry, in which is installed a new twenty horse power horizontal boiler. Further grading has been done about the buildings.

The matter of providing means, upon the upper floors of the hospital, to enable the convalescent patients to enjoy the weather and sunlight is under consideration. It is doubtful if the elevator, which is so greatly needed in the hospital building, will be provided at once, but it is probable that a two-story pavilion will be erected in which consumptives and those suffering from infectious diseases will be cared for.

The institution throughout was clean and in good order. The rooms are kept free from boxes and the unused clothing of the inmates. The sleeping rooms in this almshouse invariably present a neat appearance. The beds are well made and covered with white spreads. An excellent plan obtains here of intrusting each dormitory to an inmate, who is held responsible for the condition of the room and the neatness of the beds. The hospital was found to be in a like condition of order and cleanliness.

The food provided for the hospital is said to be satisfactory as to quality and variety.

A number of improvements are greatly needed at this almshouse. Another wash wheel should be installed for the use of the paid helpers, in order that their clothing may not be washed in the same wheel as that used for the inmates. A metal sterilizer is also needed that the bedding and clothing of those patients affected with infectious complaints may be properly treated. Shower baths for the men should be installed, as this population of over 150 men has been, at times, entirely dependent upon one bath tub, so that proper bathing of the inmates was impossible. An elevator is needed in connection with the hospital, in order that the convalescent patients upon the upper floors may reach the ground without over-exertion, and also to carry the sick from the ambulance to the wards. A great deal of unnecessary suffering is caused by carrying them up the broken flights of stairs.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	164	72	236
Children under two years old.....	0	4	4
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	1	1
Number of blind.....	1	2	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	0	2	2
Number of idiots.....	0	1	1
Number of epileptics.....	4	3	7
Persons over seventy years old.....	36	16	52
Hospital population	52	24	76
	=====	=====	=====

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND ALMSHOUSE, PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.

The buildings occupied by this almshouse, which is a part of the almshouse system of Greater New York, were inherited from the county of Richmond. Many of them are old buildings, but during the past year many improvements have been made and more are contemplated, all of which will place this institution in modern condition. The buildings were erected at various times. The oldest building upon the ground, once occupied as the keeper's residence, is said to have been erected 123 years ago, while the detention building for the insane was first occupied a little over a year ago. The buildings are all well painted, and in generally good repair.

A complete steam laundering plant has been installed in the building which was erected for that purpose some years ago, and a bath room for the women is soon to be installed upon the second floor of the same building. The shower baths for men are nearly completed. The old laundry building is out of repair, and used as a store room for linen and unused clothing. A new roof has been placed upon the reservoir.

It is the purpose of the Commissioner of Charities to make this a farm colony, and remove to this almshouse all epileptics who will be benefited by the outdoor occupation and life, as well as the more able-bodied inmates of the almshouses of the borough of Manhattan and the borough of Brooklyn. The experiment was tried during the past summer on a small scale with the inmates of these two classes, and it was so successful, even with the limited means and small number, that an extension of the plan is warranted and the belief as well that the majority of the vegetables used at the almshouse of the borough of Manhattan can be raised here. It is further proposed to ask for a sufficient appropriation to build cottages for aged couples, so that they may pass their declining years together and in greater comfort than is possible in a crowded almshouse. By reason of a considerable number of separated buildings, it has been possible to classify the inmates at this almshouse more thoroughly than in the majority of similar institutions.

The buildings have always been found in excellent order and clean throughout, and the air as good as was possible in buildings erected before much thought was given to the subject of ventilation.

The food observed was varied and well cooked. The inmates evidenced good care. No cows are kept, as the acreage will all be needed for the raising of vegetables for this almshouse and that of the borough of Manhattan.

Vegetables to the value of \$2,000 were raised during the past summer, a large proportion of which was sent by department teams to Blackwell's Island.

The following is a partial list of the products raised:

Rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, carrots, beets, leeks, lettuce, eggs, strawberries, apples, kale; calves, four; pork, one ton; asparagus, peas, cucumbers, parsnips, sweet corn, lima beans, mangel-wurzel, celery, pumpkins, salt hay, peaches, grapes, peppers; ice, 125 tons; early potatoes, early parsley, early radishes, early onions, early turnips, early cabbage, late cabbage, late onions, late parsley, late potatoes, 250 barrels; fresh hay, 15 tons; white beans, 12 bushels; rye straw, 20 tons; tomatoes, 400 bushels; field corn, 150 bushels.

The principal need is a sufficient number of liquid chemical fire-extinguishers to afford better protection to these old buildings.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females.	Total
Number of inmates.....	75	29	104
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble minded.....	7	21	28
Number of idiotic.....	0	1	1
Number of epileptics.....	8	3	11
Persons over seventy years old.....	18	10	28

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS C. LATHROP,

Inspector.

REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses

IN THE

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

1895

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1895

1895. 1895. 1895. 1895. 1895.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The undersigned Commissioner from the Third Judicial District presents herewith his annual report as to the almshouses in the district:

Semi-annual inspections were duly made by Inspector Lathrop of this Board, and the Commissioner made an annual visit to each of them.

The almshouses of this district give practical evidence of the value of oversight and inspection by this Board. From the detailed statement hereto appended it will be seen that a general progressive improvement has been and is taking place, and it would be perfectly safe to assert that much of this is due to the fact that the superintendents in the various counties are kept in touch with this Board. The experience of the inspectors is of practical benefit, and the data and statistics gathered by this Board are of the greatest value in demonstrating to the officers charged with the administration of almshouse affairs as to the results obtained elsewhere in the State.

It is to be said also that as a rule the boards of supervisors of the several counties indicate a willingness to comply with the recommendations made by this Board and its officers.

While the almshouses in Albany and Rensselaer counties, being so contiguous to the cities, invite, especially during the inclement season, a considerable number of undesirable if not unnecessary inmates, in the rural districts this condition obtains less because almost every inmate is known to be a needy and worthy person.

The modern almshouse is a place not altogether despised by many of those who seek its benefits. It is a singular fact, owing to conditions readily explainable, that in the almshouse

equipped and supplied in a modern way its inmates are better housed, fed, clothed and generally cared for than many a struggling taxpayer of the county; this is true as well of the almshouses in the rural districts. Singularly enough it arises from the application of modern economical methods. The almshouses are generally heated by steam, lighted by gas or electric light, the beds must be kept clean, and the steam laundries now almost generally adopted provide clean bedclothes and towels; the food is as a rule wholesome in quality and ample in quantity; the bread is uniformly good, and altogether, as will be seen, the conditions of life are often superior to the conditions of those who are striving to maintain themselves independently, upon slender incomes.

While, therefore, it is of course proper that the paupers of a community should find reasonable shelter and care, it is the duty of all engaged in administering public charities to see to it that these privileges are not abused by either too loosely accepting applicants for admission or retaining them after it has been demonstrated that they are not the proper subjects of the public bounty.

Some provision might at least be made to obtain the full extent of labor and services from those who are able to work in some way to compensate the public. To the undersigned this subject seems worthy of consideration by the various superintendents of the poor, and it is believed that at least something can be done in this direction to reduce the cost of maintenance in several county almshouses.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In Albany county in making the improvements to the county hospital, attention has been heretofore called to the poor quality of material furnished and work done, particularly in so important a feature as the floors; repeated efforts and communications on the subject were made and the attention of the superintendent of the poor called thereto; the work having been done under a previous administration and accepted, the present superintendent was of course powerless in the matter. Finally the undersigned, in a formal communication to the

board of supervisors of Albany county, called their attention to the improper and imperfect character of the work. The subject was referred to a committee, but the undersigned has not been advised that any active steps have been taken in the matter.

In Rensselaer county the board of supervisors has very recently taken up the subject of needed improvements, and it is hoped that during the year progress in this direction will be made.

In Ulster county, as has been heretofore frequently reported and intimated, there has existed a lack of such discipline and intelligent administration as would produce the best results. This county has ample buildings and a large and good farm, but there seems to have been and continues to be a lack of proper and earnest supervision. Besides, it is believed that upon investigation it will transpire that with better methods of administration a less sum need be appropriated and money saved to the taxpayers of Ulster county in the administration of its laws relating to the poor.

Generally speaking, the condition of the almshouses in the rural counties of the district is satisfactory, and particularly in counties like Schoharie, Columbia and Greene, in which, intelligent, faithful and modern methods are applied and most excellent results obtained. The superintendents in these counties appreciate and are quick to respond to suggestions made by the officers of this Board and as a result, together with their own intelligent administration, there are to be found almshouses equal in character to any in the State similarly situated.

Hereto appended are reports on the several counties, with tables which serve to show details as to inmates.

Respectfully submitted, *11 10 11*

SIMON W. ROSENDALE,

Commissioner from the Third Judicial District.

ALBANY ALMSHOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.

(Visited frequently during the year by the Commissioner.)

A marked improvement has been noted in the cleanliness and greater freedom from odor in the wards, owing to the recently installed shower baths and to the increased laundering facilities. By reason of the new work and service buildings and the addition to the hospital, besides a considerable number of repairs to the residence buildings the almshouse is in a much better condition than last year. The outbuildings have also been repaired, placing them in a serviceable condition for the winter. A new straw barn 26 by 80 feet was erected. The small number of acres of land attached to the almshouse do not permit keeping a sufficient number of cows to supply the milk used in the almshouse and hospital, nor is there sufficient work to keep the partially able-bodied men employed, nor to deter the able-bodied and shiftless from seeking admission to the almshouse. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made early in the year to provide for the furnishing of the two new wards of the hospital, but at the end of the year neither of these wards had been furnished nor used except for the occasional isolation of a patient. No repairs have been made to the hospital floors which were of poor material and badly laid. Authority to make a reapportionment of a part of the annual appropriation for taking care of the poor has been asked for so that the amount set aside for salaries will be increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. A competent and paid cook should have charge of the cooking for the almshouse and the high pressure boilers should be in charge of a young and competent paid employe. The almshouse hospital, which has always stood well among the hospitals of the city, should have, in addition to the staff, a graduate nurse and two assistants, one male and one female. The increased appropriation for salaries when allowed will provide for these employes. The old store room in what is known as the "Children's building," used largely for groceries, should be thoroughly cleaned and whitened and ventilated, as its present condition is far from satisfactory.

The principal needs are:

1. A fire-escape upon the main dormitory building for men. This building is practically four stories in height, and in the event of fire-escape by means of either of the exit stairways would be difficult.

2. A combined metal wash wheel and sterilizer for hospital use.

3. Electric lights.

4. Relaying of the floors of the hospital building and repairs to the eaves of the new work and service building.

5. New and ample barns for the proper housing of the stock, fodder and farm implements; also the removal of the wooden sheds from their present close proximity to the residence buildings.

6. A competent cook, engineer, trained nurse and two helpers in the hospital department.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	183	55	238
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	2	4
Number of deaf-mutes	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	5	11
Number of idiots	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	35	19	54
Hospital, number of inmates.....	24	18	42

COLUMBIA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, GHENT, N. Y.

The usual condition of good order and cleanliness has been maintained at this almshouse during the past year. The closets, floors and store-rooms have always been found to be clean, the beds well made and equipped with clean bed-

ding. Cordial relations appear to exist between the executives and employes, and the inmates. There have been no improvements during the past year. The buildings have been kept in good repair, the woodwork well painted and the walls well whitened. The almshouse is well equipped for the care of the poor. The water supplied is excellent and comes under good pressure. The laundering is done in a detached building, and while only hand appliances are used the work is well done. The buildings are well protected in the event of fire. This county is in advance of many others of equal and even greater size by reason of its detached hospital with accommodations for the sick of both sexes.

During the past year a considerable step in advance has been taken by the engaging of a placing-out agent. The supervisors have secured the services of Mrs. H. C. Smith, of Chatham, a member of the local committee of the State Charities Aid Association, as a placing-out agent. She is paid \$300 a year for her services and " \$200 a year, or so much thereof as is necessary " is allowed for expenses. During her first year the children in institutions chargeable to the county were reduced from 98 to 62. During 1902 a still further reduction of children in institutions was made from 62 to 55. Mrs. Smith investigates all applications for county care of children; reinvestigates each year all who have become inmates; the Children's Aid Society places out the children in free family homes found to be satisfactory by her. Thirty-two applications for the county care of children were made in 1902, of which 22 were approved and 10 disapproved. Of the 62 children who remained in the asylums the first of January, 1902, investigation showed that the parents and friends of 11 were able to care for them. Eight boys and two girls were placed during the year in free family homes, and out of 29 children who were discharged during the year, 20 were discharged through facts brought to light by the investigation of the agent.

An appropriation of \$700 was made at the last session of the board of supervisors to provide for the lighting of the buildings by acetylene gas. The matter of lighting was referred to the old committee, consisting of Supervisors Storm, Hudson;

H. A. Harvey, Livingston; F. J. Flanagan, Ghent. Although acetylene gas makes a satisfactory illuminant, these buildings should be lighted by electricity as the source of supply is so near by. The inability to secure satisfactory terms from the Electric Light Company has thus far prevented the installation of electric lights. In addition to the lighting of the buildings by acetylene gas or electricity the principal need of the institution in the way of improvements is a steam power laundry, which will in due time be provided.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	92	39	131
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes	0	2	2
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	9	14
Number of idiots	7	0	7
Number of epileptics.....	2	1	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	37	16	53

GREENE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y.

(Visited by the Commissioner September 23, 1902.)

At the times of inspection this almshouse has been found to be in excellent order and clean throughout. The beds presented a neat appearance, were clean and were covered with uniform spreads. The building was in generally good repair. A considerable amount of wooden ceiling has been placed in the main building, principally in the keeper's kitchen, in the corridors of the women's side of the building, in the men's main hall and in the hospital room. The "annex" has been repaired throughout. New floors and wooden ceilings have been laid there, and two flush water closets have been installed. Two hundred feet of 2½-inch cotton web hose and a hose cart have been purchased, and a wagon house 18 by 30 feet erected. A room has been set aside

on the men's side of the building for hospital purposes and furnished with three new iron beds and mattresses. The supervisors appropriated money for the erection of an ice house, and in all probability the outside of the residence buildings will be painted during the coming year, the matter having been referred to a committee. The food is good and well cooked. Meat is served twice a day and potatoes boiled, fried or warmed over, are served three times a day. Cereals are served at the evening meal and several times a week some simple sauce is given.

The needs are as follows:

1. An outside iron fire-escape upon each end of the main building.
2. Shower baths.
3. Some safe illuminant in place of oil.
4. An inclosed passageway from the "annex" to the main building.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	34	32	66
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind	1	2	3
Number of deaf-mutes	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	2	4
Number of idiots	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	1	2	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	9	14	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

KINGSTON CITY ALMSHOUSE, KINGSTON, N. Y.

(Visited by the Commissioner September 23, 1902.)

This institution has evidenced good management during the year that has passed. The house throughout has been clean and in excellent order. The inmates have appeared contented and so expressed themselves. This has been owing to the good work done by the keeper rather than the attention paid by the

almshouse trustees, for the building is badly in need of improvements and repairs throughout. The walls are scaling and need repainting. No effort has been made to straighten the stairway and make the ascension to the upper floors more easy to the aged male inmates. The beds in the men's department presented anything but a neat appearance because the comfortables and blankets were old and much worn, and the beds were not covered with uniform spreads. The linen has always been kept clean and the beds free from vermin. The food was good and well prepared, bearing testimony to the wisdom of employing a trained cook. A deficit of \$3,079.28 was shown as existing March 1, 1902. This amount by careful management was cancelled and a balance of \$356.55 carried forward to the new year. Bearing in mind the increased cost of fuel and food supplies, this is a good showing. A number of the more able-bodied inmates have been induced to return to home life and to their own support.

The needs are as follows:

1. Standpipes and connected hose throughout the building as a means of protection from fire.
2. Outside iron fire-escapes from the second and third floors.
3. Straightening the inside stairways.
4. Steam power laundry.
5. Repairs to building and new bedding.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	34	14	48
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	1	0	1
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	16	7	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

RENSSELAER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, TROY, N. Y.

(Visited by the Commissioner, September 22, 1902.)

At the times of inspection the buildings throughout were found to be clean and in generally good order. The continued use of the individual boxes under each bed makes it impossible to successfully exterminate the vermin, many of which breed in the cracks of these boxes. The entire lack of storage room, however, for the use of the inmates renders it impossible to do away at present with these boxes. The only improvement of note during the year is an ice house and cold storage room, built of brick and connected with the kitchen by an inclosed passage. No improvements, with the exception of some painting, were provided for. The buildings are in generally good repair. The food served was good, well cooked and varied. Various meats and soups are served at noon in rotation. Cereals are served in the morning, to which are added bread and coffee. Bread and tea constitute the evening meal. A special diet is provided for the hospital patients, in the kitchen which is connected with each of the two hospital buildings. The population still shows a great many apparently able bodied inmates. The keeper should have authority to refuse to accept those cases which are manifestly improperly committed. The census also shows a number of veterans, six men and one woman who properly should be cared for in the State homes.

For an almshouse of a county so prominent as Rensselaer, with buildings located within the limits of a city, it is a matter for wonder that the institution should be so poorly equipped with modern devices for caring for its large population. The laundering of the bedding and that of the more helpless men and women is done by hand in the general laundry, but a large portion of the washing of the men's clothing is left to the caprice of each man.

The work of obtaining statistics at the times of inspection would be greatly lessened if the number of persons present upon the first day of the fiscal year were brought forward upon the books of record at the end of each year. At present to obtain from the records the name and age of each inmate several volumes have to be examined.

The needs of the almshouse are as follows:

1. A modern and well equipped detached hospital building for both sexes, having capacity for at least 100 patients, which will contain wards or pavilions for the complete isolation of consumptive, cancerous and syphilitic patients.
2. Fully equipped steam power laundry.
3. Shower baths.
4. Electric lights.
5. Store rooms for the boxes and personal effects and clothing of the inmates.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	190	81	271
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	3	2	5
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	1	1	2
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	2	0	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	39	29	68
In the hospitals.....	38	30	68

SULLIVAN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.

(Visited by the Commissioner September 24, 1902.)

The past year has seen great changes for the better in this almshouse which have closely followed the renovation of the old insane hospital for the use of the men. The new keeper and matron were installed during the summer. The men's building was in generally good order, but improvement could still be made in the matter of order and cleanliness. The women's building throughout was clean, but the beds, owing to the old bedding still in use, do not present a neat appearance. The women's building has been renovated throughout. The walls and ceilings have been covered with stamped steel and new floors laid.

Two flush water-closets and one bath tub have been installed on each of the two floors, and a wash basin with running water placed in both the first and second floor halls. Water has been brought through a one-inch pipe from a hill side spring. Iron fire-escapes have been placed upon the rear of the main building and a number of beds and mattresses purchased. A flush water closet and bath tub have been placed in the keeper's quarters. No further improvements have been provided for, but the first floor of the old building which formerly housed the men and which is being used for the care of idiotic and senile men, should be placed in good repair. The food seemed satisfactory. It is varied, abundant and well cooked, the keeper receiving extra compensation for his services as cook and baker.

The needs of the almshouse are as follows:

1. Standpipes with connected hose and liquid chemical fire-extinguishers on each floor of all buildings.
2. Adequate laundering facilities. The present facilities are meagre and inadequate.
3. Some safer illuminant than kerosene oil.
4. New beds, bedding and furnishings are needed in the woman's building.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	30	18	48
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	0	8
Number of idiots.....	5	1	6
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	13	6	19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SCHOHARIE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MIDDLEBURG, N. Y.

This county can safely be said to possess as complete an equipment as that of any almshouse in the State. The buildings were found to be in good repair throughout. The buildings were clean and in generally good order. Improvement could be made to the appearance by the use of uniform spreads upon the beds, and cleanliness and freedom from odor could more readily be maintained if storage room was provided in which the unused clothing of all inmates might be kept. The improvements during the year have been important ones. Small standpipes, each with fifty feet of connected rubber hose have been installed. A laundry building has been erected and a fully equipped laundering plant, including a mangle, is in full operation. The cooking is in charge of paid and competent helpers. The food is well prepared, varied and sufficient in quantity. The inmates evidence good care and are contented. Now that the institution has been put in such modern shape the improvements should be continued to the superintendent's quarters and a flush water closet and bath tub installed for the use of the administrative force.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	17	10	27
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	3	6
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	2	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	4	4	8

ULSTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

(Visited by the Commissioner September 23, 1902.)

The buildings are in generally good repair with the exception of some of the ceilings in the almshouse proper where leaking roofs have caused the plaster to fall. The buildings are in the main clean, although the use of more soap and water and less oil would be an improvement. In the women's room and in one room of the men's building as well as in the men's hospital room, the beds are covered with uniform spreads. The institution would present a neater appearance if this practice was followed with all the beds. The food observed was well cooked, varied and sufficient in quantity. No improvements have been made during the past year nor have any of the recommendations so frequently made been adopted. Frequent recommendations have been made that the women inmates should be safeguarded by hiring a competent woman to care for them both day and night, or a better plan by providing quarters for them in that part of the main or administration building which is now given up to an equal number of male inmates.

Attention has also been called to the practice of allowing some of the male feeble minded inmates to sleep in the cellars.

Attention was also called to the laxity of discipline and to the lack of proper keeping of accounts. The attention of the superintendent and the board of supervisors having been called to these matters in a direct and forcible manner, it is probable that they will be corrected in the near future. In addition to the needs just noted, the following improvements are also deemed necessary:

1. A steam power laundry.
2. Shower baths.
3. Fire-escapes for the "almshouse proper."
4. Standpipes and connected hose in all the buildings.
5. More efficient paid help.
6. Enlargement of the hospital department for men.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	73	26	99
Children under two years.....	1	1	2
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble minded.....	6	5	11
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	29	11	40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table Showing Methods of Operation in the Several Almshouses of the District.

	Albany	Columbia	Greene	Kingston
Capacity.....	250	175	100	90
Average population....	215	135	72	57
Heat.....	Steam.....	Hot water; stoves in tramp house.	Steam; two supplementary stoves.	Steam.
Light.....	Gas.....	Oil.....	Oil.....	Electricity; city plant.
Ventilation.....	Old Buildings bad; new buildings good.	Generally good.....	Generally good.....	Generally good.
Water.....	City service.....	Chatham water service....	Cairo village water service.	City service.
Bathing.....	Shower	Shower for men; tubs for women.	One tub for each sex.....	One tub for each sex.
Laundry.....	Steam power.....	Hand laundry; separate building.	Hand laundry in cellar.....	Hand laundry; detached building.
Drainage.....	City sewer.....	Into creek.....	Into creek.....	City sewer.
Fire protection.....	Watchman; city fire department.	Hydrants, stand pipes and hose.	Hydrants outside; 200 feet 2½" hose.	Hydrant; city fire department; 1 chemical extinguisher.
Fire-escapes.....	On new building and hospital.	Outside wooden stairs on women's building and hospital.	None.....	None.
Acreage.....	80	190	188	52
Dairy cows.....	8	12	12	2
Labor.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.
Hospital.....	Two-story brick building; 82 beds.	Two-story brick building; 34 beds.	One room; 2 beds for men; women in rooms.	Mainly in own rooms.
Hospital help.....	Five attendants; 2 male, 3 female.	Three attendants; 1 male, 2 female.	None.....	One female attendant.
Salaries.....	\$11,156 00	\$3,758 00	\$2,261 00	\$7,600 00
Improvements.....	Occupation of work and service buildings; straw barn; repairs to out-buildings.	None; ordinary repairs....	Repairs to annex ceilings, fire-hose and reel.	None.

Table Showing Methods of Operation in the Several Almshouses of the District--(Concluded).

	Rensselaer	Schoharie	Sullivan	Ulster
Capacity.....	300	55	80	175
Average population ...	274	31	47	104
Heat.....	Steam.....	Hot water.....	Men's building steam; others furnace and stoves	Steam.
Light.....	Oil.....	Acetylene gas.....	Oil.....	Oil.
Ventilation.....	Fair.....	Fair.....	Fair only.....	Fair only.
Water.....	City service.....	Spring water; adequate reservoir	From springs.....	From springs pumped to tanks.
Bathing.....	Tubs only; insufficient....	One tub for each sex.....	Two tubs for each sex.....	Tubs with home-made shower.
Laundry.....	Hand laundry inadequate.	Steam laundry, detached building.	Hand laundry inadequate.	Hand laundry inadequate.
Drainage.....	City sewer.....	To open ditch and thence to river.	Cess-pools.....	To Walkill river.
Fire protection.....	Watchman, hydrants, hose city fire department.	Stand pipe and conducting hose.	Practically none.....	Fifty Phoenix and Killfyr powder extinguishers.
Fire-escapes.....	Two on men's building....	Iron fire-escape.....	Outside wooden stairs.....	No outside fire-escapes.
Acreage.....	170	160	100	200
Dairy cows.....	15	4	8	15
Labor.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.....	Work of institution.
Hospital.....	Two 2-story hospital ad- ditions and rooms; 71 beds.	One room for each sex; 6 beds in all.	Women in one room; idiots and old men in old building.	Women in one room; men in one room; 6 beds.
Hospital help.....	Two attendants; 1 male, 1 female.	None.....	None.....	One male attendant
Salaries.....	\$7,600 00	\$1,304 00	\$1,130 00	\$3,636 00
Improvements.....	Ice house and cold storage.	Laundry building and steam power equipment; stand pipes and hose.	Women's building reno- vated; water supply and flush water-closets.	None.

REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses

IN THE

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The almshouses of the Fourth Judicial District have been visited inspected during the last fiscal year by the Commissioner, in company with Superintendent Child of the Department of State and Alien Poor, and also in both spring and fall by the Board's inspectors of almshouses.

As the Board's recommendations are transmitted to the supervisors of the several counties, and usually given publicity through the newspapers, the taxpayers have the opportunity of knowing how their county houses stand in the general average of such institutions. Repeated suggestions have in many instances aroused a healthy discussion of conditions in these counties, which has led to the remedying of evils. On the whole, there has been improvement during the past year, and the past decade shows very great improvement. Progress is constant, though often very slow, but when the almshouses of 1902 are compared with those of 1892 we are indeed encouraged by the degree of change for the better. The inspection of almshouses has borne good fruit and is a "campaign of education" that has paid exceedingly well.

This report would be incomplete did it not give due praise for the radical action taken by three counties in the district, viz.: Montgomery, Fulton and Schenectady, which has secured to them entirely new almshouses on the cottage plan. Also, for that unusual example of private philanthropy which has given to Saratoga county a model hospital in connection with its almshouse. These several achievements are a fine beginning for a new century and set an example not only to the district, but to the State.

The general needs of each of the ten almshouses in the district will be found in the attached notes on individual conditions. Comparing one with the other it is discovered that these

needs have been neglected throughout the district, and it is towards these common faults that the Board's special efforts are directed. For illustration:

1. Hospital accommodations: These are a matter for improvement in six out of the ten almshouses.

2. Shower baths: Half of the district is still deficient in this great sanitary convenience.

3. Fire-escapes: Should be erected at seven almshouses.

4. Lighting: The dangerous and unsatisfactory kerosene lamps are employed as the means of illumination at six almshouses.

5. Water supply: More water, and, incidentally, better fire protection, should be secured at five institutions.

6. Window screens: This simple and cheap convenience, which in summer preserves the walls from defacement and inmates from annoyance, is absent in every almshouse in the district, strange as it may seem.

7. Cold storage facilities: The proper preservation of food is a matter concerning health and the per capita cost of maintenance. Facilities are prominently lacking in at least four almshouses.

8. Laundry appliances: Steam laundry apparatus means a great deal to even small institutions in labor saved and in thoroughness of the washing. Laundry apparatus should in every possible instance be housed in a separate building. Five almshouses require steam appliances, and two which have it should erect separate buildings.

Other needs: There are other matters of general interest, such as the continued reception in almshouses of able-bodied tramps and vagrants, which is a great imposition on the public and a perversion of the interest of the Poor Law. The district report for 1899 referred at length to the matter, and the continuance of the evil requires further comment. There should be a definite stand taken by the poor authorities looking to the rejection of commitments not properly within the definition of the statutes.

Lastly, it is desired to notice the prevalence of the custom of requiring almshouse inmates on bath days to use unclean towels. These towels are often used by three or four persons. Hygiene demands that every person be furnished a clean bath towel. In this connection it is very commendable that the latter practice has been introduced in Saratoga and Montgomery counties.

On the whole, the care of inmates has seemed to be generally proper and humane, and no abuses have been observed.

Notes of inspections and the statistical summary are hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWTON ALDRICH,

Commissioner for the Fourth Judicial District.

CLINTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BEEKMANTOWN, N. Y.

— WILLIAM D. SAVAGE, *Resident Superintendent.*

The fire hazard resulting from the grouping of the main and outbuildings is very great, and is accentuated by the poor condition of these outbuildings. The almshouse was found to be generally clean and in good order, but requires extensive repairs and betterments. Many of the outbuildings should be demolished. Those that are worth saving should be removed to the hill back of the old almshouse, and new and commodious farm buildings be provided in the vicinity of the cow barns. The farm is only eighty-seven acres, and while a good one, should be larger, to provide pasturage for more cows. Only nine or ten cows are kept at present.

Another pressing matter requiring early attention is the poor condition of the heating plant. The boiler has been in constant use for twenty-seven years and is much scaled. A new fire box was required. It was stated that the boiler had not been inspected for five years past. There is also need for a small boiler to furnish power in summer. The distribution of heat in the almshouse by the present arrangement of pipes is very faulty.

Care of inmates seems to be good in general respects, but would be improved with the conveniences of a hospital and spray baths. Clinton county has no available general hospital accommodations for its dependent poor, outside of Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, Canada.

Food seen was of proper quality, but the variety is slight and the preparation probably not uniformly good, owing to the lack of a paid cook.

Individual bath towels should be issued to the inmates, as a matter of hygiene.

The principal requirements are, briefly stated, as follows: Renovation of the main building with regard to floors, walls, ceilings, heating and ventilation; new heating boiler and small boiler for power; electric or acetylene lights; shower baths; detached hospital; detached laundry building and steam equipment, as present location is very poor; iron fire-escapes; combined ice and cold storage house; removal of old frame outbuildings from rear of the almshouse and construction of new barns and outbuildings on a site near the cow barns; additional farm land.

The Clinton County Almshouse having been greatly neglected for so long a period, does not do justice to the good name of the county and should be changed to meet modern requirements.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	41	24	65
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	1	0	1
Number of blind.....	2	1	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	1	6
Number of idiots	8	3	11
Number of epileptics.....	1	2	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	16	10	26
	=====	=====	=====

ESSEX COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, WHALLONSBURGH, N. Y.

A. D. SMITH, *Resident Superintendent.*

There have been no important recent improvements here, except new floors and ceilings and general repairs. All of the main buildings were in good repair except the end of the main building, used for female inmates. The group of frame outbuildings in the rear of the almshouse is old and mostly in poor condition. They are too near the almshouse for safety. The removal of several would form an attractive courtyard. Contemplated improvements include the necessary repairs to the women's quarters, so that the condition of the almshouse proper will then be quite good. The general care of the property is excellent. Equipment is fairly satisfactory except with regard to the hospital lighting and laundry facilities. The farm of 192 acres is under cultivation to the extent of 100 acres, and has been very profitably worked. Seventeen cows furnish a good milk supply. Butter is purchased from the proceeds of sales of surplus milk.

The inmates were generally healthy and well cared for. There has been an exceedingly low death rate, only two deaths in the last fiscal year, and but ten during the three years of Superintendent Smith's administration. Food supplies noted were of excellent quality; the cooking has a homelike trait. About 25 per cent. of the population work. The institutional washing is to a large extent performed by inmates. An unusual amount of work is obtained from tramps who apply for lodging, and as they sleep on the floor it cannot be said that the average wayfarer is inclined to annoy the officers often.

Particular requirements noted at this almshouse are as follows: A detached hospital; acetylene gas as an illuminant; shower baths; laundry building and steam plant; combined ice and cold storage house; chemical fire-extinguishers; fire-escapes; removal of old outbuildings from rear of almshouse; new piggery; a silo; door and window screens; steel institution cooking range.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	28	23	51
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	2	7
Number of idiots	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	2	3	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	12	4	16

FRANKLIN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MALONE, N. Y.

WORDEN A. DRAKE, *Keeper.*

The general repair of this almshouse is very poor. There is necessity for immediate betterments, such as new floors, steel covering for walls and ceilings. No recent improvements have been made in the main building, except fire-escapes, and nothing affecting its condition was definitely planned. The usual whitewashing of the almshouse interior was to be done, a new veranda and a needed addition to the barn to be erected. It is proposed to build a pest-house on the county farm.

The equipment, in contrast to the condition of the building, is quite modern, particularly with regard to the utilizing of electricity not only as an illuminant but for the production of power. Drainage has been improved within a few years. Water supply is good for present needs but probably insufficient for the demands of hydrants and standpipes, which are required. The sanitary condition of the institution was greatly bettered two years ago by introduction of flush water closets. Hospital accommodations are, however, still inadequate.

It is commendable that the care of the almshouse is good, its condition being as neat as the old floors, walls and ceilings and lack of window screens will permit. Beds are well made and covered with uniform spreads.

Care of the inmates, except for the lack of hospital facilities, is good in essential matters, but the employment of a paid cook would add much to the quality of the dietary. Milk and butter, secured from a herd of fifteen cows, are supplied in abundance, and the farm of 110 acres affords a sufficiency of fresh vegetables.

But a very limited amount of work is secured from inmates, not over six performing regular duties. A male inmate 90 years old was in charge of boiler and dynamo, a responsible place which requires the services of an active, paid engineer.

Tramps and vagrants are still received, the former being sheltered in a room among the other inmates, tending to introduce both disease and vermin.

Individual bath towels should be supplied, and roller towels for lavatory use ought to be changed every day, instead of but twice a week.

The needs of the institution would seem to be as follows: A detached hospital, Ogdensburgh or Montreal affording the nearest hospital facilities now; standpipes and hydrants for extra fire protection; shower baths; a detached tramp house, if this class must be received; new floors, steel covered walls and ceilings; window screens and curtains; a bake oven; removal of boiler and laundry to outside building; a paid cook and paid engineer.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	28	10	38
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	2	7
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	10	8	18

FULTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

JOSEPH SHERMAN, *Resident Superintendent.*

The district report for 1899 used these words in commenting on Fulton County Almshouse: "The buildings are old, dilapidated, unsanitary and unfit for residence, and, furthermore, do not afford sufficient accommodation for the inmates." Three years have seen a great transformation on the pleasant farm just out of Gloversville. Where rose those "old, dilapidated, unfit" buildings, now stands the trim and handsome little group of brick cottages constructed on modern plans, with capacity for 100 inmates, and a credit in every way to Fulton county. The equipment has generally kept apace with the character of the buildings, and is first class. The Commissioner would only suggest at this time that the safety of the inmates' cottages be increased by the erection of fire-escapes, that the ventilating shafts be carried through the roof instead of drawing air from the attics, and that the large room over the dining hall be suitably equipped for hospital purposes. The care of the almshouse is good, it being found neat, clean and orderly.

With regard to the barns and outbuildings, the major part of them are located on the hillside, above the almshouse. The horse barn is new and well planned, but requires better stall drainage. The cow barns, etc., are old, but in fair repair. By enlarging the cow barns and erecting a silo more cows could be kept. There are only five or six at present, not enough to supply butter and milk for the population.

Excepting the main portion of the old almshouse, all of those unsightly structures have been removed. The building remaining will be utilized as a store house. A new piggery has been erected, and the cold storage house is moved from its old site to the new group.

The cremation process of sewage disposal as adopted in connection with the new buildings is an innovation in almshouse drainage. It would seem to be an efficient and sanitary method. General provision for the comfort and well-being of inmates is adequate. But two meals are served daily, however, during fall and winter. Food is of good quality, and butter, which

is very largely purchased, is allowed at every meal. The health of inmates was said to be satisfactory. Neither tramps nor vagrants are received.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	24	14	38
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	4	7
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	6	8	14

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, SPRAKER, N. Y.

WILLIAM B. SMEALLIE, *Resident Superintendent.*

A pleasant, homelike and comfortable almshouse replaces the former contract system of caring for the poor. Two years have shown the wisdom of the change. This county has secured an institution of which it may well be proud.

The buildings, on the cottage plan, are in good condition, neat and well kept. Plans have been made to light them by electricity, and steam laundry appliances will be installed. Excepting lack of hospital facilities and fire-escapes, these improvements will complete in essential matters the modern equipment of the institution. The chapel is not used very often, and affords an excellent place for a hospital.

Ventilating shafts should be carried through the roofs. There ought to be an equipment of wire door and window screens for use during fly time. The need for a large cistern to store rain water is expressed.

In connection with the almshouse is a large and fertile farm of 200 acres, including eighty acres of valuable land in the Mohawk Valley. Barns and outbuildings are old but in fair

repair. A silo has recently been completed. There should be a good root and vegetable storehouse.

Inmates are well cared for as regards food, clothing and hygiene. In the matter of bathing it is noteworthy that individual towels are issued. Work is performed by about one-third of the inmates. Tramps are not received.

CENSUS.

	Male.	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	32	19	51
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	1	3
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	1	3	4
Persons over seventy years old.....	12	6	18

SARATOGA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

S. W. PEARSE, *Resident Superintendent.*

General condition is good; in fair repair, except the interior walls of almshouse. Care of the property is satisfactory. The inmates' rooms were orderly and clean, and nearly all the beds covered with uniform white spreads. In most cases the rooms were free from clothing. The roof over the center building leaks during very wet weather.

Recent improvements include the scraping and preparation of the walls for painting. This was to be done in the entire west wing. The roof of rear veranda had been retinned and painted.

Contemplated improvements, aside from the completion of the new brick hospital, were to include new porcelain bath tubs and spray baths, and a 150-light electric dynamo, the house and barns having been wired for 123 lights. It was not thought

that the hospital would be in readiness for use before the first of the new year.

Barns were neatly painted and in good repair. The ice house, which is located too near the almshouse, was in poor condition. This building should be removed, and a combined ice and cold storage house erected, as there are no cold storage facilities for food preservation.

While in most respects the equipment of the institution will be modern, with the installation of shower baths and electricity and completion of the hospital, there are other requirements besides the cold storage, for example: Better fire protection, to include standpipes and hydrants; an addition to boiler house to contain dynamo and steam pump; detached laundry building; fire-escapes; door and window screens for warm weather; a silo, in order that more cows may be kept.

Care of the inmates appears to be entirely proper in essential matters. Individual towels are issued on bath days. Food is plenty and of good quality, but there should be a larger supply of milk and butter for the use of both almshouse and hospital. It is stated that about sixteen inmates are regularly employed in the work of the institution. A woman is hired to do the cleaning. Inmates should be required to perform such work. Both tramps and vagrants are received, and two veterans were present, in violation of the law.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	50	14	64
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	7	1	8
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	2	0	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	16	7	23
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SCHENECTADY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.**O. R. WESTOVER, *Resident Superintendent.***

The well-known objectionable conditions which have so long prevailed in the old almshouse continued during the year without attempt at betterment, as the new buildings, erected only a short distance away, were expected to be in readiness for occupation about January 1, 1903.

These new structures, built at a total cost of \$150,000, are substantial and very elaborate, representing, in fact, an extravagance of expenditure for almshouse purposes. It was a great mistake to continue the institution within the city limits, where there is no farm land to contribute towards the maintenance of inmates and furnish them employment. Every almshouse should have a rural environment.

But the change from old conditions to new will be a welcome one, for it has long been needed.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	81	26	107
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	1	3
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	33	7	40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, CANTON, N. Y.**M. T. STOCKING, *Resident Superintendent.***

The almshouse is an old one, and in the near future will require extensive improvements in floors, ceilings and walls. It was found, however, to be in good order, well painted, very neat and clean in all portions. The rooms are homelike and comfortable.

Since the last visitation by the Commissioner, Superintendent Stocking has removed, with his family, to the almshouse, and is also acting as keeper. He has made a number of valuable improvements. These include new hardwood floor in hall of officers' quarters, papering and shingling; new farm tools; replacing of all the old wooden bedsteads with iron beds; white spreads for all beds. Further improvements are to include covering of some walls and ceilings with pressed steel, and a washstand in the administration quarters. Except the lighting system, the equipment is now up to date generally.

The large farm of 335 acres is well worked, about 200 acres being under plow, and the balance affording pasturage for a good dairy herd of fifty-three cows. Barns and outbuildings are well removed. The barns are roomy, well equipped, and in good condition. Those buildings used for cold storage, creamery, etc., are old, but in fair repair.

Inmates are well housed, well fed and contented. The excellent enforcement of labor by the superintendent greatly tends to their moral and physical betterment and results in good discipline. Tramps are refused admission, and local courts do not now commit vagrants or inebriates to the almshouse. Hence there is an opportunity to secure a very fair classification of inmates, according to age, mental and physical condition.

Much better burials are now given deceased almshouse inmates than formerly, and grave records will be kept systematically. Here, in common with other almshouses, neglect in this matter has made it impossible to determine the resting places of many paupers.

Note was made of the presence of a veteran of the Civil War who is demented and should be sent to a State Hospital for the Insane.

The general needs of the institution may be stated to include: (1) New Georgia pine flooring and steel covering for walls and ceilings; (2) A modern lighting system; (3) Additional laundry equipment, especially steam dryer; (4) Wire door and window screens for use in summer.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	53	33	86
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	2	3
Number of feeble-minded.....	17	7	24
Number of idiots.....	3	2	5
Number of epileptics.....	2	3	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	13	13	26
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WARREN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, WARRENSBURGH, N. Y.

ARTHUR L. SOPER, *Resident Superintendent.*

Since the erection of the frame addition to this almshouse there have been no improvements of great note. The older parts are not in very good repair. The requirements are chiefly new floors and replastering of walls and ceilings, or sheet metal covering. General care is good, but the walls are so full of holes and crevices that vermin have ample lurking spots.

There is a large and diversified farm of 430 acres, comprising good pasturage and 150 acres of woodland. Only fifteen cows are kept. Barns are ample and in good condition, but are too compactly grouped and also are too close to the almshouse for safety. Of the various outbuildings the laundry alone requires attention. This building is a tumbledown frame affair, in a very poor condition.

General care of the inmates is good, but food should be of greater variety. Very few persons were sick, and the death rate is quite low. Tramps are received and sleep in the main building. There were present two veterans of the Civil War, who should be sent to the Soldiers' Home. The issuing of a larger supply of towels to inmates is suggested as advisable.

Keeping of institution records has not been satisfactory, and these books ought to have more attention.

The needs in equipment are summarized as follows: Detached hospital building; shower baths; fire-escapes; hose cart; new laundry building and steam appliances; better lighting system; door and window screens.

The bath tub and water-closet in the men's hospital are located in a room used also for a dormitory. This is a very improper condition and the closet should be removed. Minor improvements should include new cement floor in dining-room, new oil-cloth table covering, removal of clothing from walls.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females	Total
Number of inmates.....	57	18	75
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	4	1	5
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	6	9
Number of idiots.....	3	0	3
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	18	8	26
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WASHINGTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, ARGYLE, N. Y.

M. S. GRAHAM, *Resident Superintendent.*

The reconstruction of this almshouse dates from 1891, when the old almshouse was used as the working base in the new cottage arrangement. It now forms the work and service building. The property is now in good condition and well looked after. There have been some very desirable recent improvements, among them the alteration of former insane building into a detached hospital and installation of new flush water closets of good design. Changes in contemplation concern largely the grounds, which, with new cement walks and removal of fences, will soon be in a very attractive condition. Barns and outbuildings are located on all sides of the almshouse, but are far enough removed to prevent much danger of fire spreading. There is a notably fine hennery, just completed. The farm of 237 acres is well worked.

The following improvements are suggested: A better water supply, for fire protection especially; chemical extinguishers; fire-escapes; shower baths; acetylene lighting; cold storage; steam laundry; door and window screens; grouting of cellar under men's building.

First class care is taken of inmates. Tramps are not received to disturb the classification of the household. Vagrants are occasionally sent in by the courts. The plan of keeping dormitories closed during the day is a good one. There should be individual bath towels. A larger herd of cattle is needed to increase the milk and butter supply.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	33	31	64
Children under two years.....	0	2	2
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	2	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	9	6	15
Number of idiots.....	1	1	2
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	12	4	16

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	INMATES.			Children under 2 years.	Children between 2 and 16	OVER 70 YEARS OLD			Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Idiota.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male	Female.	Total.			
Clinton . . .	41	24	65	..	1	16	10	26	3	6	11
Essex. . . .	28	23	51	..	..	12	4	16	5	7	2
Franklin.....	28	10	38	..	..	10	8	18	..	7	2
Fulton.....	24	■	38	..	..	6	8	14	1	7	..
Montgomery ..	32	19	51	1	..	12	6	18	4	3	1
St. Lawrence.	53	■	86	..	..	13	13	■	5	24	5
Saratoga. . .	■	14	64	..	..	16	7	23	2	8	..
Schenectady ..	81	26	107	1	..	■	7	40	1	3	1
Warren.....	57	18	75	..	2	■	8	26	..	9	2
Washington...	33	31	64	2	..	12	4	16	..	15	2
Total.....	427	212	639	4	3	148	75	■	21	89	26

REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the
Fifth Judicial District.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The usual visitations of the almshouses in the Fifth Judicial District were made during the year by the Commissioner of the district, in company with the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

IMPROVEMENT.

Few former years have seen so many changes and improvements in the several almshouses of the district. Action by the boards of supervisors and almshouse officers with regard to needs often pointed out by this Board is a gratifying response to the suggestions for the safe, comfortable and sanitary maintenance of the dependent poor. The suggestions made, while seeking to secure better and more modern conditions, have been directed along lines of economy. Where it has been necessary to make any considerable appropriation, it has been shown that the improved equipment is the direct route to the most economical administration. In some cases the per capita cost of maintenance has been increased, but the supervisors fully realize there are other and more vital considerations than mere cost. Where these points are intelligently presented to the taxpayers, it is correct to say that their force is appreciated.

The State Board of Charities, through its inspectors, has exercised its vested powers in the critical inspection of the almshouses, and directed attention to those defects the correction of which has seemed a necessity. The relations between this Board and the almshouse authorities are cordial and helpful. The inspectors are quick to commend, and reluctant to condemn. Good is accomplished by directing public attention to what is praiseworthy, and by awakening the spirit of emulation.

CHANGES.

The improvements made in the district during the past year are a sequence to the aroused public interest and the understanding of actual conditions and needs. Among changes due to this quickened interest are the erection of the fine and well equipped Oswego City Almshouse, the complete alteration and renovation, on modern lines, of the Utica City Hospital, the interesting and praiseworthy effort in Syracuse to meet the tramp question through its Municipal Lodging House, the erection of a new almshouse in Oneida county, a county hospital in Onondaga county, and the intelligent coöperation on the part of the Onondaga and Lewis county authorities to meet the suggestions for the betterment of facilities and the care of inmates.

SOME GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

A tabulation of the needs of the almshouses in the district, with regard to desirable changes, is interesting as showing that certain defects are common to all. Substantially these are as follows:

1. *Fire escapes.*—The almshouses in Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego counties make no provision in this important matter so necessary to the safety of the inmates. The design of the fire-escapes on the Oneida County Almshouse might be much improved.
2. *Hospital facilities.*—It is to be regretted that in this matter very small progress has been made. It remains a great need in every almshouse in the district except that of Onondaga county, which has erected a large hospital separate and detached from the almshouse proper, and perhaps the almshouses of Lewis county and Oswego city, which have large sick rooms for a small population. In the others, the several rooms given up to the care of the sick are generally inadequate, and the equipment is incomplete. As the almshouse is to shelter and care for the feeble and aged, it is an infirmary for the major portion of its inmates. Its equipment should provide for the special care of the chronic cases which are so numerous, requiring attention for long periods, as well as provide hospital facilities for all serious and acute cases.

3. *Laundry facilities.*—Of the six almshouses in the district, Lewis county alone has a first-class power laundry, well equipped and well located. A steam equipment is the only desirable basis of an institution laundry, and it should be placed in a detached or semi-detached building. Oswego county and city almshouses have only hand apparatus. Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida and Onondaga have steam apparatus, but lack, in each case, a mangle, and in each of these counties the laundry is poorly located in the basement of the almshouse. Onondaga county, however, will soon erect a separate laundry building and completely equip it.

4. *Power and heating plants.*—Heaters and boilers, dynamos or acetylene gas generators, and all power machinery should be located in a detached or semi-detached building, for obvious reasons. In Jefferson, Herkimer and Lewis counties the steam boilers are located in the basements of residence buildings.

5. *Shower baths.*—The lack of this great sanitary convenience and labor saver in the almshouses in Lewis, Jefferson, Onondaga, Oswego county and city almshouses is emphasized in recent reports of inspection. The Municipal Lodging House in Syracuse ought also to have a good shower bath for safety and cleanliness.

6. *Door and window screens.* If it were recognized that flies are disease carriers, this matter would receive attention. The fly pest is an almshouse scourge. With care and screens the evil can be abated, and the financial gain alone in cost of paint and kalsomine will be considerable, not to mention the added comfort of inmates. Of the almshouses in the district only Oswego city has a good provision of door and window screens.

GENERAL SANITARY PROVISIONS.

In the provisions for a good and ample water supply, drainage, heating and lighting, progress has been so constant that the general condition is satisfactory. Only Oswego County Almshouse remains unprovided with flush water closets and the water supply and drainage pre-requisite to their installation.

It is difficult to improve the ventilation in the older buildings, except at great cost. The matter was overlooked when the

new Oneida county building was erected, and a fan system ought to be installed, as the atmosphere is very bad.

Heating plants are all steam, and satisfactory, except as to location of the boilers, as mentioned above.

Only Oswego County Almshouse retains the primitive and dangerous kerosene oil lamp as a means of lighting. The precautions against fire are usually adequate, except in the almshouse just noted.

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

In this district, with the exception of Oswego city and Oneida county almshouses, tramps are received as temporary inmates. Where they are admitted there should be adequate precautions to prevent the introduction of vermin or contagious disease into the institution.

Each of the almshouses receives, on the commitment of the minor courts, such offenders as vagrants and inebriates of both sexes. The custom is pernicious, as it introduces a criminal class for which no almshouse can have proper facilities.

THE LABOR TEST.

All inmates of almshouses, to the extent of their ability, should labor. The test of labor is too lightly applied in many almshouses for the good of the inmates. From lack of regular employment they become lazy, if not actually unhealthy. Upon the admission of an inmate, there should be a medical opinion as to the amount of work such person is capable of performing, and it should be enforced.

RECORDS.

The suggestion that almshouse records of inmates ought to be uniform in character is made. The adoption of a simple and concise almshouse record, properly indexed, would be a good thing for the institutions, and relieve the officers of much tedious work in compiling reports. It can be said that in general the methods of bookkeeping and attention paid to statistical matters are unsatisfactory, although there are some examples of neat record keeping.

GENERAL CARE OF INMATES.

Without exception, the care of dependents in these almshouses is humane and proper in all essential particulars, and good, homelike surroundings prevail.

FOOD.

The food is usually of good quality and is served liberally, although the variety and preparation sometimes could be improved. There is considerable monotony in serving certain foods. No established dietary suitable to the physiological needs of the aged and infirm is followed, and in some cases the food given is unsuitable in character. The supply of milk and butter is inadequate in some almshouses because there are no means to care for a sufficiently large herd of cattle. It is suggested that each almshouse be required to keep a dietary record from day to day. A skeleton dietary prepared by an expert in institution dietetics might be prepared for all almshouses. It should be as elastic as possible in requirements, and yet be calculated to give suitable food for the inmates in proper amount and at a minimum of wastage. The chief requirement always is a good cook.

HYGIENE.

In the majority of almshouses each inmate is required to bathe regularly, but individual bath towels are not used. Usually the roller towels, which may have been used by several persons, are in service. This is not sanitary. Each person should receive a clean bath towel. At little added expenditure it would be possible also to issue individual hand towels at least twice a week, thus banishing the roller towel altogether.

The notes on the several almshouses, showing their condition and needs at the time of the last inspection, are herewith appended.

HERKIMER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MIDDLEVILLE, N. Y.

JOHN T. DAVIS, *Resident Superintendent.*

(Visited August 20, 1902.)

This institution is old in design, but it is in generally good repair and well suited to requirements, except as regards hospital accommodation. The chief defects are the installation of boilers, laundry and acetylene lighting plant in the basement of the main building. This dangerous location of the boilers was touched upon in the report of 1899. Plans for a detached boiler house are under discussion at the present time. The lack of fire-escapes will be remedied by placing outside iron stairs at each end of the main building. Another desirable improvement planned is a cement floor in the inmates' kitchen.

There have been no recent improvements except the erection of a veranda at the general entrance, which greatly adds to the appearance of the main building.

The care of the institution and grounds is good. The dormitories were neat and orderly, the beds covered with white spreads.

The general care of the inmates provides a good home for the unfortunate poor. The food seen was of good quality, and the inmates' health was good, very few being confined to bed. Hygiene is strictly looked after. Friday is bath day, when clean clothing is issued to all, and each person has an individual bath towel.

Only a small number of inmates are regularly employed in the institution work.

NEEDS.

1. A detached building to contain boiler, heaters, laundry and lighting apparatus.
2. Fire-escapes.
3. Door and window screens.
4. Isolated mortuary building.
5. Better hospital facilities. (Hospital facilities are quite meagre, consisting of small rooms for each sex. The upper floor of the main building, which is rarely used, could be converted into a desirable hospital, but a detached building is better.)

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	53	23	76
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years.	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	0	2
Number of deaf mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded	1	1	2
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	21	7	28

JEFFERSON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

JOHN R. WASHBURN, *Resident Superintendent.**(Visited August 21, 1902.)*

This almshouse consists of four old, two-story connecting buildings, located on the outskirts of Watertown, facing east, and extending for about 300 feet along the Black river. These buildings were erected at different periods: three are of brick, one of limestone. The former asylum for the insane is unused, and ought to be fitted up as a hospital. The three buildings occupied by officers and inmates are in good repair and kept neat and clean. Some painting would add to their appearance. In general, the provision for inmates is good, the equipment lacking chiefly an adequate hospital, fire-escapes and shower baths. The heating boiler and laundry apparatus should be in a detached building. There should also be outside fire hose and a portable hose reel. There are no contemplated improvements and no recent improvements, except a cement floor in the barn. The supervisors should act at an early day on the several matters in which improvement is indicated as desirable.

Among the inmates are about fifteen old persons who were in the almshouse as insane at the time the State Care Act went into effect, but who were not then removed. Both tramps and vagrants are received, the former being given beds in the basement.

The food served seemed particularly good. That almshouse staple — salt pork — is here given one day in the week only. There are plenty of vegetables, cereals, milk and butter.

In connection with bathing, individual towels should be issued. The screening, in summer, of all windows is urged, to prevent flies from annoying inmates and from disfiguring the walls and ceilings. The labor test is not well enforced. Very few inmates are regularly employed.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	49	45	94
Children under two years.....	2	0	2
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	2	3
Number of feeble-minded.....	6	4	10
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	2	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	22	16	38
	=====	=====	=====

LEWIS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, LOWVILLE, N. Y.

RODERICK McRAE, *Keeper.*

(*Visited August 20, 1902.*)

Great willingness to secure the necessary improvements has been the attitude of the board of supervisors, and the suggestions of the State Board of Charities have been carried out to the point where little remains to put this almshouse in a thoroughly good condition, and make it one of the best in the State. The changes are a credit to the county.

The buildings were found to be neat and orderly and in good repair. The management is efficient. Recent improvements include the completion of a large and perfectly appointed barn, one of the best in the State; a new piggery; the removal of old stone piggery; the painting of shutters and exterior and interior woodwork; and new plastering. The new laundry is now fully equipped and gives excellent service.

Certain other improvements are contemplated which will clear out all the old frame buildings from the courtyard formed by the main buildings, thus leaving a large open space in the rear of the main building. The old ice house will be razed and a new one built back of the barn. Fire-extinguishers are to be purchased, and the main drainage pipe is to be carried directly to the creek, instead of discharging on the hillside.

The general care of the inmates is good, and they appear to be contented. The food noted was well cooked and the variety seems adequate. Fresh meat is allowed twice a week. The health was reported as being good. There is no special hospital provision, but by the removal of all men to the asylum building larger hospital quarters could be provided in the main building. Individual towels should be issued for the weekly bath.

A few tramps are received and an occasional case is sentenced to the almshouse by a justice.

The labor test seems to be fairly well applied here, work on the part of the inmates being insisted upon if they are able to perform it. The employment is in all departments.

Besides the above-mentioned contemplated improvements the following are needed:

1. Outside iron fire-escapes.
2. Shower baths.
3. Screens to exclude flies.
4. Window curtains.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	22	18	40
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	1	1
Number of blind	2	0	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	1	2
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	3	5
Number of idiots	2	2	4
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	14	6	20

ONEIDA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, ROME, N. Y.**D. C. SMITH, *Resident Superintendent.*****(*Visited August 19, 1902.*)**

Though modern, the buildings have interior defects of arrangement and equipment, the chief being lack of proper ventilation, the presence of a steam laundry in the basement of the main building, and the lack of hospital facilities. The general care of the property is good, except where ordinary repairs seemed necessary. These include the painting of the walls and woodwork and the renewal of the floors in the basement. The dormitories and other inmates' living rooms were generally neat and clean.

The recent improvements include the completion of a two-story frame pest house, located at the rear of the farm; a new sixteen-inch tile sewer to the Mohawk river, ample for all demands; a new chicken house; and repairs to men's lavatory and closet in the basement. Preparations were being made to install the shower baths in a better location in the basement, where they can be more generally used.

The general care of inmates is satisfactory, but their employment in greater numbers would be conducive to better health and decreased expense. About ten per cent. are said to perform regular duties.

The supply of towels is insufficient to give each inmate a clean towel on bath day.

The food in general is of good quality. The dietary is fair. Milk and butter are scarce, as only a small herd of cows is kept. There ought to be extra pasturage or a silo, so that a larger herd could be maintained.

NEEDS.

1. Removal of the laundry to a separate building, and the addition of a mangle to the equipment.
2. The fan system of ventilation.
3. The extension of steel ceilings.
4. A detached hospital. The several small rooms now used furnish very poor accommodation.

5. Safer fire-escapes; those now on the buildings being unfit for the use of old people.

6. An all-night electric lighting service. The dynamos stop at ten o'clock and oil lamps are used thereafter.

7. Door and window screens.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	175	85	260
Children under two years old.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	1	0	1
Number of blind.....	4	3	7
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	13	21
Number of idiots.....	2	1	3
Number of epileptics.....	1	3	4
Persons over seventy years old.....	66	43	109
	=====	=====	=====

ONONDAGA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

W. G. BROAD, *Keeper*.

(*Visited February 21 and frequently during 1902.*)

The buildings, old and new, are in commendable condition and good repair generally. The care of the institution property is excellent. The grounds are well laid out and attractive, especially near the County Hospital. The dormitories and other living rooms were found neat and clean, the beds usually very neat.

Recent Improvements.—During June the reservoir overflowed and flooded the almshouse basement, doing much damage to the walls and floors. The repairs made have cost about \$1,200 and the disaster has, therefore, been the means of securing a needed renovation of the lower part of the building. Other improvements to be mentioned include a new piggery, a wagon shed, and the installation of steam pipes in the small detached building used for the isolation of male idiots.

Contemplated Improvements.—In the County Hospital the large ward for men will be divided soon into smaller rooms for the better isolation of patients. One side of the third floor is to be fitted up as a maternity ward. A steam sterilizer will be added to the equipment. The supervisors have considered the construction of an annex to the hospital, to be used for contagious cases. This would relieve the almshouse building of a number of chronic invalids by making room for them in the main hospital.

A better water supply should be provided. Water for flushing and general domestic use is now obtained from a hillside reservoir, which supply is not always of the best, and in summer is apt to fail. The consumption of water is, of course, largely increased by the operation of the new hospital. Drinking water is furnished from several wells, which are possibly dangerous for the use of so large an institution. It will at least be necessary to conserve better the present supply, as the reservoir is very leaky and much water escapes.

In general respects the care of the inmates seems humane and proper, and the efficiency of administration is secured by officers of long experience in this work. The food seems good, is well prepared and ample in quantity. There is probably too great monotony in the serving of certain foods and the milk supply is inadequate for general purposes.

Bathing is compulsory once a week, but the general introduction of shower baths is advisable. A separate towel should be given to each inmate for bath day and all roller towels should be changed daily.

There is some classification made by the separation of the old of both sexes from the more active workers, and the male idiots from the inmates in the main building.

Tramps are given shelter for one night only, but in basement rooms. They eat in the general dining-room. Police justices continue to sentence vagrants to this institution, which is improper.

NEEDS.

Great credit is due to the county officers for the numerous desirable changes made here in the last few years. The added

efficiency secured thereby should lead to the perfection of the institution so far as possible under existing circumstances. The chief needs are as follows:

1. An increased water supply, sufficient for all purposes.
2. An improved sewerage system.
3. An addition to the almshouse building to contain bakery, kitchen, laundry and shower baths.
4. A mangle for the laundry.
5. A larger herd of cows to provide an increased milk supply.
6. Better means of escape in the event of fire, which should include the removal of all iron bars from the windows and the purchase of fire-ladders.
7. A complete equipment of the almshouse with wire screens to exclude flies.

CENSUS

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	150	78	228
Children under two years.....	2	0	2
Children between two and sixteen years.	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	5	2	7
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	1	3
Number of idiots.....	8	4	12
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	56	26	82

OSWEGO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MEXICO, N. Y.

ALBERT GIFFORD, *Keeper.*

(Visited August 22, 1902.)

This almshouse, although old and poorly equipped, is generally in good condition. The building and grounds were found neat and orderly. The center and former asylum buildings are in use; the original almshouse is now employed only for storage purposes, and a few of its rooms for employes. It could be converted into a hospital.

The recent improvements include a hot water heater in the laundry, which supplies the entire institution; and the removal of one of the old frame buildings from the barn group.

The only improvements contemplated are the installation of an acetylene gas plant and a larger pump at the spring from which the main supply of water is taken. The water supply requires attention. The spring is distant about one-half mile from the buildings, and is pumped by a windmill to tanks in the attic. In case there is no wind, connection is made with a well in front of the institution, which has a hand pump. The supply is inadequate for flushing and drainage.

Drainage is by three eight-inch tile drains discharging into an open ditch immediately back of the main building, and the flow is poor. This condition demands earnest attention. Flush-closets should be installed, and these will require a cesspool and catch basin. This is the only almshouse in the district without flush water-closets and good drainage.

The general care of the inmates seems proper. The dining-room tables are covered with red table cloths, which look home-like. The food seen was of good variety and well prepared. Coffee is issued only on Sundays. The supply of milk and butter is not liberal enough.

The classification of inmates according to their bodily or mental condition is made as well as circumstances permit. Very little assistance in the general work is secured from the inmates. Only four men go out on the farm, and six or seven women are regularly employed. All are bathed once a week, and each person receives a separate bath towel.

NEEDS.

1. A steam laundry in a detached building.
2. Shower baths.
3. Flush water-closets and an improved drainage system.
4. A larger water supply, with a steam pump equipment.
5. Liquid chemical fire-extinguishers and outside hydrants.
6. Outside iron fire-escapes.
7. A safe lighting plant.

8. The removal of iron bars from the windows of the former asylum for the insane.

9. Screening of all doors and windows to exclude flies.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates.....	36	30	66
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	1	0	1
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	2	0	2
Number of feeble-minded.....	9	4	13
Number of idiots.....	3	0	3
Number of epileptics.....	2	3	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	16	12	28

One insane man and a feeble-minded boy under sixteen were present. Both should be removed.

OSWEGO CITY ALMSHOUSE, OSWEGO, N. Y.

(CHARLES S. NEWELL, *Keeper*.)

(*Visited August 22, 1902.*)

This modern brick structure is substantial in construction, well planned and equipped, except in a few details, and is a fine type of an almshouse. The entire institution at the time of inspection was neat and clean. It was a pleasure to note that all windows were protected with screens, thus preserving the interior from flies and adding to the comfort of the inmates.

The main lack in the equipment has been a satisfactory method of lighting, the illuminant having been oil. The managers are to be commended for introducing electricity from Oswego. There has been no other recent improvement, except an alteration in the steam pipes.

The farm attached to the institution is so well worked that the almshouse is almost self-supporting. This shows excellent management. About one third of the inmates are regularly employed in the work of the institution.

In general respects the care of the inmates seems both proper and humane, as they are all healthy and contented. There are no hospital patients. Hygiene is well ordered, except that individual towels are not supplied. There is a good equipment of hand laundry apparatus in the basement of the main building. No tramps are received, although vagrants are sent in by the courts.

The food is ample and of sufficient variety throughout the year. Among other things there is plenty of milk and butter for all.

The records of inmates are very neatly kept, and the books are as required, except the State Board of Health record of vital statistics, which is not kept in the almshouse, but by the physician.

NEEDS.

The present chief need is a larger water supply, as the spring is inadequate. By an equipment of steam pumps and an extension of the city pipes, there would be an ample emergency supply to draw on for fire protection. Outside hydrants and fire-hose would seem a necessity.

All the double beds in the men's dormitory should be replaced with single beds.

All clothing should be removed from the walls of the dormitories and be hung in ventilated closets.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	27	17	44
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	3	5
Number of idiots.....	1	0	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	11	8	19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

**UTICA CITY HOSPITAL, South and Mohawk Streets,
Utica, N. Y.**

R. R. PRITCHARD, Keeper.

(Visited August 19, 1902.)

There are thirty-five beds in the hospital, about evenly apportioned between the sexes. On the day of inspection there were sixteen patients.

Many very commendable alterations and improvements have been made in this institution, and at present there seems to be every necessary facility in equipment for the care and hospital treatment of patients. The rooms are pleasant, and the entire house at the time of inspection was scrupulously neat and orderly.

To secure its highest efficiency the hospital should have a regular staff of visiting and consulting physicians. It is stated that the physicians of Utica stand ready to perform such service. A resident house physician or interne should be appointed, and a graduated nurse to be in charge of the wards during the day. Beside these there should be a night nurse.

**MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE, 111-115 Market Street,
Syracuse, N. Y.**

L. D. DEXTER, Superintendent.

(Visited March 19, 1902, and frequently at other times.)

This public charity is designed to solve the problem of temporary shelter, and to relieve the police stations of nightly lodgers. It has been slowly developing, and it is not possible to speak at this time with definiteness as to the final outcome. The lines followed seem rational, and the experiment will be watched with interest.

It is believed that the labor required of applicants for shelter will partly repay the expense to the city, and in a way that will not give offense. Heretofore, lodgers have worked at cleaning alleys and side streets, and this has provoked criticism as tend-

ing to deprive residents of employment. But the coming winter they will be required to pay for their shelter and meals by breaking stone. The material and tools will be furnished by the public works department of the city. There will not be any time limit for the task, but a prescribed quantity of stone must be broken up. The former system required three hours' labor.

The entire building devoted to the lodging house has been re-decorated, the effect of the interior work being to make all the rooms bright and cheerful. A fire-escape has been erected and there has been some rearrangement of the rooms, giving more exclusive quarters for women, as well as provision for the temporary detention and observation of insane persons.

The building has about forty beds, most of them double, so that the maximum capacity will accommodate about eighty persons. Only single beds should be used, but as not more than thirty persons have been sheltered at any one time, it has never been necessary to place two persons in a bed.

Only aged and infirm persons were received during the summer, as the regular season does not open until October first. All tramps were turned away and few meals were served. The number of lodgers averaged only eight or nine per night, and the only work required of them was assistance in the care of the building. During the State fair, when the hotels were crowded, many persons paid for beds.

The particular needs of the building are better lavatory and water-closet facilities, a shower bath for men and a bath room exclusively for women.

Respectfully submitted,

D. McCARTHY,

Commissioner Fifth Judicial District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	INMATES.			Children under 2 years.	Children between 2 and 16	OVER 70 YEARS OLD.			Epileptics.	Feeble- minded.	Idiota.
	Male	Female	Total.			Male.	Female	Total.			
Herkimer.....	53	23	76	.....	.....	21	7	28	2	2	...
Jefferson.....	49	45	94	2	.....	22	16	38	2	10	1
Lewis.....	22	18	40	1	1	14	6	20	...	5	4
Oneida.....	175	85	260	.....	1	66	43	109	4	21	3
Onondaga....	150	78	228	2	.....	56	26	82	1	3	12
Oswego.....	36	30	66	.....	1	16	12	28	5	13	■
Oswego city...	27	17	44	...	.	11	8	19	...	5	1
Total... ..	512	296	808	5	3	206	118	324	14	59	24

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Owing to the illness during the year of the late Hon. Peter Walrath, Commissioner for the Sixth Judicial District, he was unable to pay his customary visits to the almshouses, in whose progress and welfare he had so long taken an active and most helpful interest. To his practical and yet highly sympathetic nature, ever responsive to the needs of the dependent poor, may be attributed many of the substantial advances made during the past decade in the equipment of the several county institutions. It was his greatest wish to witness such a change in the public sentiment in Schuyler county that an almshouse would replace the bad methods existing there for the care of paupers. But he did not live to see the consummation of his desire. If, however, the new century shall soon bring to pass this needed change, it will be a memorial to the kindly suggestions and patient effort of the lamented commissioner.

Aside from Schuyler county, there has been a steady improvement in the Sixth District during the past fiscal year, both with regard to the perfection of plants and the care of inmates. Particularly noteworthy betterments are observed in Broome and Tioga counties, where new buildings have been or will be provided at considerable expense.

The following notes, as to the present condition and needs of the nine almshouses in the district, are from the reports of the Board's inspectors, who, together with the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, have made the usual visitations and comprehensive inspections. A statistical summary is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON M. CHILD,

Superintendent State and Alien Poor.

BROOME COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**JOHN MOSES, *Keeper.***

At a cost of about \$15,000, some desirable and permanent improvements have been made in the Broome county almshouse. These comprise the erection of a two-story brick building, with basement, containing general kitchen and dining rooms, and quarters for senile and idiotic women, together with a brick boiler house, containing one twenty-horse power and one forty-horse power high-pressure boiler for the heating system. Steam has been extended to the administration and women's building, and the men's brick house and house for idiots. The old work and service building has been removed to the barn group and adapted for the storage of machinery. Numerous repairs of a general nature have been accomplished, and when it is considered that there is a strong probability of securing in the near future electric light and fire-escapes, the progressiveness and liberality of the county board of supervisors in its endeavor to keep the equipment abreast of the times deserve the greatest commendation. Their early action may be expected with regard to the few remaining needs, which include a system of shower baths, a morgue, mangle for the laundry, steel ceilings in keeper's building and a women's hospital building.

At the time of inspection the institution throughout was clean and in good order. The inmates evidenced good care. The farm is managed so as to yield abundant crops.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	118	35	153
Children under two years.....	1	1	2
Children between two and sixteen years	2	2	4
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	3	5

	Males	Females	Total
Number of idiots.....	8	3	11
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	39	9	48

CHEMUNG COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BREESPORT, N. Y.

WILLIAM VAN DUZER, *Resident Superintendent.*

The institution comprises a group of four connected structures, three brick and one frame, together with several detached one and two-story frame cottages for the isolation of idiotic and feeble-minded inmates. The brick administration and work and service buildings are new. All are in generally good repair, are well cared for and neat, except those dormitories where the walls are encumbered with clothing. The equipment lacks in shower baths, steam laundry, electric or other safe lighting system, standpipes and hose in the residence buildings, larger water storage facilities. Only the last-named item has been acted upon by the board of supervisors. There were no notable improvements made during the year.

The striking feature of this almshouse is the presence of an extraordinarily large number of low-grade inmates, who are in a larger ratio to the total population than at any other county institution. One reason for this fact is that the superintendent has decided to maintain at the almshouse certain idiots heretofore cared for in private asylums until the State asylums at Rome and Newark will accept them. It will not be safe to follow this policy until there have been provided proper safeguards for the custodial care of this class. These ought to include a sufficient number of special paid attendants and the complete isolation of the several cottages by high fences. There should also be a night watchman. None of these precautions have as yet been taken, and the experiment is so far a risky venture. There is the added danger of fire in inflammable frame cottages, heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	60	20	80
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	1	1
Number of blind.....	2	1	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	5	13
Number of idiots.....	9	8	17
Number of epileptics.....	4	4	8
Persons over seventy years old.....	19	5	24

CHENANGO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, PRESTON, N. Y.

RICHARD C. QUINN, *Resident Superintendent.*

Inspected January 22, 1903.

The convenient and substantial brick buildings in use were erected in 1892 on the cottage plan. There is a one-story connecting frame cottage for the idiotic and feeble-minded men. All the buildings were in good repair, neat and clean. The liberal provision of lockers and closets assists in keeping the walls free from clothing. Housekeeping is painstaking throughout.

There have been no specially noteworthy improvements here within the year past, and there were no appropriations made for special betterments. The needs are iron fire-escapes, fire extinguishers and shower baths. The equipment is otherwise excellent. The fire-escapes are particularly wanted on the men's building, where the attic is converted into a dormitory. Owing to the isolation of the institution there should be every precaution against fire.

The inmates are well cared for, and express their appreciation of a kind-hearted matron's attentions. The presence of three veterans of the Civil War was in violation of the statute.

The excellent herd of Holstein cattle is a source of profit to the institution and furnishes a most nourishing diet for the aged and infirm.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	67	25	92
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.. . . .	0	2	2
Number of deaf mutes....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.	9	9	18
Number of idiots.....	2	2	4
Number of epileptics.....	25	8	33
Persons over seventy years old.....	2	0	2
Demented	0	1	1

CORTLAND COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, HOMER, N. Y.

L. W. PORTER, *Keeper.*

This almshouse figures in modern literature, for here it was that the quaint character "David Harum" consigned his unregenerate elder brother to ponder on the misdeeds of a selfish life, but at the end of the brother's days repaid the county in full for his keeping.

The main building is in good condition, except the floors, stair treads and some ceilings. The old brick insane building, used in part by inmates, is in poor repair, the floors being badly sagged.

Of the outbuildings, the laundry alone requires attention, the foundations being in poor repair. The new chicken house represents the only recent improvement at all important.

Among the needs of the institution the most pressing is that of increasing the water supply, which can be accomplished by securing a steam or electric pump and enlargement of service pipes from the reservoir. For the proper protection of the property from fire there should be standpipes and attached hose in the residence buildings, together with a supply of good chemical fire-extinguishers. Outside iron fire-escapes are essential for safe exit from upper floors. Electric light will

probably be secured during the coming year, displacing the dangerous oil lamps. Other needs are a steam laundry and cold storage.

Care of the institution is good, and in general respects the inmates are well treated. The keeper is a man of long experience in the work. Food is served according to an established dietary, which is an excellent innovation in almshouse cookery. Care of the sick has been radically improved by the securing of a regular nurse. A very low mortality speaks well for the healthfulness of the environment.

A rather small herd of cattle is kept, and as there is a silo, it would seem that the enlargement of the dairy would be advisable. More cows would mean a larger revenue and a lower per capita cost of support of the poor.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	26	20	46
Children under two years.....	2	1	3
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	1	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	3	5
Number of idiots.....	0	2	2
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	14	6	20
	=====	=====	=====

DELAWARE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, DELHI, N. Y.

GEORGE B. SMITH, *Resident Superintendent.*

General conditions here continue good. This is a comfortable and well-kept institution, with few needs. The almshouse proper is a large frame building, three stories in the center and wings of two stories. West of this is a two-story frame cottage for feeble and idiotic men. These buildings are old, but are in good repair. The ceilings are gradually being covered with pressed metal, as their condition demands attention.

Other improvements in contemplation are the equipment of the laundry with steam appliances and the storing of inmates' clothing in suitable rooms instead of hanging it in the sleeping apartments, as at present.

Care of the inmates is humane, and the food supplies are very good in quality and preparation, being now in charge of a competent paid cook. The mortality of the institution is quite low, showing that a healthful atmosphere and surroundings are found in this beautiful valley of the Delaware.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates...	33	15	48
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	0	1
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	1	3
Number of idiots.....	5	0	5
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	15	7	22

MADISON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, EATON, N. Y.

S. ALLEN CURTIS, *Resident Superintendent.*

Two old and disreputable buildings detract from the appearance of this otherwise handsome and well-kept group. One is the unused women's insane department, the other the laundry building. The latter is used, to some extent, by inmates. It is in exceedingly poor condition and unworthy of the purposes of a county institution. Both buildings should be removed. By equipping the second floor of the north building there would be sufficient room for all the male inmates not cared for in the central building.

In addition to general repairs during the year the improvements made include two porcelain-lined tubs and water-heating apparatus. Among the betterments probable, in addition to a

new laundry and steam equipment, are a new cistern, cement floors, cold storage room, steam radiators and stair treads. The need for indoor flush water-closets in the main building is pronounced. but before they can be installed the water supply must be increased and the drainage system altered to meet the change. Fire-escapes and shower baths are needed. All the old double wooden bedsteads should be taken out and single iron spring beds installed.

General care of the inmates continues to be good, as regards food, clothing and hygiene. The fine dairy herd provides excellent butter and milk supplies, and decreases the expense of maintenance by those products sent to market.

The State Board of Charities' record of inmates, required by law to be regularly kept, has been neglected here for a long period.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	82	36	118
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	3	1	4
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	4	10	14
Number of idiots.....	0	3	3
Number of epileptics.....	3	2	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	32	17	49
	=====	=====	=====

OTSEGO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

A. W. WEBER, *Resident Superintendent.*

The stone administration building was erected in 1826. That it is in good condition to-day is a testimonial to the care of the various resident officers during this long period. An "L" to the right of the administration building is also an old two-story stone building for the women. The corresponding wing to the left is a three and two-story frame building for males.

A detached one-story frame building is devoted to the care of feeble and idiotic men, with provision for the sick.

The several buildings are of a past generation in type, but are in generally good condition and neatly kept, except where clothing is hung on the walls. The arrangement permits good classification, but there are no smoking or sitting rooms, so that the dormitories do not receive the daily airing which is desirable, the inmates having to remain therein at all times. The dining-room is too small for the population. It has been suggested that the present administration building be given up to the inmates for conversion into better dining and hospital rooms, and that a new residence be put up for the superintendent. The plan seems worth carrying out.

There have been no important recent improvements in the the buildings, aside from some advantageous changes in the arrangement of the farm group and a new piggery. No improvements are definitely provided for. Besides the matters noted in the foregoing paragraph, the needs include fire-escapes, shower baths, fire-extinguishers and a steam laundry.

Inmates are well cared for by the efficient and experienced superintendent and matron. In connection with bathing the very commendable practice of issuing a clean towel to each person is observed. The custom is so exceptional as to deserve mention.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	75	31	106
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	3	1	4
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	6	3	9
Number of idiots.....	2	5	7
Number of epileptics.....	2	1	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	33	13	46
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TIOGA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, OWEGO, N. Y.

GEORGE BARR, *Keeper*.

The year 1903 will witness in Tioga county the very noteworthy incident of the removal of all inmates from the old and dilapidated buildings, so long occupied, to a group on the same farm, but better adapted for the sanitary and modern care of the dependent poor. These prospective changes have been secured after long discussion of the matter, and are in accord with the views of the State Board of Charities, which has repeatedly, in the last few years, urged the supervisors to take some action looking to better conditions.

The general scheme contemplates the abandonment of the present inmates' buildings and occupation of the former insane building (built about 1885), located nearly opposite the present almshouse, together with a new frame building, plans for which have been approved by the State Board of Charities. In connection with this work there will be a building to contain the boilers for the steam-heating plant and a combined ice and cold storage house. There will also be flush water-closets, some approved form of lighting and a new and better system of drainage, to secure which the new site has many advantages over the old location.

The stone portion of the present main building will be retained for a keeper's residence, as at present, and the other buildings will be removed, except those which are capable of being utilized for storage, etc. Work will be commenced in the spring. The capacity of the institution will, by these changes, be increased from 60 to 100.

General care of inmates has continued to be as satisfactory as the old buildings and equipment will permit. They seem contented. It will be advisable to increase the size of the dairy herd, and a silo should be erected to secure the requisite food for at least twenty-five milch cows, the present herd numbering only eleven.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	30	18	48
Children under two years.....	2	0	2
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	3	0	3
Number of idiots.....	0	1	1
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	10	8	18

TOMPKINS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, NEAR ITHACA, N. Y.

DAVID BOWER, *Resident Superintendent.*

The arrangement of buildings is convenient. The new brick building for men is substantial, with brick-faced interior walls. The frame buildings, connected with this by a brick annex for kitchen, etc., are old, but in good repair. The pressing need is still an adequate water supply, not dependent on an old and fickle windmill for its continuance. Many times the safety of buildings and inmates and the sanitation have been threatened by the total failure of the storage tanks, due to lack of a steam pump, and this defect should certainly be remedied at once.

Other needs of the equipment indicated in the various reports of inspection are a safe lighting system in place of oil lamps, shower baths, steam laundry equipment, cold storage house, removal of horse barn to a safer location, it being too near the residence buildings, thus creating a fire hazard. The present crowded condition of the men's hospital rooms has been pointed out several times, and the entire lack of isolation facilities would show that a detached pavilion is advisable. Over the woman's hospital there is a small isolation ward, but it has never been equipped for service, and this should be done.

The cost of management of the institution would be less if the farm were enlarged and provision made for the care of

a larger dairy herd. The farm of 100 acres is the smallest connected with any almshouse in the district, and there are only seven cows. This results in a scanty supply of milk and butter.

The general care of the property is good, and the inmates are well treated, but the efficiency of the institution would be improved by equipment along the lines indicated, and the board of supervisors should make ample appropriation for the purpose.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	47	18	65
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	1	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	4	4	8
Number of idiots.....	4	0	4
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	25	5	30
Demented			2
	=====	=====	=====

REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses

IN THE

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

I present herewith my annual report on the condition of the almshouses in the eight counties of the Seventh Judicial District, as shown by the customary visitations and inspections.

There has been considerable progress during the year, taking the district as a whole, and the equipment of the several institutions has been substantially bettered in many ways at the suggestion of the State Board of Charities.

The administration of the several almshouses continues to improve, showing the good results of the annual convention of the poor officers, who are becoming to a greater degree interested each year in the proceedings of the State Conferences of Charities and Correction.

It is noted with pleasure that the board of supervisors of Seneca county has commenced the improvement of their almshouse with vigor and enthusiasm, which will result in a remodeled institution that will be a credit to their taxpayers.

Matters in Monroe county remain in statu quo, and the vexing question of what the supervisors will do in regard to removal or building a hospital on the city site is still unsettled.

Unfortunately, the supervisors of Livingston county have also postponed definite action concerning the best plan to follow in the improvement of the unsatisfactory almshouse of that county.

The particular betterments which it is desired to notice and the criticisms on the equipment or condition of the several almshouses will be found in the appended brief report on each. The statistical summary of the district is also given.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

Commissioner for the Seventh Judicial District.

CAYUGA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, SENNETT, N. Y.

ANDREW J. TRIMBLE, *Keeper*.

The buildings are of brick, connecting, and two-stories high. While not of modern design, they are well arranged, comfortable, in generally good repair, and are well cared for. The chief defect in equipment is the dangerous lighting system. Electricity should be secured from the city of Auburn, the wires being within one and one-half miles of the institution.

During the year the various rooms have been much improved by covering walls and ceilings with pressed metal, rendering them sanitary and to a large extent fire proof. Another betterment has been the erection of iron fire-escapes, which have long been needed. Towards the close of the year ground was broken for a new ice house. The heating system has been made more effective by substituting modern radiators in many rooms for the long pipes which ran around the walls, near the floor.

The inmates of this almshouse are well treated. The food is satisfactory, but would be more uniformly prepared by employing a paid cook. Bread is not of the best quality, and there is no variation in diet for the sick from that provided in the general dining-room. It is suggested that the dairy herd should be increased, in order that the supply of milk and butter be more liberal. A detached hospital with a special nurse and good equipment should be erected, for the better care of the invalid population. Commendation is due for the provision of individual bath towels in connection with the bathing of inmates. Few almshouses take this sanitary precaution.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	48	29	77
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	2	4
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	4	2	6
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	3	3	6

	Males.	Females	Total
Persons over seventy years old.....	26	16	42
Insane	1	1	2

LIVINGSTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, GENESEO, N. Y.

HYDE D. MARVIN, *Resident Superintendent.*

The building of a new court house in Livingston county seems to have prevented action by the board of supervisors with regard to the long deferred and necessary improvements demanded at the almshouse. Conditions, therefore, remain much as outlined in the last annual report. It is earnestly hoped that the betterments will be decided on, and sufficient appropriation made to carry them to completion in 1903.

In view of the undesirable construction and plans of the two brick buildings, which the supervisors purpose utilizing (erecting a superintendent's house with the material in the third building), it is suggested that possibly the cheaper and more satisfactory plan would be to abandon all of these buildings, and erect in their stead an entirely new almshouse on the cottage plan, as used in Allegany, Fulton and Montgomery counties. The materials in the present buildings could undoubtedly be employed to a large extent, were this course taken.

So far as the limitations in equipment permit, the care of the inmates is satisfactory in general respects, and the buildings are neatly kept.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	41	11	52
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	4	1	5
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	4	1	5
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	2	2	4
Persons over seventy years old.....	22	6	28

MONROE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

C. V. LODGE, *Resident Superintendent.*

There has been no decision as yet by the board of supervisors as to whether this almshouse property shall be sold and the institution removed to a rural site, or to continue the occupancy of the present structure by adding a hospital department. A third plan under consideration, and favored by several county officers, is to use the present building exclusively as a hospital, and remove the almshouse department to some good site outside of the city. Just what the policy of the county will be in the matter can hardly be determined, by reason of the clashing of interests. For the good of the public and the better housing of the unfortunate sick, it is hoped that the uncertain discussion and procrastination of five years may be speedily resolved into a concerted majority action one way or the other.

During the year there have been made the usual general repairs and painting in so large an institution. In spite of its deficiencies and crowded condition, the officers in charge maintain a very neat and presentable almshouse. The general care of inmates is humane and satisfactory, except for the lack of hospital accommodations.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates, almshouse.....	187	44	231
Number of inmates, hospital.....	90	51	141
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	0	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	2	2
Number of feeble-minded.....	9	7	16
Number of idiots.....	4	2	6
Number of epileptics.....	3	2	5
Persons over seventy years old.....	72	36	108

ONTARIO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.**RALPH S. WISNER, *Keeper.***

The old buildings used here are for the most part in good repair, and are very well kept up. An air of neatness pervades the entire institution, which is creditable to the keeper, as the conditions are not modern. The county has long been proud of the care of its almshouse and is entitled, at the hands of the supervisors, to the best and most efficient equipment.

Except a new piggery and enlargement of the acetylene gas generator, there have been no improvements made here. The needs are many and important, including a county hospital, fire-escapes, indoor flush water-closets, shower baths, additional laundry equipment, a cold storage house for provisions and meats.

General repairs are necessary, but, to quote from the last annual report on the district, "to make repairs to the present building would be to do a work which should be undone in a short time. There is no reason why this almshouse should not be remodeled and made to correspond with the trend of the times."

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates.....	42	18	60
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	2	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	1	1	2
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	0	0	0
Persons over seventy years old.....	20	10	30

SENECA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.**OGDEN WHEELER, *Resident Superintendent.***

The board of supervisors of Seneca county, having decided to act upon the suggestions of the State Board of Charities for the improvement of the almshouse, a conference was ar-

ranged between the commissioner of the district and the responsible committees of the board of supervisors. It is believed that by the close of another year many of the betterments decided upon will have been commenced, if not to some extent completed.

The needs of this institution were indicated to the supervisors, and may be given in the following order:

1. A separate residence for the officers.
2. Hospital rooms, to be equipped in the present officers' quarters.
3. Steam heat in place of stoves.
4. Electric or acetylene light in place of oil.
5. Better ventilation.
6. Water storage and steam pump.
7. Better fire protection and escapes.
8. Power laundry.
9. Shower baths.
10. Cold storage for meats and provisions.

The plans, suggested in a special report, were offered with the idea of using all of the present buildings, and it is thought that by arranging for a new superintendent's residence, there will be ample room in the main building for necessary changes.

The board of supervisors is to be congratulated for the very wise and liberal spirit with which they have approached this matter, and it may be predicted that Seneca county will shortly have one of the best appointed almshouses in the State.

CENSUS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	25	12	37
Children under two years.....	2	0	2
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	0	0	0
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	15	6	21
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

STEBBEN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BATH, N. Y.**WILLIAM C. ACKER, Resident Superintendent.**

The recent improvements include a combined ice and cold storage house, size 20 x 32 feet, and betterment of the drainage system. There have been no other changes in the equipment of the institution. Excepting the male idiots' house, the various buildings are in good repair. This building should be removed, as it is unsanitary and dilapidated. The most important needs, aside from this matter, are the necessity for better and safer lighting, shower baths, a new laundry building with steam appliances. Concerning light, there is no reason why electricity cannot be brought from Bath village, the almshouse being on the edge of that corporation.

The care of inmates and property continues satisfactory, and Superintendent Acker has made a good executive in the administration of affairs. In many ways the service has been improved during his term of office.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	63	19	82
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind...	3	1	4
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	5	4	9
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	23	6	29

WAYNE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, LYONS, N. Y.**JOHN S. JORDAN, Keeper.**

During the last few years this almshouse has been placed on a new and modern footing. The improvements made, beginning with the new administration and residence buildings,

have all been highly desirable. This work was recently supplemented by an entirely new arrangement of the barns and the erection of a fine general-purpose barn, in place of the one lost by fire. Within the past year a third notable advance was made in the securing of electric light from Lyons. There have also been many minor changes and betterments in the grounds and buildings, all of which tend to place the institution on a higher plane of efficiency. Altogether, the supervisors and almshouse officers are entitled to the highest praise for their consistent progress.

There are still a few changes which seem necessary. The laundry should be equipped with a mangle. The laundry building ought to be removed to a safer location. It is too close to the men's hospital and the main buildings. There should be a supply of liquid chemical fire-extinguishers and a hose cart, as this place has in the past suffered from fire. A cold storage chamber for meats would prove an economy.

Treatment of inmates continues proper in the essential matters of food, clothing and hygiene. Health has been good and the death rate is low. An operating room will be fitted up in connection with the men's hospital. It is suggested that this building be equipped with a spray bath, and that the supervision of bathing be given to a paid employe, instead of an inmate.

Precautions have been taken to ensure the separation of the water taken from the Erie Canal from the spring supply used for drinking.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	52	35	87
Children under two years.....	0	1	1
Children between two and sixteen years	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	3	3
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	5	7
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	26	12	38

YATES COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, PENN YAN, N. Y.

W. H. TOWNSEND, *Resident Superintendent.*

The single three-story stone building used for an almshouse in Yates county is in good repair and neatly kept, but lacks some quite essential matters of equipment, particularly fire-escapes, fire-extinguishers, shower baths, a detached hospital, cold storage, and electric or other safe lighting plant. Action should be taken first in the matter of fire escapes, and after that the facilities for caring for the sick should be considered.

The farm is also deficient in some respects. There ought to be a larger general barn, a root and vegetable house and a silo, the last in order that more cows can be kept.

The improvements made during the year are confined chiefly to general repairs, painting and papering. None of the foregoing needs are now provided for by the board of supervisors, and it is hoped that they will coöperate with the superintendent in an effort to secure the equipment at an early day.

The treatment of inmates is proper and humane. They are well clothed and fed, and seem contented. The rooms are all pleasant. The building answers to the demands of the population, except in the men's dining room, which is so small that the tables have to be laid twice.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates.....	30	11	41
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years.....	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf-mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	2	2	4
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	2	1	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	14	8	22

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	INMATES			Children under 2 years.	Children between 2 and 10.	OVER 70 YEARS OLD.			Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Idiots
	Male.	Female	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			
Cayuga..	48	29	77			26	16	42	6	6	
Livingston..	41	11	52	1		22	6	28	4	5	
Monroe..	277	95	372	1		72	36	108	5	16	6
Ontario..	42	18	60			20	10	30		2	1
Seneca ..	25	12	37	2		15	6	21	1		2
Steuben..	63	19	82			23	6	29	2	9	2
Wayne ..	52	35	87	1		26	12	38	2	7	
Yates....	30	11	41			14	8	22	3	4	
Total..	578	230	808	5		218	100	318	23	49	11

REPORT

OF

Visitation of Almshouses in the
Eighth Judicial District.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)
 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
 21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)
 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)
 24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)
 25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)
 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
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REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

My visitations have convinced me that the general average of almshouse conditions in the Eighth Judicial District is high, and that they rank well in equipment and efficiency. Therefore, in presenting my annual report, it is necessary only to state that the usual careful inspections have occurred during the year; that in several counties marked improvements (hereafter noted) have been made, or are to be made; that, in the final analysis, the administration of the almshouses continues good, the inmates being well cared for in essential matters.

Appended are brief notes on the condition of the several almshouses, together with the customary statistical summary for the district.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. GRATWICK,
Commissioner for the Eighth Judicial District.

ALLEGANY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, ANGELICA, N. Y.

DANIEL C. GRUNDER, *Resident Superintendent.*

The frame buildings, on the cottage plan, were erected in 1886 and are to-day in excellent repair, neat and well kept. This model of a rural almshouse has been copied in several counties in this and other States. For convenience and classification it has no superior in moderate cost of construction. The equipment has been added to from time to time, until there is but little to suggest in the way of improvement. Fire-escapes are to be placed on the two inmates' buildings, and shower bath attachments will be made part of the bathing facilities, at present con-

fined to tubs. These matters will place the institution on a most efficient working basis. It is always pleasant to note an almshouse whose condition is a matter of solicitous pride on the part of officers and supervisors alike, and to compliment a county which believes in the principle that in the public service the best equipment is, in the end, the cheapest.

A magnificent dairy herd, so managed that the greater share of expenses of maintenance is met by its revenue, continues to be an object lesson in the economical administration of similar institutions.

During the year the devastating floods which so seriously affected southwestern New York were felt to a considerable degree on the fine farm here, and the damage has caused the expenditure of much money in restoration of property and preventive measures.

Care of the inmates continues to be along scientific and humane lines, and no observer can doubt the true comforts given to the old and the feeble in their declining years.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates	38	35	73
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	1	1	2
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	1	5	6
Number of idiots.....	0	0	0
Number of epileptics.....	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	15	9	24

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, MACHIAS, N. Y.

W. J. VAN DEWATER, *Resident Superintendent.*

For inmates there is the newer group of four frame buildings centered about and connected with the administration and service buildings. The former stone almshouse is used by em-

ployes. In the rear of this is an old frame house, occupied by some male inmates and occasional tramps. There is an unused one-story frame house between these groups, probably designed for a pest house. The newer buildings are in generally good repair; the old frame building and the laundry are in bad condition.

A most commendable improvement has been the renovation of the front men's building, and its equipment for a men's hospital. This course should be taken with the front women's building, which is now occupied only by a few employes. The old tramp house, referred to above, should be removed entirely. Its condition is unsanitary and renders it an eye-sore.

Other present needs include the procuring of iron fire-escapes for the front cottages; a safe and efficient lighting system in place of oil lamps; improvement of the drainage.

During the year occurred a change in the administration of the institution, the superintendent of the poor also assuming the duties of keeper. He has accomplished reforms in the care of inmates, particularly with regard to food, clothing and bathing and the care of the sick, a men's hospital not only having been equipped, but a nurse engaged to supervise it.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of inmates.....	57	22	79
Children under two years old.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	0	0	0
Number of deaf mutes.....	1	0	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	9	10	19
Number of idiots.....	5	2	7
Number of epileptics.....	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	22	6	28
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CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, DEWITTSVILLE, N. Y.

MERVIN E. SMITH, *Keeper*.

The generally appropriate brick buildings are in good condition, neat and well cared for. The almshouse is three stories high, hospital two stories, isolation hospital one story. The addition to the hospital, in place of the former insane building, was expected to be under way by winter, the construction having been delayed by an insufficient appropriation. This is the greatest present need of the institution. The equipment is in other respects modern and sufficient. It is suggested that means of exit from the hospital in case of fire would be improved by the construction of stairs from the second story balcony in the rear.

In this comfortable and homelike almshouse the inmates receive excellent care in every way. Classification is good, and there is notable provision in the way of rooms for old men and their wives.

We have also in Chautauqua county an example of the advantages to an institution of a large dairy herd, the income from sales of the products appreciably lowering the cost of maintenance, and the dietary being made attractive by liberal allowance of milk and butter.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates, almshouse.....	67	27	94
Number of inmates, hospital.....	23	15	38
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	1	0	1
Number of blind.....	4	1	5
Number of deaf-mutes.....	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	5	13
Number of idiots.....	2	0	2
Number of epileptics.....	0	1	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	27	16	43
Insane	0	1	1
	=====	=====	=====

ERIE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN A. STENGEL, Keeper.

There are four principal buildings, almshouse, hospital, consumptives' hospital, and nurses' residence. All are of hard corniferous limestone and durable. The first two buildings are three stories in height, except rear part of almshouse, and the last two are two stories. The consumptives' hospital is a new building. The others are old, but are in good repair, especially the almshouse, which has lately been extensively improved at a cost of about \$55,000. The board of supervisors has taken a most liberal attitude towards the needs of the institution, and besides expending the foregoing amount has contracted for a cold storage and ice making plant at a further cost of \$27,000. The board is also disposed to take up the matter of enlarging the hospital, which building has become greatly overcrowded. It is probable that detached pavilions and a house for medical superintendent and nurses will be provided.

The almshouse betterments are substantially as follows: New windows and sash balance throughout; steel ceilings throughout, except on upper floor; hard wood floors throughout; rewiring of electric lighting system and increase in number of lights, new hardwood stairs of easy descent in center of main building; much new plumbing and fixtures, including new bath tubs, sinks, washstands and closets; store room for groceries; walls scraped and painted.

In addition to the store house and ice-making plant, the contemplated improvements include the substitution of iron verandas for the wood balconies at front and rear of almshouse, improvement of boilers and steam heating plant.

The hospital requires, besides additional ward capacity for proper classification of patients, better ventilation, larger bath rooms and water-closets, an elevator, sterilizer, and a modern ambulance service.

The general care of the property and of the inmates continues to be good, and the administration is assisted by a well organized staff in both departments, almshouse and hospital.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Grand Total.
Number of inmates, almshouse,	298	78	376	....
Number of inmates, hospital...	274	101	375	751
Children under two years, hos- pital	15	13	28	28
Children between two and six- teen years, hospital.....	4	5	9	9
Number of blind, almshouse...	7	6	13	....
Number of blind, hospital.....	5	3	8	21
Number of deaf-mutes, hospital,	1	1	2	2
Number of feeble-minded, alms- house	7	9	16	....
Number of feeble-minded, hos- pital	0	4	4	20
Number of idiots, almshouse...	1	0	1	....
Number of idiots, hospital.....	5	2	7	8
Number of epileptics, alms- house	2	3	5	....
Number of epileptics, hospital,	4	7	11	16
Persons over seventy years old, almshouse	113	27	140	....
Persons over seventy years old, hospital	31	11	42	182
	=====	=====	=====	=====

GENESEE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, LINDEN, N. Y.

T. A. HART, *Keeper*.

The residence buildings are frame, except the main part of the keeper's house, which is brick. There are separate houses for male and female inmates, the former three, and the latter two stories. At the north end of the keeper's house is a small two-story annex for male inmates, formerly used for the insane. Excepting this the inmates' buildings are in good repair. The rear portion of the keeper's house is very old, and in fair condition only.

The care of inmates and property continues very satisfactory; this is a neat and comfortable almshouse. It is to be regretted,

however, that no action has been taken with regard to some necessary improvements. First in importance among the needs is the matter of fire-escapes, which are required on both the men's and the women's buildings. These buildings are of wood, are lighted by oil lamps and heated by hot-air furnaces; hence the danger from fire is apparent. As the protective measures are limited to a few chemical extinguishers and thirty-six fire buckets (recently put in), it will be necessary to provide, in connection with a steam pump, both outside hydrants and interior standpipes.

This is the only almshouse in the district without flush water-closets, and they should be installed. It will first be necessary, however, to adapt the water supply and drainage to meet the increased demands. The new storage tank in the laundry supplies only the lower parts of the buildings. Both this and the other tanks are dependent on the fickleness of a windmill.

The lighting system should also be considered at an early day, and either an electric or gas plant be secured.

Hospital accommodations are very limited. A farm house on an adjoining farm, recently bought by the county, could be converted without great expense into a desirable detached hospital building. The dilapidated annex to the main building should be removed entirely. Except the horse barn, the farm buildings are well kept and adequate. The horse barn, besides being old, is too near the residence buildings for safety.

CENSUS.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates	40	15	55
Children under two years	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	1	0	1
Number of blind	2	1	3
Number of deaf-mutes	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded	6	2	8
Number of idiots	2	1	3
Number of epileptics	1	0	1
Persons over seventy years old.....	26	7	33

A child between the age of two and sixteen years has been improperly retained in this almshouse for a long period.

NIAGARA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

ALBERT H. LEE, *Resident Superintendent.*

This is an elongated two-story and basement stone building with an "L" to the rear, also of stone, except one part or section of wood. A portion of the almshouse dates back to 1836. It is one of the oldest buildings in the State devoted to the care of the poor, and is in correspondingly bad repair. Requiring so many improvements, it would seem best to replace the buildings with a new almshouse on the modern cottage plan, preferably on a new site, as the present farm is undesirable and badly located.

The detached hospital is a new building, of frame, two stories in height, located to the right of the almshouse. This is a good structure.

Farm buildings are also old, and are not in a first-class condition. There should be a silo, which will permit the keeping of a larger dairy herd. Only about ten cows are maintained, not enough for the needs of the population.

To continue the present almshouse in service it should receive a thorough overhauling. The equipment is, on the whole, poor. There should be an improved water supply with steam pump for reserve service; standpipes and hose; electric light; shower baths; new boilers in separate building with laundry apparatus. It was thought that the betterment of the water supply would be accomplished during the year, but there was procrastination on the part of the board of supervisors.

The keeping of the State Board of Charities' record of inmates has been neglected here.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates	100	38	138
Children under two years	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind	1	2	3
Number of deaf-mutes	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded	1	0	1
Number of idiots	6	4	10
Number of epileptics	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	34	9	43

ORLEANS COUNTY ALMHOUSE, ALBION, N. Y.

V. D. LEDINGTON, *Resident Superintendent.*

This almshouse is a large brick building, three stories in the center, two stories in the wings. There is a slight "L" to the rear of right side, and back of this is a connecting two story frame building used as a men's hospital. The buildings are in generally good repair, and are always neatly kept. The inmates' rooms in the main building are particularly comfortable. The superintendent is to be commended for the very desirable betterments made during his administration, which has been continued for another term.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the board of supervisors to erect a necessary detached hospital building, and possibly a "work and service" annex to the main building, to contain the laundry, bathrooms, boilers and machinery. If these plans are carried out, the men's hospital will be removed and can then be converted into a storehouse. There is now lack of room for the storage and protection of the coal supply, the greater part of which lies in the open air, where it deteriorates in quality by reason of the exposure.

Electricity should be carried to this institution from the near-by village of Albion, for use in lighting and in the operation of a motor pump, which will insure a never-failing water supply.

Care of the inmates continues to be excellent, and this is easily one of the most homelike of the county almshouses.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of inmates	52	20	72
Children under two years.....	0	0	0
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind	4	1	5
Number of deaf-mutes	0	0	0
Number of feeble-minded	3	4	7
Number of idiots	6	2	8
Number of epileptics	3	0	3
Persons over seventy years old.....	20	11	31
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WYOMING COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, VARYSBURG, N. Y.

EDWARD C. STANLEY, *Keeper*.

The buildings are on the popular and convenient "cross form" cottage plan, as in the first almshouse referred to in this report, the inmates' buildings being on either side of the administration and service buildings, and connected therewith by corridors. The buildings are of frame, each two-stories with attic and cellar. They are neat and clean and generally well kept up.

The most notable recent improvement has been the erection of a commodious combination ice and cold storage house, a convenience needed by every public institution. Iron fire-escapes have been placed on the men's building, and the ventilation of that building has been bettered by tin flues.

In contemplation are the extension of the drainage system and the usual repairs and painting. It has also been decided to install a Bell telephone, a facility for communication hitherto lacking.

The greatest need is improvement of the drainage system, as is possible that the occurrence of several cases of diphtheria can be attributed to some defect. Aside from this matter there should be an improved lighting plant in place of the oil lamps now used, together with the extension of steam heat to the inmates' buildings in place of furnaces.

The administration is efficient, and inmates are very well treated as regards food and clothing. The homelike aspect of the dining-rooms, with their small, cloth-covered tables is to be commended. For the greater comfort of the male inmates there should be an extension of their day or sitting room, which is much crowded. Hospital facilities are lacking here, and a small frame isolation building could be advantageously equipped as an infirmary.

A striking feature of the year was the very small number of new inmates received in this almshouse.

The development of a fine herd of cattle has been an achievement of the past few years, and its value is demonstrated in many ways.

CENSUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates	36	17	53
Children under two years.....	1	0	1
Children between two and sixteen years,	0	0	0
Number of blind.....	2	1	3
Number of deaf-mutes	0	1	1
Number of feeble-minded.....	8	4	12
Number of idiots	8	2	5
Number of epileptics.....	1	1	2
Persons over seventy years old.....	15	8	23

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	INMATES.			Children under 2 years.	Children be- tween 2 and 16 years.	OVER 70 YEARS OLD.			Epileptics.	Feeble minded.	Idiota.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			
Allegany.....	IV	■	73	.....	.....	13	9	24	2	6	.....
Cattaraugus...	57	22	79	1	.....	■	6	28	1	19	7
Chautauqua...	90	42	132	.....	1	27	■	43	1	13	2
Erie	572	179	751	28	9	144	■	182	■	20	8
Genesee.....	40	■	55	.....	1	26	7	■	1	8	3
Niagara.....	100	■	■	.....	.....	34	9	■	2	1	10
Orleans.....	52	20	72	.....	.....	20	11	31	3	7	8
Wyoming	36	17	53	1	.....	15	8	23	2	12	5
Total.....	985	368	1,353	30	11	303	104	407	28	86	■

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

IN THE MATTER OF

THE APPLICATION OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE
ASYLUM for a Writ of Mandamus,

APPELLANT,

AND

JOHN W. KELLER, as Commissioner of Public
Charities in the City of New York,

RESPONDENT.

OCTOBER 7, 1902.

Reported, 172 N. Y. 50.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE
ASYLUM FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS, Appellant.

JOHN W. KELLER AS COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC CHARITIES IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, Respondent.

Appeal from an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming an order of the Special Term denying the application of the New York Juvenile Asylum for a Writ of Mandamus.

ROBERT GOELLER, for the Juvenile Asylum, Appellant.

GEORGE L. RIVES, CORPORATION COUNSEL, THEODORE CONNOLLY
and CHARLES O'NEIL for the City of New York, Respondent.

HAIGHT, J.—On or about the 5th day of August, 1901, Mamie Schellberger, a minor, of the age of thirteen years, was surrendered to the New York Juvenile Asylum by her mother as an ungovernable child. She was received by the Board of Directors of the Asylum and for the remainder of the month was retained therein, after which time the Asylum, in accordance with its custom, rendered a bill to the Commissioner of Public Charities for the support of the child in order to obtain a certificate that the child was a proper public charge, and that the Asylum was entitled to its pay therefor by the comptroller of the city of New York. The Commissioner of Public Charities refused to give the certificate called for, upon the ground that the child had not been committed to the Asylum in accordance with the rules established by the State Board of Charities; thereupon this proceeding was instituted to compel the Commissioner to give the certificate called for.

The New York Juvenile Asylum was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in the year 1851, by chapter 332 of the laws of that year. Its object was the reception of children between the ages of five and fourteen years, to provide for their support and to afford them the means of a moral, intellectual and industrial education. The corporation was authorized to

take under its care the management of such children as should by the consent, in writing, of their parents or guardians, be voluntarily surrendered and entrusted to it; also such children as should be committed to its charge by order of any magistrate of the city and county of New York; and also such children as should be found in the streets, highways and public places in the city in circumstances of want, suffering, abandonment, exposure, neglect or vagrancy.

By an amendment of the Act of Incorporation in 1866, chapter 245, section 28, the board of supervisors of the county were required in each year to levy and collect by tax and to pay over to the Asylum one hundred and ten dollars per annum, or proportionately for any fraction of the year, for each child which, by virtue and in pursuance of the provision of the act, "Shall be entrusted or committed to the said Asylum and shall be supported and instructed therein." This section of the statute was subsequently incorporated into the Greater New York charter, section 23, which is the statute upon which the petitioner bases its claim for support of the child, Mamie Schellberger. Under this statute claims of this character have been paid for many years, and unless it has been repealed, amended or modified by the impositions of conditions, it furnishes authority for the payment of the petitioner's claim.

The Constitution of 1895, in article 8, section 11, provides that "The Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities which shall visit and inspect all institutions whether State, county, municipal incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character. * * *

Section 13. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing section, and to their supervision and inspection in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, "shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature. * * *

Section 14. "Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquent as it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city,

town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance, and secular education of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children, or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns, villages, to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature. *No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities.* Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws.

Pursuant to these provisions of the Constitution the Legislature in 1895, chapter 754, authorized cities, towns and villages in their discretion to appropriate and raise money by taxation and to pay the same over "To charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions wholly or partly under private control, for the care, support and maintenance of their inmates, of the moneys which are or may be appropriated therefor; *such payments to be made only for such inmates as are received and retained therein pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities.*" and again by the Laws of 1896, chapter 546, subdivision 8, provided that the said Board of Charities shall "Establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions which, by section 14 of article 8 of the Constitution, are subject to its supervision."

Section 230 of the Greater New York charter as amended by chapter 446 of the Laws of 1891, authorized the board of estimate and apportionment in its discretion to annually include in its estimate, to be raised and appropriated, various sums of money for institutions therein specifically named among which, by subdivision 14, is the New York Juvenile Asylum; but by the concluding subdivision 24 of the section it is provided that payments were to be made "*Only for such inmates as are received and retained therein pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities.*"

Again by the same charter, section 658, "a Department of Public Charities was created and the head of the Department was called

the Commissioner of Public Charities." Such Commissioner was given jurisdiction over all the hospitals, almshouses and other institutions belonging to the city, with power to commit children who may become a public charge to *any institution incorporated for charitable purposes*, and to reimburse such societies and corporations for the expense incurred in the support of such children, section 660 and 664; but by section 661 it is provided that no payments shall be made by the city of New York to any charitable, eleemosynary or reformatory institution wholly or partly under private control, for the care, support, secular education and maintenance of *any child surrendered to said institution* or committed to, received, or retained therein, in accordance with section 664, " * * * except upon the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Charities that such child has been received and is retained by such institution pursuant to the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities."

The State Board of Charities, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes to which we have called attention, established rules which, so far as is material upon the question under consideration, are as follows:

I.—THE RECEPTION OF INMATES

"The following classes of persons and no others may be received as public charges into charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions wholly or partly under private control, authorized by law to receive payments from any county, city, town or village for the support, care and maintenance of the inmates." * * * 4. * * * "No child between the ages of two and sixteen years, unless convicted of crime, shall be received into any such institution as a public charge unless committed thereto or placed therein by a court or magistrate having jurisdiction, or by the superintendent of the poor of a county, or overseer of the poor of a town, or commissioner or commissioners of charities, or other local officer or board legally exercising the powers of an overseer in the county, city, town or village sought to be charged with the support of such child and authorized by law to commit children to such institutions or to place them therein."

As we have seen, Mamie Schellberger was placed in the New York Juvenile Asylum by her mother. She had not been convicted of any crime and was not committed by any court or magistrate, or by the Commissioner of Charities of the city of New York who legally exercised the powers of an overseer of the poor in counties. It is not alleged that this child was a poor person, or that her mother was unable to support her, and thus far there has been no adjudication that she was a proper public charge. It will thus be seen that the claim of the Asylum rests upon the provision of its charter giving parents the right of surrendering their children to it, and the provisions of the statutes authorizing the city of New York to pay it one hundred and ten dollars a year for each child so given to its charge and custody.

In answer to this the city invokes the rule established by the State Board of Charities to which we have referred. The Asylum contends that this rule is illegal, unauthorized and void. If this rule is to be construed as affecting the repeal of the statute we should hesitate about sustaining its validity. The Constitution and the Legislature, by the acts to which we have referred, have authorized the State Board of Charities to make rules, but such rules are subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws. By authorizing the Board to make rules, the Legislature has not delegated to it any of its powers to enact or to repeal laws and doubtless no such power was contemplated by the constitutional provision to which we have referred. This is evident from the concluding clause, which subjects the rules of this Board to the control of the Legislature.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the State, and before it all statutes must fall that are in conflict with its provisions. The first provision to which we have called attention preserves statutes until amended or repealed by the Legislature, which are not inconsistent with its provisions. The next section to which we have referred gives to the Legislature the power to authorize counties, cities, towns and villages to make appropriations for charitable institutions wholly or partly under private control, but prohibits the Legislature from requiring such appropriations. In other words, cities may be authorized to

make donations to charitable institutions, but they must be left free to exercise their own judgment as to the amount and character of the charities they shall bestow; but no payments shall be made for any inmate of a charitable institution under private control who is not received and retained therein pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities. Here we have an express prohibition with reference to payments made for inmates of such institutions. Under the charter of the Asylum the city of New York was required to pay one hundred and ten dollars per annum for each child surrendered to its care by its parents, or committed to it by an officer authorized to commit children to such institutions. Under this statute there was no discretionary power vested in the common council or board of supervisors. The payment was required to be made by the act of the Legislature and it was subject to no rules or regulations of any board; but the provisions of the Constitution effected a change on the statutes in these particulars. The payment of one hundred and ten dollars per annum can no longer be required by the Legislature; it can only authorize the city to make it, leaving it free to act through its constituted authority and to make the payment or not in its discretion. Not only this, but it changes the provisions of the statutes by prohibiting payments, unless the conditions specified in the Constitution are complied with. What are these conditions? They have been repeated time and again in the statutes as well as in the Constitution. There was a purpose sought to be accomplished; this purpose appears from the discussions that were engaged in by the members of the Constitutional Convention in which this provision was framed. Mr. Choate, the chairman of the convention, spoke at some length when this provision was under consideration, and, among other things stated that in the city of New York, as it then existed before its enlargement, there were 18,000 children in these asylums supported by charity, many of whom were placed there without commitment by parents who were perfectly able to support them; and, that these provisions had been framed for the purpose of preventing this abuse and the wrongful appropriation of the public moneys.

It is thus apparent that the object and purpose of the provision was that there should be some means provided for determining whether the inmates of these asylums were properly a public charge. This duty the Constitution delegated to the State Board of Charities, but subject to legislative control. It impaired no legislative functions, it merely involved an inquiry as to the condition of the inmate in regard to their financial responsibility or that of their parents or guardians. It doubtless was not deemed practicable for the Board itself to investigate and determine the financial condition of each inmate of these asylums throughout the State, consequently it was given power to adopt rules and to specify officers by whom these questions could readily be determined.

It is not the rule that repeals or amends the statute, it is the Constitution itself that effects the change. If the Constitution had provided that no payments should be made for the support of infants in these asylums, except upon an order of the court adjudging that the person for whom payment is sought was properly a public charge, it would hardly be contended that the court in determining the question was in effect repealing the statute. To our minds no greater force can be given to the action of the State Board of Charities. It has adopted rules as it was required to do by the provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes to which we have referred. It is the Constitution that gives life and force to these rules, and it is the Constitution that places limitations upon the payments that the statutes had previously authorized and required. The Constitution itself does not provide the means for the determination of the question as to whether the children in these institutions are properly a public charge; that function, as we have seen, devolves upon the State Board of Charities. Until, therefore, the State Board of Charities takes action in this matter and provides the means by adopting rules, the constitutional provision may not be self-executing; but as soon as the Board takes action and adopts the rules, then the Constitution acts presently upon the existing statutes and all payments thereafter made must be in accordance with its provisions. This was asserted by Chief Judge Andrews in the case of *The People*

ex rel. *The Inebriates Home for Kings County v. The Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn*, 152 N. Y., 399-410, who after referring to this provision of the Constitution says, "We entertain no doubt that this prohibition operated presently, that is to say, that from the time rules should be established by the State Board regulating the reception and retention by charitable institutions, no payments would be justified for the care, support and maintenance of the inmates received or retained in contravention of the rules of the Board."

So in the case of *The People ex rel. The New York Institution for the Blind v. Fitch*, 154 N. Y., 14-38, in which it was again asserted that this provision of the Constitution operated presently from the time rules were established by the State Board of Charities; and in addition thereto, Martin J., in delivering the opinion of the court, says, "This declaration of the organic law is plain and unambiguous, and expressly forbids the appropriation of money by the counties and cities of the State to any such purpose, unless the inmates are received and retained in the manner stated. Its manifest purpose is to make all appropriations of public money by the local political divisions or municipalities of the State to institutions under private control, subject to the supervision and rules of the State Board of Charities."

There is nothing in these provisions which affects the rights of parents or guardians in surrendering their children or wards to the custody of the asylum for support and education, if they so desire. The Asylum may still receive such children and support them at the expense of their parents or guardians, or of such charitable fund as may be in its possession for that purpose. They are only prohibited from collecting pay from the city for the support of these children until the Commissioner of Charities of the city, or of some court having jurisdiction, has committed them to the Asylum as proper subjects of a public charge. This imposes no great hardship on the Asylum, and it protects the city from the fraud which may be practiced upon it by those who are able to support and educate their own children.

These views render it unnecessary at this time to consider the effect of the various statutes to which attention has been called.

The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

Parker, Ch. J., Gray, O'Brien, Vann, Cullen, and Werner J. J. concur. Order affirmed.

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